ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, May 9, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorial insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect questions (in "Death" and in In Memoriam") advertisers and readers are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of readers term the sender's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau in Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BLOOMER.—On May 7, 1930, at 18, Cumberland-avenue, Grimsby, to ELIZABETH KATHLEEN (*née* Watson), wife of ARTHUR HUGH BLOOMER—a son.

CASE.—On May 5, 1930, at Mendip, Catisfield, Hants, to BERYL (*née* Jenkins), wife of CLAUDE R. CASE—a daughter.

COLES.—On April 14, 1930, to URSULA MARION and J. B. COLES, of Nilambe, Galaha, Ceylon—a daughter.

CRAWFORD.—On May 2, 1930, at Louise Margaret Hospital, to SOPHIE, wife of GEORGE OSWALD CRAWFORD, of Westward Ho, Albert-road, Farnborough—a son.

GILES.—On May 6, 1930, at Brockenhurst, to ELIZABETH, wife of J. LAURENT GILES, of 4, Quay-hill, Lymington—a daughter.

HALE-WOODS.—On May 6, 1930, at Oakhurst, Palmers Green, to PAULE (*née* Maddag-Sarolea), the wife of ERIC HALE-WOODS—a daughter.

HODGSON.—On May 7, 1930, at Little Woods, Chalfont St. Giles, to PATRICIA, wife of GEOFFREY R. HODGSON—a daughter.

HOOPER.—On May 7, 1930, at St. Neots, Eversley, Hants, to GWENDOLINE (*née* Cross), wife of AUBREY W. HOOPER—a son.

JAMES.—On May 5, 1930, at High End, Henbury, Bristol, to JEAN (*née* Robbends), wife of GILBERT S. James—a daughter.

MEASOR.—On May 8, 1930, at 64, Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., to BERYL (*née* Robinson), wife of CHARLES W. MEASOR—a daughter.

MONTEFIORE.—On May 7, 1930, at 32, Lancaster-mansions, Highgate, N.6, to GLADYS (*née* Rueed), wife of NEVILLE MONTEFIORE—a son.

MORETON.—On May 7, 1930, at Ford Cottage, Wolverhampton, to LEILA, wife of RALPH MORETON—a daughter.

MORTON.—On May 7, 1930, at 19, Bentinck-street, W.1, to HELEN RIA (*née* Stephens), wife of JAMES MORTON, Medan, Sumatra—a son.

O'SHEA.—On May 7, 1930, at "Fairway," Shirlands-road, Berkhamsted, to Doris (*née* Money), wife of D. G. O'SHEA—a daughter.

SANDFORD.—On May 6, 1930, at St. Barnabas Hospital, Saltash, to Dr. and Mrs. F. ROSSALL SANDFORD—a son.

SHAW.—On May 6, 1930, at Kijabe, Sotik, Kenya Colony, to AGNES (*née* Cree), wife of BRIAN VANDYKE HAVERSHAW SHAW—a son.

WEDDELL.—On May 8, 1930, to HELEN, wife of L. W. WEDDELL, 4, Roland-houses, S.W.7—a son.

WRIGHT.—On May 6, 1930, at Hemsihill Hall, Nuthall, Notts, to JANE, wife of EDWARD FITZWALTER WRIGHT—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BURDEKIN : HUSSEY.—On May 8, 1930, at St. Etheldreda's, Bishopsgate, ALAN STONDALE, son of the late B. T. BURDEKIN and Mrs. Burdekin, Somerton, to REENIA, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. W. HUSSEY, of Sturminster Newton, Dorset.

LETTCH : WILSON.—On May 6, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, by the Rev. F. B. Clarton, assisted by the Rev. Pat McCormick, ARCHIBALD BISSETT LETTCH, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lettch, of Mossley Hill, Liverpool, to NANCIE, only child of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES S. WILSON, of Costebelle, Hyères.

O'DELL : LE MAY.—On Thursday, May 8, 1930, at St. Clement Danes, Strand, EDWARD RAWSON O'DELL, of Benmore, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, to DOROTHY, youngest surviving daughter of Mr. CHARLES LE MAY, of 85, South Audley-street, W.

VONDER HEYDE : BUCKWELL.—On May 3, 1930, at the Parish Church of St. Peter's, Brighton, CAPTAIN JOHN LESLIE VONDER HEYDE, M.C., The Royal Sussex Regiment, to SYBIL MARGORIE, youngest daughter of the late J. C. BUCKWELL and of Mrs. Buckwell, Springbok-road, Brighton.

WILLINK : CHIGNELL.—On May 7, 1930, at St. Wilfrid's Church, Northenden, Manchester, FRANCIS ANTHONY WILLINK, of Bramhall, Cheshire, to ALMA MARION, elder daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. HENDRICK CHIGNELL, of Northenden Rectory.

DEATHS

ATKINS.—On May 5, 1930, at the Garden City, Willoury-road, Letchworth, MARY E. ATKINS, M.A., Warden, Head Mistress, Wed., Hamwic High School for Girls. Interment to-morrow (Saturday).

BARMBY.—On May 7, 1930, at Mount Pleasant, Sidmouth, JULIA, eldest daughter of the late REV. GOODWYN BARMBY, of Wakefield, aged 83 years.

BROWNE.—On Wednesday, May 7, 1930, at Pilhurstow, Quex-road, Sutton, ALICE WINIFRED, elder daughter of the late FREDERICK PHILIP and ALICE BROWNE, of Hamble, in her 67th year. Funeral at St. Dunstan's, Cheam, Surrey, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 noon.

CAMPBELL.—On May 7, 1930, at Hillingdon Court Convent, EDITH, widow of HENRY CAMPBELL, of Evesham and Hillingdon, aged 84. Funeral at Uxbridge Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), 11.45.

CHRISTOPHER.—On May 7, 1930, at the Royal Thames Yacht Club, Preville Gurney Christopher, of Court Garden, Goring-on-Thames, aged 63. Funeral at noon to-morrow (Saturday), at Highgate Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

CONSTANT-STEPHEN.—On May 6, 1930, at Sydney, Australia, MARY, dearly loved wife of A. CONSTANT-STEPHEN. (By cable.)

DAVISON.—On May 7, 1930, at Whistlers Hollow, Woldingham, EMMELINE, beloved wife of RAFFLES DAVISON. Funeral Norwood Crematorium at 3 p.m. to-day (Friday).

EDYE.—On May 7, 1930, at Domons, East Grinstead, Capt. MURRAY W. J. EDYE, late The Queen's and Lancashire Regt., and Royal Army Service Corps, son of the late Capt. Joseph Edye, C.B., R.N. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30, East Grinstead Parish Church.

ELLIOT.—On Tuesday, May 6, 1930, as the result of an aeroplane accident, HUGH, much-loved husband of RUTH ELIOT and only son of the Hon. Hugh Elliot and the late Lilian Elliot. Cremation at Woking Crematorium, 4 p.m. to-day (Friday).

ELPHICK.—On May 5, 1930, in London, the result of a motor accident, MAJOR ELPHICK, of 35, Laurence-street, Northampton, age 29 years. Funeral service at St. Lawrence's Church, Northampton, 1 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday).

EVANS.—On April 28, 1930, at Haddon Hall, Bournemouth, JOHN BOWEN OWEN EVANS, ex-Land Commissioner, Queensland, son of the late John Evans, Q.C., Bencher of the Inner Temple, of 30, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, London.

GILBERT.—On May 7, 1930, at 53, High-street, Ware, HENRY GILBERT, Woodcarver, in his 83rd year.

GLEIG.—On May 7, 1930, at Melmoth Lodge, Apsley, Isle of Wight, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES FLEMING GLEIG, late The Cheshire Regiment.

GORDON.—On May 6, 1930, at Didmarton, Tunbridge Wells, HARRIET, widow of JOHN GORDON, late of Tunbridge Wells and Rio de Janeiro.

GRANT.—On May 3, 1930, at Oporto, HONORIUS GRANT, for 44 years in Consular Service as Vice-Consul and Consul, aged 75.

GRAY.—On May 7, 1930, in Cambridge, EDITH MARY SPENCER GRAY, O.B.E., beloved wife of the Rev. Ernest Audrey Gray, R.D., Lydgate Rectory, Newmarket. Passed away peacefully in her 64th year. Funeral at Lydgate on Monday, May 12, at 3 p.m. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

GWYNNE.—On May 5, 1930, at the London Hospital, after four months' acute and distressing illness borne with the utmost fortitude, MARJORIE, daughter of Mrs. FLORENCE S. and the late DR. JOHN H. GWYNNE, aged 35 years. Sadly missed by her mother and sisters, 34, Iddesleigh, Bruce Grove, N.17.

HARRISON.—On May 5, 1930, at 11A, Thicket-road, Anerley, LUCY, wife of the late JOHN ADOLPHUS HARRISON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in her 84th year. No flowers, by request.

HAYNES.—On May 7, 1930, at the Vicarage, Belton, Isle of Axholme, MARGARET JANE, the dear wife of CANON CHARLES F. HAYNES, aged 68 years.

HOTZ.—On April 11, 1930, at Cologny, Geneva, A. F. H. HOTZ, O.B.E., &c., F.R.G.S., late Consul-General for the Netherlands at Beirut, Syria.

JOHNSON-SMITH.—On May 5, 1930, at 4, Cleveden-mansions, Twickenham, FLORENCE JOHNSON-SMITH, widow of William Johnson-Smith, F.R.C.S., late of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

LATEY.—On May 8, 1930, of pneumonia, at 15, Belsize-grove, Hampstead, LOUIS JOHN LATEY, son of the late John Latey.

McARLY.—On Wednesday, May 7, 1930, at Kirkgordon, ISABELLA LANG EWING, wife of the late THOMAS McARLY, Kilwaston, Kelvinside, Glasgow, and Pitlochry, Dunning.

MARR.—On May 1, 1930, FRANCES ALICE MARY, youngest surviving daughter of the late Rev. PROFESSOR D. W. MARR, aged 73 years.

METCALFE.—On May 7, 1930, suddenly, at Beacon Close, Kingsdene, Taunton, ARTHUR WARWICK METCALFE, beloved husband of Lizzie E. Metcalfe, aged 67. Funeral at Kingston, to-morrow (Saturday), 3 p.m.

MILLER.—On May 7, 1930, at Alvaston, High-road, Nantwich, MARIAN HERBERT MILLER.

MORIARTY.—On May 8, 1930, at Edgehill, Harpurhey, Manchester, LOUIS ST. LAURENCE MARTIN MORIARTY, M.A., F.R.G.S., for many years an Assistant Master at Harrow School, the beloved and devoted husband of Gertrude Moriarty, aged 75. Funeral arrangements for Monday will be announced to-morrow.

NEAME.—On May 6, 1930, in hospital in Paris, MARY ELEANOR FLORENCE (SHOLTO), eldest daughter of the late PERCEVAL J. NEAME, of Lalsham.

NELSON.—On May 8, 1930, at Sewton Villa, Potter-street, Leeds, HERBERT, third son of the late HENRY NELSON, of Chapel Allerton, Leeds. Funeral at Roundhay Church on Monday, May 12, at 2 o'clock.

OSTERLEY.—On May 6, 1930, at 28, Lyndhurst-gardens, Hampstead, EMIL OSTERLEY, late of Calcutta, in his 84th year. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Saturday), 11 a.m. Cut flowers only, if any, can be sent to hospitals afterwards. No mourning, by request.

DEATHS (continued)

OLDHAM.—On May 7, 1930, at Richmond, THOMAS STAVELEY OLDHAM, late of East Sheen, London, S.W., aged 74.

PEARSON.—On May 7, 1930, at a nursing home at Broadstairs, HUGH CASTELL PEARSON (BINO), dearly loved husband of Mary Pearson, and son of the late Norman Pearson and Mrs. Pearson, 45, Egerton-crescent, London, aged 39. Service to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 o'clock, Brompton Church.

PULFORD.—On May 8, 1930, ELIZABETH PULFORD, of 6, Bedford-place, W.C.1, aged 95. Funeral from 13, Bloomsbury-square. Service at Christ's Church, Woburn-square, at 11 a.m., May 12.

RATHBONE.—On May 8, 1930, HERBERT REYNOLDS RATHBONE, loved husband of Winifred Richardson Rathbone, and last surviving son of Philip Henry Rathbone, of Liverpool, aged 68. Funeral service, Monday, May 12, at Ullet-road Church, Liverpool, at 2.30 p.m. Private cremation later. No flowers, by special request.

ROBINSON.—On May 7, 1930, at Fairlands, Lowfield Heath, Crawley, LOUISA ROBINSON, aged 77. Funeral at the Church, Lowfield Heath, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3.

SALTMARSH.—On May 8, 1930, at a London nursing home, NORAH, widow of ARTHUR SALTMARSH. Funeral arrangements later.

SANDILANDS.—On May 8, 1930, suddenly, at 4, Gayton-crescent, Hampstead, JOHN EDWARD SANDILANDS, M.C., M.D., beloved husband of Ethel Sandilands. Funeral service Monday, May 12, at 11.15 at Christ Church, Hampstead.

SIDNEY.—On May 7, 1930, at The Old Lodge, Limpsfield, Surrey, ELEANOR KATHLEEN STAFFORD, daughter of the late THOMAS SIDNEY, Esq., of Bowen Manor, Southgate, in her 65th year. Funeral at Limpsfield Church to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m.

SIMPSON.—On May 8, 1930, at Blenheim, Highgate, SHEPHERD SIMPSON, in his 91st year. Funeral St. Michael's, Highgate, to-morrow (Saturday), 11 o'clock, and afterwards Highgate Cemetery.

SWALLOW.—On May 7, 1930, at 2, South-square, Golders Green, the Reverend RICHARD DAWSON SWALLOW, Rector of St. Mary Abchurch, E.C., Hon. Canon of Chelmsford, and sometime Headmaster of Chigwell School, aged 82. Funeral service at St. Mary Abchurch, E.C., to-morrow (Saturday) at 1.15 p.m. Burial at Chigwell Churchyard at 3 p.m. No flowers.

TAWNEY.—On May 7, 1930, at Oxford, ELEANOR MARY, eldest daughter of the late ARCHER ROBERT TAWNEY, aged 73. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30 p.m., at St. Margaret's Church, Oxford. No flowers.

TAYLOR.—On May 7, 1930, at Richmond, THOMAS STAVELEY OLDHAM, late of East Sheen, London, S.W., aged 74.

TAPPLY.—In ever-living memory of my dear husband, CHARLES HENRY TAPPLY, who passed away May 9, 1928. Sadly missed.

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The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. G. S. YOUNG, Secretary.
Offices:—The White Mansion, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1. 6th May, 1930.

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Tenders addressed to the Chairman and Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, marked: "Tender for Copper Rods and Tubes and Brass Sheets, &c.," or as the case may be, with the name of the firm tendering, must be left with the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Friday, the 23rd May, 1930.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

A charge, which will not be returned, will be made of 10s. for each copy of Specification No. 1, and of 5s. for each copy of Specification No. 2.

A. MIRREAD, Managing Director.
91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1. 7th May, 1930.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for one
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PERSONAL

F.G.—The same spoke to both of us.—E.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line contains about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement, and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LOST. Tuesday last, GREY CAIRN DOG. Reward. 10, Norfolk-crescent, W.2.

OLD COLDSTREAMERS' ASSOCIATION, LONDON BRANCH. LADIES' NIGHT (Dinner and Dance), Harrods, 17th MAY. Tickets 8s. 6d. Officers and ladies welcomed.

OLD HIGHFIELDERS' GATHERING will take place on MONDAY, 16th June, at 65, Harley-street, W.

HISTORICAL NEWSPAPERS.—Advertiser has to offer a number of daily and weekly newspapers recording incidents of national interest, from the Victorian Jubilee to the General Strike, 1926. A unique collection, including full set of the British Gazette. Can be inspected by appointment.—Write Box 8,688, The Times, E.C.4.

FICTION.—THRILLING, DRAMATIC STORIES (not War) WANTED for daily newspaper serialisation.—MS. wanted in first instance.—Write Box E.657, The Times, E.C.4.

"OUR LIFE here is very pleasant indeed." Extract from a letter from a young settler in South Africa, to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

PACKARD 12-cylinder seven-seater Windover Touring Body; mechanically perfect; only for SALE owing ill-health of owner; very genuine opportunity.—Write Box 8,840, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED REGULAR OFFICER (38), Oxford Graduate, expert horseman (Weedon trained), some knowledge of showing (including Olympia, Richmond and Islington), knowledge of farming and e-date management, seeks employment where he will add to them.—Write Box 8,784, The Times, E.C.4.

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I.T.S.—Every Taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society. Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster. Open daily, becoming harder to give.

ITALIAN RIVIERA.—A well-known VILLA in a magnificent position overlooking sea. Lounge, three reception rooms, 10 master bed rooms, servants' rooms, five bath rooms, broad terrace; electric light, central heating; garage; 5 cars; 3 men; 30 acres. To be LET for the summer or for SALE.—Full details, write Box 8,559, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST-END BUYER, nine years soft furnishing first-class house, seeks fresh APPOINTMENT; knowledge complete; also furnishing.—Write Box 8,842, The Times, E.C.4.

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ANCESTORS TRACED, descent or kinship proved. —R. J. Beevor, M.A., 12, Stratford-place, W.1.

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THE SPA of VITTEL (Vosges) announces that a Medical Representative will attend at Cook's Head Office, Berkeley-street, W.1, on May 12th to 16th inclusive, if desired, hunting regarding the waters and cures to persons interested. Enquiries welcomed.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET; four or seven years; two living, four bed, two bath; &c. &c.; electric light; hot water and constant; cupboard all bed rooms. No premium. Rent any reasonable offer for immediate disposal.—Write Box 8,824, The Times, E.C.4.

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BACHELOR.—Varsity man, official, desires to be received into West End family of good social position during June; must be superior; private entry; exchange personality & references; rent treated strictest confidence. Write Box E.617, The Times, E.C.4.

PAYING GUEST can be RECEIVED in charming country house; large garden; own vegetables and fruit; two golf courses, bathing, tennis, and cricket clubs; gardening; exercise; very practical; only an hour from London; 4 guineas.—Write Box E.619, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG LADY REQUIRED, genealogical indexing; historical surroundings London; hours entirely to suit convenience; must have private means and no business; no salary to begin.—Write Box E.621, The Times, E.C.4.

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FREEHOLD COTTAGE near HERTFORD for SALE, adjoining wooded heath; lovely views facing Southern Counties; and Downs; Surrey Hills; main drainage, water; five bed rooms, two large reception, bath; garage; 1-5 acre; £1,650.—Write Box A.940, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDRO, Ostend, Belgium.—Ideal for holidays; fares 9 bench; private sea-water swimming bath; moderate comforts; from 15s. 6d. daily; no fixes.

SUSSEX, between TUNBRIDGE WELLS and ST. BRIGHTON.—To be LET for two-three months from July or Aug. or Sept., or for Year, OLD TUDOR HOUSE, furnished; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, very good offices; electric light; garage; pretty gardens; one mile stations and country; golf; near polo ground. Rent 8gns. weekly.—Write Box 8,826, The Times, E.C.4.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A small FLAT over Garage to be LET FURNISHED for six months; three bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen, bath, &c.; telephone; electric light, gas cooker. Rent 52s. per week; garage if required.—Write Box N.740, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

DEVONSHIRE.—To be LET, FURNISHED, 17th CENTURY SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE in old-world sea-coast village; modern conveniences; garage; private plate, linen; bathing, fishing; May to September or one year.—Rayner, Lee, Ilfracombe.

GERMAN YOUNG GENTLEMAN, joining Cambridge University, Sunday, June 1, July 20, as PAYING GUEST.—Frau von Dewitz, Wangerbeitstrasse 27, Berlin, Grunewald.

MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED, are REQUIRING POSSESSION of PREMISES on the Thanet Embankment and, as a result, the compensation instituted with over 43,000 SQUARE FEET of FLOOR SPACE, with FRONTAGES to QUEEN and ALDWYCH between BUSH HOUSE and the GAIETY THEATRE, for the purpose of a New Aquatic KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

AT SAVILE ROW.—LOUNGE SUITS from grey worsted, £6 10s. to £8 8s.—Appointments write or 'phone EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 2584.

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods WANTED for a present American customer; highest PRICES. PIN TRAYS, TEA CADDIES also PURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 158 years.)

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but if not every one can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing. Ambitious Ltd., 26, Hunter-street, Write Box E.617, The Times, E.C.4.

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MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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P. & O.

(Under contract with His Majesty's Government.) Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Oronsay ..	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
‡Karmala ..	11,000	Thornton	May 30	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
‡Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadix	June 13	June 20
‡Nevasa(built ..	11,000	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
‡Kalsar-I-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
‡Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Cononia ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Ranpura ..	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Oronsay ..	15,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
Orcades ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Shoolavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29

† Taking also third class passengers only at 3rd cabin rates. ‡ Taking one class only. ‡‡ Cabin class only.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Pzdna (cargo) ..	7,736	—	June 6 —
Bhutan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	June 20 —

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kaisar	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
Kashmir	9,000	Mallalue	June 28	—
Mantua	11,000	Rigarty	July 11	July 18

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
*WARFIELD ..	8,060	—	—	May 16
*RATIPARA ..	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31
*ALKAMER ..	—	June 14	June 11	June 21
DOMALA ..	8,441	July 5	July 2	July 12

*Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
*MORVADA ..	8,192	—	May 10	May 17
*MYRIELA ..	9,100	—	May 24	May 31
*MANTOLA ..	9,086	May 28	June 7	June 14
*MASHOBRA ..	8,324	June 11	June 21	June 28

* Calls Tangier. † Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	—	—	May 17
MANTOLA ..	9,086	May 17	May 28	June 6	May 31
MALDA ..	8,969	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mids'bro.	Immingham.	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

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Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA ..	11,000	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
*EUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15

* Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. Via Suez.
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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From †Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
AORANGI	May 28	—
MAURE	—	June 11
NIAGARA	June 25	—
TAHITI	—	July 9

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Samoa to Sydney.
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Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARRABOOL	12,000	May 9	May 10
BALRANALD	13,000	23 June	24 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July
†BENDIGO	13,000	11 July	—

† Calls Marseilles 17th, Port Said 22nd, Malta 23rd.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
S.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 22
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Aug. 1	Aug. 14

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Tenion.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	May 9	May 10	May 11
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	July 26	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
OTRANTO	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 18	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	15,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 2	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Calcutta ..	7,500	June 5	Calcutta
City of Venice ..	9,398	June 19	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	7,544	July 3	Calcutta
City of Baroda ..	7,129	July 17	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Via Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Lesbian	8,352	May 21	Smyrna and Constant
Fabian	9,060	May 22	Malta and Alexandria

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Sparta ..	8,416	May 10	C. Town, Algoa Bay,
City of Alexandria	4,712	June 7	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at moderate rates. Sailings on application.

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Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHARGEURS REUNIS .. May 9 and May 23 .. S.S. GARONNE
TO MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Ex. GRAFTDIJK .. May 9 and May 23 .. S.S. GARONNE
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL & BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. May 20 and June 3 .. LOTUS
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND BEYROUT.
PRINCE LOUIS .. May 13 and May 29 .. MARIETTE PACHA
Passage tickets and particulars from MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, 52, Pall Mall, S.W.1, or 38, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-st., or 92, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agencies.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.	Sailing Naples.
Cheshire	13,000	May 16	May 24	—
Yorkshire	13,000	May 30	June 7	—
Lancashire	12,000	June 13	June 21	June 27
Shropshire	13,000	June 27	July 5	—

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U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - - MAY 10
*CARMANIA .. May 10 AQUITANIA .. May 17
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*SAMARIA - - - - MAY 10
‡CARINTHIA .. May 17 †LACONIA .. May 24
‡ Calls Boston.
* Via Belfast and Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
AURANIA - - - MAY 9
ASCANIA .. May 17 ALAUNIA .. May 24
† Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
*ANDANIA - - - MAY 9
‡ATHENIA .. May 17 ANTONIA .. May 23
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
* Calls Belfast prior to Glasgow.
Apply Cunard Line, London, (1), Bishopsgate, E.C.3; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

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THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric	Wed., May 14	Majestic	Wed., May 28
Olympic	Wed., May 21	Homeric	Wed., June 4

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Arabic	Sat., May 10	Cedric	Sat., May 24
(2) Baltic	Sat., May 17	†(2) Adriatic ..	Sat., May 31

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Albertic	Fri., May 9	Doric	Fri., May 30
Laurentic	Fri., May 16	Albertic	Fri., June 6

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Calgaric .. .. Sat., May 17
(Via Queenstown.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Westernland .. .. May 10
(4) Belgenland .. .. May 17

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., May 10
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., May 24
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
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*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. May 10 June 7
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. May 24 June 21
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
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EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
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"PARIS" (c)	May 14	May 20
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	May 18	May 26
"FRANCE"	May 21	May 27

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

MAIDEN VOYAGE TO NEW YORK of the Giant Motor Ship "LAFAYETTE," MAY 18TH.

Speed and Luxury in Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Classes.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
S.S. "PRILLEUX DE LATOUCHE" .. May 19
S.S. "FORT ST. GEORGE" .. .. June 16
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

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LEVIATHAN .. May 13 | President Roosevelt May 15
America .. .. May 22 | President Harding May 25

NEW YORK.

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SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.
May 23 from GENOA "AUGUSTUS"
„ 24 „ NAPLES
„ 26 „ GIBRALTAR N.G.I. LINE.
Other Sailings :—June 6, June 24, July 11, Aug. 8, Aug. 22.
May 30 from GENOA "CONTE
„ 31 „ NAPLES
June 2 „ GIBRALTAR BIANCAMANO"
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Other Sailings :—June 13, July 3, July 25, Aug. 15, Aug. 29
June 3 from TRIESTE "VULCANIA"
„ 5 „ NAPLES
„ 6 „ MARSEILLES COSULICH LINE, LTD.
Other Sailings :—June 17, July 15, July 29, Aug. 19, Sept. 2.

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Regular Services to India.

	From Trieste.
EGYPT	Weekly on Saturdays.
CONSTANTINOPLE ..	Thursdays.
PALESTINE Fortnightly (from Genoa) Every 4th Friday	Fortnightly Service
INDIA Every 4th Friday	

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.
A MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE OF UNUSUAL CHARM.
S.S. "GANGE," 12,500 tons gross.
June 25th, 25 Days, from £40.
Visiting Genoa, Phaleron Bay (Athens), Stamboul, Rhodes, Beyrout, Alexandria, &c.
Apply to Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1. City : Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*KENILWORTH CASTLE ..	—	May 9
†DUNLUCE CASTLE ..	May 15	—
WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	May 16
†LLANDAFF CASTLE ..	May 22	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th May, 1930. Reduced return fare.
Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
£257 10s. 0d. First Class. £152 5s. 0d. Special Class. Fortnightly Sailings. Stop-over Privileges at all Ports.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

Complete Voyages—112 Golden Days of Travel or Voyage can be completed any time within two years.
For full particulars and accommodation apply to T. H. Ingall and Co., General Agents, 23, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3 (Tel., Monument 9221), or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

N.Y.K. LINE. (JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HARUNA MARU	10,300	May 17	May 24	May 25
HAKONE MARU	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 8
KATORI MARU	10,000	June 14	June 21	June 22

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele. : Royal 0314-5.
(A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES

from SOUTHAMPTON fortnightly.

TO ALGIERS AND GENOA

by the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the
NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.
S.S. JOHAN de WITT .. .. 22nd May
M.S. P. C. HOOFT .. .. 5th June
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent to Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5435-4-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
†DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—
DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Vessel.	Via France, Spain.	PERU, PANAMA CANAL. Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..		12,257	May 15
ORCOMA (calls Azores) ..		11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..		9,298	June 12
ORUNA		15,507	July 3

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

CRUISES to
GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA.
From SOUTHAMPTON .. .. 14 days
TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
JUNE—AUGUST.
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

MONTROSE (via Queenstown)		May 9
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)		May 10
MONTCLARE		May 16
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only) ..		May 17

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (R.G.) ..	..	May 9
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND ..	..	May 16
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (R.G.) ..	..	May 23
DUCHESS OF YORK ..	..	May 30
(R.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.		

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
D. OF ATHOLL May 10 | MINNEDOSA .. .. May 15

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF ASIA .. .. May 29
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 17.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. .. June 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 31.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. May 28 | NIAGARA .. .. June 25

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 14, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	June 25
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	July 23

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.
Holidays at sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates :—Marseilles £22, Port Said £25. Limited sailings.

ANCHISES	24 May	ANTENOR	16 Aug.
SARPEDON	21 June	HECTOR	13 Sept.
PATROCLUS	19 July	ANCHISES	27 Sept.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Rates.

(2) S.S. EURIPIDES From	Liverpool	22nd MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR ..	Liverpool	5th JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC ..	Liverpool	22nd AUG.

(1) First Class only. (2) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to T. H. INGALL, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 90, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*ELYSIA ..	May 16	†CASTALIA ..	July 11
†CIRCASSIA ..	May 30	†CIRCASSIA ..	Aug. 29

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS,
carrying FIRST, SECOND, THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Pumkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA .. May 10 | CAMERONIA .. May 23
CALEDONIA .. May 16 | TRANSYLVANIA (new) May 6
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guiara, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover :—

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	May 24
S.S. "CRYNSSEN"	June 7
S.S. "STUYVESANT"	June 21

DOVER TO DENERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "COPTICA"	May 10
S.S. "COMMEWYNE"	May 31
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK"	June 21

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to :—
Plas Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 13-19, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone : Regent 4520.)
Or to CITY OFFICE : 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone : Monument 0021.)

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.
†ROTTERDAM (First-class fare from £42 10s.) May 17
†VOLENDAM (First-class fare from £35) .. May 24

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
18S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.
Next Sailing .. .. May 10

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*LEERDAM .. May 24 *MAASDAM .. June 21
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, FALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tels. No. Gerr. 5440.) or to 37, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0321).

OCEAN PASSAGES PLEASURE CRUISES

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD AT ANY SEASON for any period.
Full particulars of all Sailings, Fares, &c., gratis. Official Agents ALL LINES. No Booking Fees.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1. Regent 7607.
101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 9870.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON
(By the Cap Arcona).
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne .. May 19
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. .. May 21
*M.V. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne .. June 6
* Calling at Tenerife.
Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
Attractive pleasure cruises to MEDITERRANEAN, SCANDINAVIA and the BALTIC.
For particulars apply : STRLP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-12, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. 'Ph. Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger agents.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION BUENOS AIRES, 1931.

Book your passage early through
McGregor, Gow & Holland, Ltd.,
30, BILLITER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
Telephone : Monument 5600 (nine lines).
NO BOOKING FEES.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"ALMEDA STAR"	From London	22	MAY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		12	JUNE
"AVILA STAR"	and	10	JULY
"ALMEDA STAR"	Boulogne	24	JULY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.
Monthly. Fares from £60.
For further details see advertisement on page 19.

HEALTH & PLEASURE CRUISES

by the World's most delightful Cruising liner.
"ARANDORA STAR,"
Britain's Dream Ship.
MEDITERRANEAN.
May 31st, 17 days, June 18th, 14 days. Sept. 19th, 24 days. Oct. 14th, 24 days.
To
MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, BALEARIC AND ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.
July 5th, 13 days, July 19th, 20 days, Aug. 9th, 13 days.
Aug. 23rd, 23 days.
To NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate) WALTER JOHN CAREL DE Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of WALTER JOHN CAREL DE late of Victoria British Columbia deceased granted by the Supreme Court of British Columbia on the 24th day of August 1928.
Dated 7th May 1930.
JOHNSON JECKS & COLCLOUGH 24 Austin Friars London E.C.2 Solicitors for the lawful Attorneys in England of the Executrix in the said Will named.

JAMES MORGAN (otherwise JAMES HERBERT MORGAN) deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5, Ch. 19) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of JAMES MORGAN (otherwise JAMES HERBERT MORGAN) late of 2 Portland-place Aberayron in the County of Cardigan who died on the 27th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 25th day of April 1930 and in the Winchester District Probate Registry are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 6th day of May 1930.
JESSOP EVANS & Co., Aberayron Solicitors for the said Executor.

JAMES RALPH WILLIAMS, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of JAMES RALPH WILLIAMS late of St. Petroc, Park Road, Whitchurch in the County of Glamorgan (who died on the 21st day of December 1929) and whose Will with one Codicil was proved in the Llandaff District Probate Registry on the 20th day of March 1930 by Ebenezer Carnegie, Cyril John Geldard and Arthur Denys Phillips, the Executors therein named are required to send particulars thereof in writing to us the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 17th day of July 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated the 7th day of May, 1930.
ALLEN PRATT & GELDARD, 49 & 50, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff. Solicitors for the Executors.

MARY LOWNDES deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of MARY LOWNDES late of 27 Trafalgar Square Chelsea in the County of London Spinster who died on the 28th day of February 1929 and whose Will with two Codicils was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 30th day of April 1930 by Barbara Geraldine Forbes the sole Executrix therein named are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the Estate of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which she shall then have notice and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 5th day of May 1930.
MACIAN & POLAND, 49 & 50, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executrix.

MISS AGNES BELL COLLIER Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given:—
1. That all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the estate of AGNES BELL COLLIER late of No. 4 Storeys Way Cambridge deceased (who died on the 2nd day of January, 1930) and whose Will with two Codicils thereto was proved by Edith Emily Dolby of Ardenza West Malvern in the County of Worcester Spinster and Winifred Collier of The Athenley Girls School Hill Lane in the County of Somerset Spinster the Executrices therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims and demands to us the undersigned on or before the 14th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executrices will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 8th day of May 1930.
W. WILBERFORCE JACKSON of 56-58 High Street Croydon in the County of Surrey. Executor.

RE CARLOS VAN ZELLER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having debts claims or demands against the Estate of CARLOS VAN ZELLER of 60 Rua da Bella Vista Lapa Lisbon in the Republic of Portuest Mining Engineer who died on the 6th day of October 1929 at 2 Rue Scribe Paris in the Republic of France and domiciled at Lisbon aforesaid and in respect of whose Estate Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were on the 30th day of April 1930 granted in the Principal Probate Registry to Maria Henriques Jle Sollicitor and Alfred Van Zeller of 60 Rua da Bella Vista Lapa Lisbon Widow aforesaid are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned the solicitors for the said Administratrix before the 14th day of July 1930 after which date the administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims or demands of which she shall then have had notice.
Dated this 5th day of May 1930.
KINGSFORD FLOWER & PAIN, 7, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE GEORGE TREFFRY CORFIELD deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the Will of GEORGE TREFFRY CORFIELD late of Cowichan Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia in the Dominion of Canada deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of the Province of British Columbia aforesaid on the 27th day of October 1925.
GRYLLS & PAIGE Redruth, Cornwall. Solicitors for Walter R. Corfield of The Homestead, Iver Heath, Bucks, the lawful Attorney of Janet Mabel Corfield, John Frederick Corfield, Norman Treslidder Corfield, and Charles Ernest Cecil Corfield.
7th May 1930.

RE the Estate of LOUISA MARTHA SUFFREIN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of Miss LOUISA MARTHA SUFFREIN late of 27 Frant Road Thornton Heath in the County of Surrey who died on the 9th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 30th day of April 1930 by Walter Wellesley Jackson of Scarbrook Chambers 56-58 High Street Croydon in the County of Surrey Solicitor, the Executor named in the said Will, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned, the said Executor, on or before the Fifteenth day of July 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 8th day of May 1930.
BURCHELLS, The Sanctuary Westminster, S.W.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THOMAS DIPROSE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of THOMAS DIPROSE late of 9, 9a, 9b, Dercorn Mews, Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent, who died on the 26th March 1930 should give notice thereof in writing to us the undersigned the Solicitors to the Executrix of the said Thomas Diprose on or before the 14th day of July 1930 after which date the Executrix intends to distribute the estate of the said Thomas Diprose amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.
Dated this 5th day of May 1930.
T. G. HAYNES & SONS, 12, High Street, Dartford. Solicitors for the Executrix.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ALGERNON HAWKINS THOMOND KEITH FALCONER, 10TH EARL of KINTORE, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and others having debts claims or demands against the Estate of ALGERNON HAWKINS THOMOND KEITH FALCONER 10TH EARL of KINTORE, late of 10, Park Place, Saint James's, in the City of Westminster, who died on the 3rd day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 24th day of April 1930 by Arthur George Keith Falconer 11th Earl of Kintore one of the Executors therein named are hereby required to send full particulars, in writing, to us the undersigned, on or before the 14th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executor or the solicitors for the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims and demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 7th day of May 1930.
MILLER & SMITHS, 2, Salters Hall Court, Carson Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

SOLOMON BERTISH Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of SOLOMON BERTISH late of 96 North End Road Golders Park, N.W.8 in the County of London deceased, who died on the 18th day of February 1930 and of whose Will Probate was granted out of the Principal Probate Registry to Marcus Bertish and Edward Samuel on the 17th day of April 1930, are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims to us, the undersigned, on or before the 18th day of July 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard to any claims and demands of which they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 7th day of May 1930.
HERBERT OPPENHEIMER NATHAN & VANDYK, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THOMAS WALKER STEWART, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given
1. That all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the estate of Thomas Walter Stewart deceased late of 52 Down Street London W. and Mortefield Ross-shire who died on the 20th day of February 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 30th day of April 1930 by Ethel Maud Stewart and John Aitchison the executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 9th day of July 1930.
2. That after that day the said Executors will proceed to convey and distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so conveyed or distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 9th day of May 1930.
BURCHELLS, The Sanctuary Westminster, S.W.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THOMAS DIPROSE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of THOMAS DIPROSE late of 9, 9a, 9b, Dercorn Mews, Lowfield Street, Dartford, Kent, who died on the 26th March 1930 should give notice thereof in writing to us the undersigned the Solicitors to the Executrix of the said Thomas Diprose on or before the 14th day of July 1930 after which date the Executrix intends to distribute the estate of the said Thomas Diprose amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.
Dated this 5th day of May 1930.
T. G. HAYNES & SONS, 12, High Street, Dartford. Solicitors for the Executrix.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ALGERNON HAWKINS THOMOND KEITH FALCONER, 10TH EARL of KINTORE, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and others having debts claims or demands against the Estate of ALGERNON HAWKINS THOMOND KEITH FALCONER 10TH EARL of KINTORE, late of 10, Park Place, Saint James's, in the City of Westminster, who died on the 3rd day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 24th day of April 1930 by Arthur George Keith Falconer 11th Earl of Kintore one of the Executors therein named are hereby required to send full particulars, in writing, to us the undersigned, on or before the 14th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executor or the solicitors for the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims and demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 7th day of May 1930.
HERBERT FERRIS & BENNETT 88, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executor.

THOMAS WILLIAM SMITH deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of THOMAS WILLIAM SMITH late of Withenfield, Leominster in the County of Hereford Grocer and Provision Merchant, who died on the 14th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved in the District Probate Registry at Oxford on the 11th day of March 1930 by Peter Macniven Henderson of Hereford Physician Lloyd the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned on or before the 14th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 9th day of May 1930.
PRESTON & REDMAN of Hinton House, Bournemouth. Solicitors to the said Executor.

RE the Estate of MATHILDE GLATZ RODGER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of MATHILDE GLATZ RODGER late of "St. Andrew's" No. 18, Wimborne Road in the County Borough of Bournemouth Widow who died on the 28th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 17th March 1930 by Frank Pemberton of "Chatellerault" No. 34, Queens Park Avenue in the said County Borough the sole Executor are hereby required to send particulars hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Executor on or before the 10th day of July 1930 after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated the 7th day of May, 1930.
ALLEN PRATT & GELDARD, 49 & 50, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff. Solicitors for the Executors.

MARY LOWNDES deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of MARY LOWNDES late of 27 Trafalgar Square Chelsea in the County of London Spinster who died on the 28th day of February 1929 and whose Will with two Codicils was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 30th day of April 1930 by Barbara Geraldine Forbes the sole Executrix therein named are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the Estate of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 5th day of May 1930.
MACIAN & POLAND, 49 & 50, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executrix.

MISS AGNES BELL COLLIER Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given:—
1. That all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the estate of AGNES BELL COLLIER late of No. 4 Storeys Way Cambridge deceased (who died on the 2nd day of January, 1930) and whose Will with two Codicils thereto was proved by Edith Emily Dolby of Ardenza West Malvern in the County of Worcester Spinster and Winifred Collier of The Athenley Girls School Hill Lane in the County of Somerset Spinster the Executrices therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims and demands to us the undersigned on or before the 14th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executrices will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claim or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 8th day of May 1930.
TYLEE & Co. 14 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

RE the Trusts of the Will of ANNA MARY RODGER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the property subject to the trusts of the Will of the above named ANNA MARY RODGER of "St. Andrew's" No. 18, Wimborne Road in the County Borough of Bournemouth Widow who died on the 7th day of October 1927 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 17th day of March 1930 by Ebenezer Carnegie, Cyril John Geldard and Arthur Denys Phillips, the Executors therein named are required to send particulars thereof in writing to us the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 17th day of July 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 9th day of May 1930.
PRESTON & REDMAN of Hinton House, Bournemouth. Solicitors to the said Trustees.

RE the Estate of MATHILDE GLATZ RODGER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of MATHILDE GLATZ RODGER late of "St. Andrew's" No. 18, Wimborne Road in the County Borough of Bournemouth Widow who died on the 28th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 17th March 1930 by Frank Pemberton of "Chatellerault" No. 34, Queens Park Avenue in the said County Borough the sole Executor are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Executor on or before the 10th day of July 1930 after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated the 7th day of May, 1930.
ALLEN PRATT & GELDARD, 49 & 50, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE the Estate of The RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD LUTTRELL PILKINGTON BARON WESTBURY deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of The RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD LUTTRELL PILKINGTON BARON WESTBURY late of Tyfica House 129 St. James Court Buckingham Gate in the City of Westminster and of The Bungalow Putney Hill London S.W.15 who died on the twenty first day of February 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the twenty ninth day of April 1930 by Coutts & Company of 440 Strand London W.C.2. Ernest Charles Daintrey of 14 Russell Street Strand aforesaid Solicitor and Arthur Edward The Honourable Sir Alexander Edward Bethell G.C.M.G. of 28 Knightsbridge Court Sloane Street London S.W.1. the executors named in the said Will and the third Codicil thereto respectively are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executors on or before the seventeenth day of July 1930 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claim or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this eighth day of May 1930.
TYLEE & Co. 14 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

RE the Trusts of the Will of ANNA MARY RODGER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the property subject to the trusts of the Will of the above named ANNA MARY RODGER of "St. Andrew's" No. 18, Wimborne Road in the County Borough of Bournemouth Widow who died on the 7th day of October 1927 whereof Frank Pemberton of "Chatellerault" No. 34, Queens Park Avenue in the said County Borough Solicitor is the surviving Trustee are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Trustee on or before the 10th day of July 1930 after which date the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 9th day of May 1930.
PRESTON & REDMAN of Hinton House, Bournemouth. Solicitors to the said Trustee.

RE the Estate of MATHILDE GLATZ RODGER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of MATHILDE GLATZ RODGER late of "St. Andrew's" No. 18, Wimborne Road in the County Borough of Bournemouth Widow who died on the 28th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 17th March 1930 by Frank Pemberton of "Chatellerault" No. 34, Queens Park Avenue in the said County Borough the sole Executor are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Executor on or before the 10th day of July 1930 after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated the 7th day of May, 1930.
ALLEN PRATT & GELDARD, 49 & 50, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE LOUIS HUNTLEY deceased Pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or Demands against the Estate of LOUIS HUNTLEY of 141 Croydon Road and 31 Coronation Street both in the County of Surrey Painter and Decorator who died on the 21st day of June 1929 and Probate of whose Will was granted out of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 9th day of October 1929 to Charles Cuthbert Thompson the surviving Executor named in the said Will are hereby required to send in the particulars of their Debts Claims or Demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 10th day of July next after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the Debts Claims and Demands of which they shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose Debts Claims or Demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 5th day of May 1930.
C. R. GIBSON & THOMPSON County Chambers 52 Westgate Road Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Solicitors to the said Executor.

RE PHILIP JOSEPH PATERSON deceased Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of PHILIP JOSEPH PATERSON of The Cottage, Sunningdale in the County of Berks deceased (who died on the 16th day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 24th day of April 1930 by Kathleen Stawell Paterson of The Cottage, Sunningdale in the County of Berks, Widow one of the Executors named therein) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of such debts claims and demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 12th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debts claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this seventh day of May 1930.
FARMAN DANIELL & Co., Bank Chambers 329 High Holborn W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE JAMES SNELL deceased Pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925 (Sec 27) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of JAMES SNELL of 48, Spital Street, Dartford Kent Gentleman (who died on the 26th February 1930) are hereby required to send in writing to us the undersigned the Solicitors to the Executors Mr. James Frederick Snell and Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine Roberts the Executors of the said James Snell deceased on or before the 11th day of July 1930 after which date the Executors intend to distribute the assets of the said James Snell amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 5th day of May 1930.
R. G. F. VICKERY 314 Broadway Bexley Heath, Kent, Solicitor for the said Executors.

RE the Estate of The RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD LUTTRELL PILKINGTON BARON WESTBURY deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of The RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD LUTTRELL PILKINGTON BARON WESTBURY late of Tyfica House 129 St. James Court Buckingham Gate in the City of Westminster and of The Bungalow Putney Hill London S.W.15 who died on the twenty first day of February 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the twenty ninth day of April 1930 by Coutts & Company of 440 Strand London W.C.2. Ernest Charles Daintrey of 14 Russell Street Strand aforesaid Solicitor and Arthur Edward The Honourable Sir Alexander Edward Bethell G.C.M.G. of 28 Knightsbridge Court Sloane Street London S.W.1. the executors named in the said Will and the third Codicil thereto respectively are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executors on or before the seventeenth day of July 1930 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claim or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this eighth day of May 1930.
TYLEE & Co. 14 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

RE the Trusts of the Will of ANNA MARY RODGER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the property subject to the trusts of the Will of the above named ANNA MARY RODGER of "St. Andrew's" No. 18, Wimborne Road in the County Borough of Bournemouth Widow who died on the 7th day of October 1927 whereof Frank Pemberton of "Chatellerault" No. 34, Queens Park Avenue in the said County Borough Solicitor is the surviving Trustee are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Trustee on or before the 10th day of July 1930 after which date the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 9th day of May 1930.
PRESTON & REDMAN of Hinton House, Bournemouth. Solicitors to the said Trustee.

RE the Estate of MATHILDE GLATZ RODGER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of MATHILDE GLATZ RODGER late of "St. Andrew's" No. 18, Wimborne Road in the County Borough of Bournemouth Widow who died on the 28th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 17th March 1930 by Frank Pemberton of "Chatellerault" No. 34, Queens Park Avenue in the said County Borough the sole Executor are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Executor on or before the 10th day of July 1930 after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated the 7th day of May, 1930.
ALLEN PRATT & GELDARD, 49 & 50, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE LOUIS HUNTLEY deceased Pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or Demands against the Estate of LOUIS HUNTLEY of 141 Croydon Road and 31 Coronation Street both in the County of Surrey Painter and Decorator who died on the 21st day of June 1929 and Probate of whose Will was granted out of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 9th day of October 1929 to Charles Cuthbert Thompson the surviving Executor named in the said Will are hereby required to send in the particulars of their Debts Claims or Demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 10th day of July next after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the Debts Claims and Demands of which they shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose Debts Claims or Demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 5th day of May 1930.
C. R. GIBSON & THOMPSON County Chambers 52 Westgate Road Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Solicitors to the said Executor.

RE PHILIP JOSEPH PATERSON deceased Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of PHILIP JOSEPH PATERSON of The Cottage, Sunningdale in the County of Berks deceased (who died on the 16th day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 24th day of April 1930 by Kathleen Stawell Paterson of The Cottage, Sunningdale in the County of Berks, Widow one of the Executors named therein) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of such debts claims and demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 12th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debts claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this seventh day of May 1930.
FARMAN DANIELL & Co., Bank Chambers 329 High Holborn W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE JAMES SNELL Deceased Pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925 (Sec 27) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of JAMES SNELL of 48, Spital Street, Dartford Kent Gentleman (who died on the 26th February 1930) are hereby required to send in writing to us the undersigned the Solicitors to the Executors Mr. James Frederick Snell and Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine Roberts the Executors of the said James Snell deceased on or before the 11th day of July 1930 after which date the Executors intend to distribute the assets of the said James Snell amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 5th day of May 1930.
R. G. F. VICKERY 314 Broadway Bexley Heath, Kent, Solicitor for the said Executors.

EDUCATIONAL

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A GUARANTEED POSITION.—Kensington College gives a written guarantee to provide a good salaried position on completion of Secretarial and Business training. Languages and foreign shorthand a specialty. Postal courses available.—Prospectus from Mr. M. D. MUNFORD, KENSINGTON COLLEGE, 11, Bishop's-road, London, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 6049.

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CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, MODERN LANGUAGE, and MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS, value from £25 to £100 per year. Examination 1st and 2nd of May.—Particulars from the Secretary, Clifton College, Bristol.

THE GREGG SCHOOLS.
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CROYDON.—Broad Green House, 181, London-road.
EALING.—36, Uxbridge-road, W.5.
FINSBURY PARK.—4, Beaulieu-villas, Seven Sisters road, N.4.
ILFORD.—222, Cranbrook-road.
NORBURY.—1396, London-road, S.W.16.
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All students placed in good posts as soon as proficient
Special Short Courses for University Graduates and Senior Students.

FELIXSTOWE LADIES' COLLEGE, CONSTABLE POINT, FELIXSTOWE.
An EXAMINATION will be held on July 3 and 4 for awarding Six Entrance Scholarships and Two Music Scholarships (varying from £50-£20).
Candidates should be between 12 and 15 years of age. Girls over 15 may compete, but a higher standard of work is expected.
Full particulars on application to the Headmistress. Last day for returning forms May 31st.

GERMAN.—Lady gives LESSONS; interesting conversational method; help with language used while travelling.—Write Box 7385, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GERMAN.—Advanced LESSONS and conversation required in exchange for English; London.—Write Box 0610, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

L.C.S. FOREIGN OFFICE, HOME CIVIL, &c. 1929, 16 places; 1929, 22 places.
DAVIES'S 5, Sussex-place, W.2. Padd. 3352.

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SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATIONS:
June 18th and 19th.
Eight Scholarships, open to boys under 14 years of age on June 1st, are offered for competition annually. The Scholarships vary in value from £30 to £70 per annum. There are two of £30 each, two of £40, two of £50, one of £60, and one of £70.
For particulars and application form, returnable to the Headmaster not later than May 24th, apply to the Bursar, Kinmel School, Abergele, North Wales.

LONDON College of SECRETARIES.
(Principal—Dr. E. Roberts.)
Complete practical training for educated girls and women desiring to be PRIVATE SECRETARIES to professional men, politicians, or business men.
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A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms for one person from £3 per week; bed, breakfast and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 11s. and you will linger longer. From 2gns. weekly. Special terms for families. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 81, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare Four Minutes; Earl's Court Tube. 38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147.

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A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. Private seats, &c. Not run as boarding house or private hotel. Men (Service, Ministry, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 3gns. and £2 15s. without luncheon.—Write Box N.954, The Times, E.C.4.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4907).
147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential as noted for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

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24, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.—Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

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A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM, beam roof, antique furniture; fixed basin concealed; other pretty rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, 5min. Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

A Beautifully appointed Residence, 12, ROLAND-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Recently opened; hot and cold running water; excellent cuisine; equal to best hotels: from 3½gns. Kensington 6325.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE at from 43s., including breakfast; hot and cold running water in all rooms; Kensington, Victoria, Gloucester-road Stations.—23, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, tiled constant hot water; service and terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A BED ROOM and charming SITTING ROOM facing park; private bath, lavatory, service, breakfast, late dinner; private(); suit two); permanency preferred; extra room.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. Primrose 1528.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM very comfortably furnished; bath, light, attendance, 2gns. inclusive; ground floor.—108 Elgin-crescent, Holland Park.

A BED-SITTING ROOM, double or single; beautifully furnished; artistically decorated; running hot water, electric heating; by Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 0744.

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53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

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A Luxuriously FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, TWO BED ROOMS (large sunny rooms); use bath-room and lovely garden; perfectly appointed private house; let with board only.

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A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 6243.

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A Well FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM with breakfast, 25s. each; good locality; every convenience.—Primrose 1690, 48, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

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A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 6243.

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ABSOLUTELY newly decorated throughout, FURNISHED (by Hampton) and UNFURNISHED BEDSITTING ROOMS, running hot water, basins, gas stoves, Yale locks. Furnished with breakfast from 30s.; Unfurnished from 25s.; dinners as required.

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A SURRD COMFORT; good cooking; personal supervision; two minutes Hyde Park. Moderate terms.—White Lodge, 18, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

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A TTRACTIVE AMERICAN FLATLETS, with hot and cold running water, gas fires, and cookers; convenient all parts; from 25s. to £3 13s.—61, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2. Park 9936.

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A T KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

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DOUBLE ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, 5-7gns.; single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7 (Kens. 2068). New Management.

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FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, with absolute quietude, comfort, and privacy; double bed room communicating with sitting room, bath room adjoining; constant hot water; excellent cooking.—24, Pembridge-crescent. Park 4972.

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FURNISHED CHAMBERS in good-class house, all floors; conveniences; breakfast optional. Also small Furnished Flat, suit one or two. Divan beds and gas cooker. Terms moderate.

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MARBLE ARCH.

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, breakfast, bath, boots and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1026.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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TEN MILES FROM LONDON.
A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.
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Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
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ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Gas fires, 'phone, running hot and cold water in all rooms. 8wks proprietor. Terms from 3gns. West 4594.

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Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms.
Private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms.
Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met.
Excellent cooking. Small room and breakfast, 2gns.
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BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre beautiful grounds, 100 yards sea, central for everything.

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Hot and cold running water bed rooms; central heating; chef de cuisine; most comfortable; garage. From 2½ guineas.—Telephone 5409.

BOURNEMOUTH, EDENCOURT, SUFFOLK-ROAD. near Square, Gardens, Sea, W. Station; bathing accommodation beach; from 3gns.—'Phone 2804, Stacey.

BOURNEMOUTH.—COLLINGWOOD, WEST CLIFF. Board or board-residence; near Pavilion and shops. Hart tennis court; garage. Telephone 931.

BOURNEMOUTH, PINE COURT, East Cliff.—Hot and cold running water bed rooms; first-class chef, garage; tennis court. From 3½gns. 'Phone 2300.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff; terms very moderate; close sea, shops; sunny bed rooms; separate tables; excellent cuisine.—A. Kean.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements visit The Times Information Bureau at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis.—Requirements to Hankinson and Co., Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—POWIS-GROVE.—Lady's detached House; 5min. West Pier and station; farm produce, home cooking. From 3gns. Tele. 4678.

CANTERBURY.—Lady receives few PAYING GUESTS; single rooms, vacant early June; good cooking and service; fixed rating; central heating; telephone.—Write Box S.6, The Times, E.C.4.

COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE in farmhouse. Terms moderate.—Mrs. Graham, Willsham, Brendon, N. Devon.

DORSET.—BEXINGTON MANOR GUEST HOUSE. West Bexington-on-Sea, Dorchester; near golf links, tennis; car garage.

EASTBOURNE, HOLMWOOD, WILMINGTON-TERRACE, BLACKWATER ROAD.—Separate tables; excellent cuisine. Gas fires.—Tele. 1830. D. Gordon.

EASTBOURNE.—CLEVEDON, 19, DEVONSHIRE-PLACE; Southern aspect. Well-appointed ROOMS; minute sea, band, pier, shops.—Mrs. Robinson. 'Phone 274.

EASTBOURNE.—THE ANGLES. Facing sea; 125 yards Queen's Parade; dance and billiard rooms; English chef. Resident Proprietors. 'Phone Eastbourne 311.

EASTBOURNE, YORK HOUSE.—Sunny position, facing sea; gas fires in bed rooms; dancing; own farm produce; moderate terms.—Tel. 916.

EASTBOURNE.—CAREW PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; finest holiday house at strictly moderate terms; own garage, grounds, tennis, dance room; good table.

FOLKESTONE.—EL KAHIRA, 15, Westbourne-gardens. Quiet, central. Lees, Tram, Tube. South 2 Fresh. English cuisine; separate tables; from 3gns.; week-ends by arrangement; prospectus on demand.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house. Kent; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box F.1737, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS received large farm; modern conveniences; electric, wireless. 'Phone; garage; tennis; excellent table; from 2½gns.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

GUESTS WANTED in gentleman's comfortable home in Lizard district; excellent table. Terms moderate and inclusive.—Write Box R.103, The Times, E.C.4.

HEMSBY, Charming seaside village; glorious sands, safe bathing; close to station; near golf and broads; BOARD-RESIDENCE of excellent cuisine; private sitting rooms; garden; garage. Terms moderate.—D., Hill Garden House, Hemsby, Norfolk.

HERNE BAY, KENT.—Comfortable ROOMS, holiday or permanent. Two minutes sea. Special diets and economy terms studied. Large garden; garage.—Brook, "Monhal," Glen-avenue.

LADY with prettily situated fruit-poultry farm wishes family from abroad, or others; good cooking, fires. Convenient centre cricket festivals. Car.—Haybittel, Maidcross, Kent.

LANCING, near Worthing.—BOARD

Law Report, May 8

SUMMARY OF CASES

The hearing was continued before Mr. Justice Wright and a City of London special jury of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Niger Company, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants appropriated to themselves contracts which had originally been entered into on behalf of the Niger Company, Limited, or, alternatively, that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contracts of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

Evidence for the defendants was called in the test action before Mr. Justice Farwell in which the plaintiff, a weaver in Lancashire, claims 1s. which had been deducted from his wages for work which the defendants, his employers, allege was defective. The question was whether the defendants were justified in deducting the shilling either from the wages or in calculating them. (SAGAR v. RIDEHALGH AND SON, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
WAGES IN THE LANCASHIRE WEAVING TRADE
SAGAR v. H. RIDEHALGH AND SON, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE FARWELL*)*

His Lordship continued the hearing of this test action which, on the face of the pleadings, is a claim for 1s., but which raises an important question of weavers' wages in Lancashire and the right of employers to make deductions from such wages when they allege faulty workmanship by the weaver.

The defendants claim that such deductions are in accordance with the custom and usage of the weaving trade.

The plaintiff, Thomas Sagar, a weaver employed by H. Ridehalgh and Son, Limited, manufacturers of cotton cloth, at Nelson, Lancashire, alleges that the 1s. was wrongfully deducted from the wages to which he was entitled for the week ended August 1, 1928.

The Hon. Stafford Cripps, K.C., and Mr. Laski, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Cyril Atkinson, K.C., Mr. Derbyshire, K.C., and Mr. Ormerod for the defendants.

Mr. Young Helliwell, examined by Mr. ATKINSON, said that he began life as a weaver in 1884 and became a millowner. He was now assistant secretary of the Nelson and District Manufacturers' Association. He had taken part in many discussions with the members of the men's associations, but had never heard the right to deduct disputed. He examined the cloth woked by the plaintiff and also his loom and came to the conclusion that the deduction from the plaintiff's wages was rightly made. A weaver was paid for good work and a deduction was made for faulty work when the cloth was good.

Cross-examined, Mr. Helliwell said that in the mills where he worked deductions were made for bad work, but not in every case of fault. He was told when he began that he would be fined for faulty work. Exactly the same practice prevailed in all mills or weaving sheds where he had worked. He had been an overlooker at a mill in Nelson where deductions were made, and they were also made in his own mill. He considered that the right to make deductions was based on custom and usage. He had heard that the operatives disputed the legality of deductions. The practice as to deductions varied in different mills, but, speaking generally, the question whether a weaver would be fined depended on his previous reputation.

Re-examined, he said that only twice in the last five years had a deduction made not been accepted and the matter been referred to the secretaries of the two associations. The weaver always had his legal remedy. He had never heard of an employer making a deduction larger than the loss which he had sustained by the defect.

CERTAIN CONDITIONS APPLICABLE

Mr. Ernest Smith, a chartered accountant and secretary of the Nelson and District Manufacturers' Association, said that he began his connexion with the trade in 1893. He became secretary of the manufacturers' association in 1919. The standard list of prices was intended to apply to certain conditions—reasonable material must be supplied to the operative, it was to be woven by the operative into reasonably good cloth, and reasonably good weaving was implied. There was a custom or usage in the trade of fining weavers for bad work, but the fine never exceeded the amount of damage done. He had never heard the legality of the custom challenged, though many efforts had been made to get fines abolished altogether. The weavers had been agitating for the list prices whether the weaving was faulty or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. CRIPPS, he said that he did not agree that at Burnley two-thirds of the mills did not make deductions. In some cases weavers bought damaged cloth. The employer or his representative—generally the "clothlooker"—would decide whether the cloth was reasonably merchantable. There were many firms which did not make deductions. He supported deductions as a deterrent against the continuance of bad work.

Mr. J. Ashhurst, the secretary of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, which comprises all the local associations, said that there was a general custom that if work was not properly done deductions from wages would be made, and he had never heard the legality of the custom disputed. He knew that two Bills to abolish the custom had been presented to Parliament.

Cross-examined, he agreed that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the mills did not make deductions. He had heard of men being required to buy damaged cloth.

Re-examined, he said that he knew of firms which had tried to do without fines and had to come back to them.

Mr. George Green, chairman of Green and Co., Limited, cotton cloth manufacturers, of Padiham, Lancashire, and a member of the committee of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, said that the custom in the trade was that if a weaver was negligent there was a deduction from the uniform list of wages paid to him. The deduction was less than the reduction in the cost paid by the merchant. That was his life-long experience. The weaver was compensated by payment over the standard list of prices for his loss of time if he was supplied with bad yarn. He had never heard the legality of the principle questioned, but he knew that the weavers wanted fines abolished. The price list was a list of wages for the weaving of good merchantable cloth.

Further evidence was given by a number of witnesses as to the custom of making deductions and that the fine never exceeded the manufacturers' loss.

The evidence for the defence was concluded, and Mr. CRIPPS said that he would announce in the morning whether he would call rebutting evidence as to usage.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stow, Preston, and Lyttelton, for Mr. J. C. Waddington, Burnley; Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffe, and Co., for Messrs. John Taylor and Co., Manchester.

UNNECESSARY COSTS IN LITIGATION

MR. JUSTICE ROCHE, sitting in the Commercial Court, complained yesterday at the close of his judgment in a case of the excessive amount of the correspondence. He pointed out that counsel had read every letter that could possibly be material, but, even so, hardly more than half of the correspondence which had been put in had been read. He wished to give warning that in future cases, if he found that the correspondence was of unnecessary bulk, he would mulct the party responsible, who was *prima facie* the plaintiff, in costs.

MASTER OF GRAY'S INN LIBRARY

Lord Atkin, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, has been appointed Master of the Library of Gray's Inn in the place of Lord Merrivale, President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, whose term of office has expired.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICERS OF THE NIGER COMPANY
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(Before MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT *and a City of London Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, and the Niger Company, Limited, of Union House, London, E.C.1, claim against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of duty, and breach of contract in respect of their employment by entering into cocoa transactions on their own behalf. The plaintiffs further claim the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services were no longer necessary owing to the amalgamation of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited.

The defendants deny the allegations except in so far as they admit that they made a profit of £1,360 in respect of certain dealings in cocoa.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants. Mr. Cyril Salmon held a watching brief for interested parties.

Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES, continuing his examination of Mr. F. Fontannaz, governing director of William Porter and Co., brokers, of Liverpool, asked: Did you know that press copies were being kept in your office of all the contracts made by you?—I cannot say that I did. I knew there were press copy books kept of contracts.

When did you first see these press copies?—To-day.

Did you have some trouble in your office?—Yes. It arose in July or August, 1927, and continued until March 31, 1928, when my youngest brother retired from partnership. The witness explained that the trouble at first was that they simply did not agree. The quarrel developed, and in September, 1927, his brother asked him for the names of all the people represented by the initials in certain contracts in their books. He (the witness) immediately telephoned the Niger Company to inform them of that. He spoke to Mr. Bell, who seemed rather annoyed and said that it was not desirable in the Niger Company's interests that anyone should be in a position to ask for the information for which the brother was asking.

Later, continued Mr. Fontannaz, he saw Mr. Snelling, who instructed him to settle all contracts of which there was a counterpart and bring down to London all documents relating to those nominee transactions.

Mr. DAVIES.—What did you do?—On January 2, 1928, I came to London and either brought with me or had sent all the documents for which I was asked.

I think, said the witness, that I handed them to Mr. Snelling at the Niger Company's offices. Mr. Bell came in and out of the room at the time.

Did you bring up anything else?—Yes, I brought up a cheque for £1,003 odd, and during that same week there was also a cheque brought up for £2,000 odd.

Referring to the transactions in the initials R.T.D., C.T.C., and G.S.2, in respect of which the defendants received a cheque for £1,360, MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT asked: Who arrived at the figure of £1,360?—Mr. Snelling, who made a calculation and said: "I have decided to allow you ½ per cent. on these three transactions, and the amount due to us is £1,360."

USUAL BROKERAGE

Mr. DAVIES.—What is your usual brokerage?—Half per cent.

Payments were to be made, continued the witness, in such a way that bankers would not know what the Niger Company were doing.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—I would rather that you remember what words were used.

Mr. Fontannaz.—As far as I remember, Mr. Bell said: "So and so is hostile to us, and we are not going to have anyone knowing about our business."

All payments, explained the witness, were to be made by bankers' drafts. He was instructed to that effect either by Mr. Bell or Mr. Snelling, and was told to make out a draft equivalent to £1,360 in American dollars in favour of Mabon and Company, New York. Mr. Bell said that that company was one of their financial friends in New York. A cheque was drawn on the bank of British West Africa, dated January 9, 1928, payable to self and signed by him (the witness) for £1,360. They then got a draft in dollars for the equivalent of £1,360.

Mr. DAVIES.—What did you do with that draft for dollars?—It was sent either to Mr. Bell or Mr. Snelling.

At that time, said Mr. Fontannaz, he had about £13,000 from the Niger Company for the purpose of margins and differences for contracts made in America. He proposed to allocate part of that £13,000 to different accounts, and that was agreed to by Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling.

Mr. DAVIES.—Was an allocation on C.T.C. contract discussed with Mr. Bell or Mr. Snelling?—It is very difficult to say, but I did, after a conversation with them, so allocate £1,000.

Mr. PRITT, cross-examining.—What do the initials A.D.W. stand for?—The first series of transactions on behalf of the Niger Company where secrecy was desired.

I suggest it means Niger?—Yes.

Counsel then questioned the witness with reference to the meaning of a number of other initials used to cover nominee transactions.

Mr. PRITT.—Is there a general standard rate of brokerage?—The custom is to charge ½ per cent., buying and selling, but it varies.

A SENSITIVE MARKET

Turning to the period of secrecy arrangements, which were said to have begun at the end of August, 1927, the witness agreed with Mr. Pritt that the cocoa trade was one in which information was apt to leak out. It was a very sensitive market, and leakage had an immediate effect.

Mr. PRITT.—Did you know that for two years at least before the summer of 1927 the pool [formed by four companies, who were trading in West Africa, to protect their interests in cocoa dealings] had been worried about persistent leakage?—I had heard that, I think, in January, 1927.

When leakage was going on they suspected brokers as well as their own offices?—They never suspected our firm at any time.

In August, 1927, said Mr. Fontannaz, we got instructions on the market in New York, and one of the conditions was that we should maintain secrecy. Later, in October or November, there were further disputes about leakage of information, and there was a great deal of jealousy, he was told, about who should sell cocoa. Towards the end of October he was accused by the Niger Company of diverting to American interests certain information obtained by the pool. That accusation came from the African and Eastern Trade Corporation [a member of the pool]. Eventually it was proved that he (the witness) had not received that information at all.

Mr. PRITT.—Was there not in the relation between yourself and one or more of your brothers the very strongest reasons for your keeping secret from them some of your business transactions?—I don't know of any, except the Niger Company's interests.

Mr. PRITT.—Do you agree that you told your brother that you had taken all the material documents to London?—I do not remember the words "to London."

Did you tell him that they had been destroyed?—I did not. He was told that the documents were taken away and that he would not be able to find them.

Did you tell him that all payments in respect of these transactions were made by bearer cheques or bankers' drafts?—No. So far as I remember, all payments were made by bankers' drafts.

Was it to prevent the name of the clients appearing in the books of your firm?—No.

A DENIAL

The reason why those documents were taken to London, so far as they were taken, and destroyed, so far as they were destroyed, was so that you could prevent your brother knowing anything about the transactions?—Absolutely wrong.

What was the reason?—The general policy of the Niger Company.

It is suggested in this case that Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling caused you to bring these documents to London, where they were destroyed to conceal their own conduct from the Niger Company?—Yes.

It was not in the interests of the Niger Company that any information should be left in the hands of a hostile person, said Mr. Fontannaz, and they considered that his brother was hostile.

Mr. PRITT.—Did Mr. Snelling have a talk with you about a proposal to do some differences transactions on behalf of a syndicate shortly before November 4, 1927?—I have no recollection.

You would not like to deny it?—I don't remember it.

Did he tell you that he and Mr. Bell and another friend were thinking of doing some differences transactions on their own account in cocoa?—I don't remember.

And did he tell you that it would have to be kept secret?—I don't remember that.

I suggest that this conversation was about some syndicate transactions which had nothing to do with the Niger Company, and that it was made clear that they were syndicate transactions to be carried out on behalf of the three men who proposed to undertake them?—I have no recollection at all.

It may have happened, and you may have forgotten?—No.

Up to November 4, 1927, when the R.T.D. transactions began, you never had much conversation about cocoa with Mr. Bell?—No.

Did you say to Mr. Snelling on the telephone that you thought that this 75 tons under the R.T.D. contract would be a good thing for his syndicate to start with?—No.

Did Mr. Snelling say that he thought that it would be a good idea, but that you had better speak to Mr. Bell about it?—I don't remember.

Mr. Fontannaz said that he did not remember Mr. Bell giving him instructions on November 4, 1927, when he lunched with him in Manchester, to buy 75 tons of cocoa, and he also did not remember mentioning to Mr. Bell that he (the witness) had had a conversation with Mr. Snelling on the telephone that morning.

Mr. PRITT.—And Mr. Bell told you quite clearly that this was a transaction for the syndicate?—I have no recollection of the syndicate being mentioned.

Did you, in fact, place on that day a buying order for 75 tons of cocoa?—Yes.

Who told you to buy it?—Mr. Bell or Mr. Snelling.

Why did you not do these transactions in the initials A.D.W.? [The first series of transactions on behalf of the Niger Company in which secrecy was desired.]—Because it was necessary in each series of transactions to identify them by separate initials.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards and Co.; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

THE DUOPHONE LIQUIDATION
STATEMENT BY OFFICIAL RECEIVER

Under the compulsory liquidation of the Duophone and Unbreakable Record Company, Limited, of 6, Martin-lane, Cannon-street, E.C., the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant before Mr. E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver. The winding-up order was made on March 24 on a creditor's petition.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the company was promoted in June, 1926, with a nominal capital of £250,000 divided into 200,000 Eight per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference and 300,000 Ordinary shares, all of 10s. each, to acquire the undertaking and goodwill of the Duophone Syndicate, Limited, including its registered trade mark "Duophone," and to carry on business as manufacturers, exporters, importers, and dealers in machines and instruments of all kinds, including gramophones and records. The issued capital was £232,711, but the cash receivable in respect of those shares was £146,209. The purchase price to be paid to the Duophone Syndicate was agreed at £95,000, divided into £7,500 cash and 175,000 10s. shares. A prospectus was issued offering 150,000 Preference shares to the public. The whole of the issue was underwritten, and according to the prospectus the company should have had £45,000 available for working capital. The invitation met with a very poor response; applications for only 30,000 shares were received, and the underwriters were left to take up the balance. In June, 1927, to raise further capital, the company offered to the shareholders £30,000 Debentures, of which £15,000 were to be subscribed by the directors; applications for only £3,700 were received from the shareholders, the balance being subsequently taken up by two directors.

In April, 1928, the shareholders were circularized and advised to ignore all information other than that emanating officially from the company.

"It is no part of my duty," remarked the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, "to make comment on the manner in which the company's shares were boomed on the market, but it is apparent that the prices obtained had no relation to the intrinsic value of the shares and could only be regarded as a part of the mad speculation which was taking place at that time."

The CHAIRMAN gave particulars of the various agreements entered into by the company and added that in May, 1929, the directors agreed with the K.C.B. Manufacturing Company, Limited, to promote a company to take over the K.C.B. business. The latter company subsequently recovered judgment against the company for £5,000 and costs for breach of agreement and presented the petition on which the winding-up order was made. On September 10, 1929, the first instalment of £5,000 in respect of a factory at Southall fell due and on default of payment the mortgagee appointed a Receiver of that property. Then, on January 17, 1930, the trustees for the Debenture holders appointed a Receiver over all the assets, and he had realized certain of the assets and had stated that there was no prospect of any surplus becoming available for distribution in the liquidation.

The trading accounts for the whole period of the company's existence showed total receipts £37,293, and the deficiency account disclosed a gross loss of £53,084 on the trading. The accounts filed under the liquidation showed assets valued at £7,157, against which there were unsecured liabilities of £37,864; two fully, and one partly, secured creditors; a liability of £7,486 in respect of claims for damages for breach of contract; preferential claims for income-tax and salaries, £2,650; and Debenture claims, £31,727. The deficiency in assets to meet liabilities was estimated at £85,661, and the total deficiency with regard to contributories at £318,373.

Replying to a shareholder the CHAIRMAN said that the present position of the company was partly due to the defects which developed in the unbreakable records. The company was formed to manufacture that class of record and they proved to be generally unsatisfactory, but the defects did not appear until the records had been on the market for some months. Undoubtedly there had been a lot of frenzied finance in connexion with the company.

The liquidation was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), May 9, price 1s., are:—Rex v. Podmore (Criminal evidence); Shotts Iron Company, Limited v. Fordyce (Workmen's compensation); Inland Revenue Commissioners v. Dalgety and Co., Limited (Income-tax); Fry v. Salisbury House Estate, Limited (Income-tax); Performing Right Society, Limited v. Bray Urban District Council (Copyright).

The reports of cases which appear under the heading of "Law Report" are prepared by members of the Bar and are accordingly accepted as authoritative by the Judges.

KERR, STUART AND CO., LIMITED

This petition by the Midland Bank Limited, for the winding-up of Kerr, Stuart and Co., Limited, was again before MR. JUSTICE EVE yesterday.

Mr. ANDREWES-UTHWATT, who appeared for the petitioner, said that, since the petition had been presented, the claim of the judgment creditor, which was on a guarantee for £8,000, had been satisfied and he therefore asked leave to withdraw the petition.

MR. JUSTICE EVE.—Does anybody object? If not, there will be no order on the petition, as to costs or otherwise.

Mr. GAVIN SIMONDS, K.C., who, with Mr. J. B. Lindon, appeared for the company, said that the proper order would be that the petition be dismissed without costs.

FIRST INQUEST HELD IN ENGLAND

Mr. GREGORY WHYLEY, the coroner, at an inquest at Great Barford, Beds, on Wednesday, on the body of the victim of a road accident, mentioned that the first inquest ever recorded in England was held in that parish about 1100 A.D. on the body of a boy who had fallen into a well. It was almost exactly 13 years since the last inquest was held at Barford.

At Yorkshire Assizes at Leeds on Wednesday, Dominic Minchella, 31, an Italian, was found *Guilty* of the attempted murder of his English-born wife, Dora, at Middlesbrough, by slashing her with a razor in an effort to cut her throat, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Avory to five years' penal servitude.

LAW NOTICES, MAY 9

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.30:—Petitions.—Adivarapamurthi Konan and another v. the King-Emperor; Amar Singh and another v. the King-Emperor; Peare Lal v. the King-Emperor; Murad Singh v. the King-Emperor; Balawal and others v. the King-Emperor. Appeals.—Jahandad Khan and others v. Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan; Narayanaswami Ayyar and others v. Rama Ayyar and others.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division.—Final List.—Lister v. Thorp, Medley and Co. (2); Same v. Same (3).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division.—Final and New Trial List.—Perkins v. Bastos (pt. hd.) (10); C. Arnold and Co., Ltd. v. Blasius (11); Josephs v. Morgan Film Service (1928), Ltd. (7).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List, Part I.—Applestone v. Lazarus (pt. hd.) (7). At 2:—Adjourned Summons (by order).—Re Michell (Thomas v. Hoskins).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Stuart (Public Trustee v. Attlee) (pt. hd.) (24); re Tuckley (Tuckley v. Manning) (25); re Lowry (Lowry v. Lowry) (26).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Edwards (Public Trustee v. Edwards) (pt. hd.) (10); re Owen (Owen v. Richards) (11). At 3:—In Court (as Chambers).—Re Ley's Settled Estate (Ley v. Ley) (23).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List, Part II.—Naamlooze Vennootschap Fabrik Van Instrumenten en Electrische Apparaten "Inventum" v. Schneider (pt. hd.) (4).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Retained Action.—Witness List, Part II.—Sagar v. H. Ridehalgh and Son, Ltd. (pt. hd.).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List.—Part II.—Chivers and Sons, Ltd. v. Eastwood's Cement, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (10).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Vincent v. London General Omnibus Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (703).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Hawksworth and anr. v. British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (637); Duke v. Warwickshire Motors, Ltd. (684).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—In Room 99, at 10.30:—Summons.—Re Wallack (habeas corpus). In Court, not before 11:—Commercial List.—Cozzan v. W. Hewlins, Milburn, and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1,426). Non-Juries.—Dewever v. Blaesstein, Same (consolidated) v. Same, Same v. Same (1,282); The Broadway Press, Ltd. v. Home and General Investments, Ltd. (1,304).

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT (BRANSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. v. Newman and ors. (pt. hd.) (770); Peal, Ashdown, and Hart, Ltd. v. French, British, and Foreign Trust, Ltd. (1,091); Goodall v. Chard and anr. (1,234); Henderson v. Sprosen, Ltd. (1,306).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—City of London Special Jury.—Lever Bros., Ltd. v. Bell and anr. (pt. hd.) (819).

COURT VI. (CHARLES, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Smith v. Hicks and anr. (pt. hd.) (1,088); Townsend v. Davis (1,132).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Jury.—Harris v. Fulham (1,134).

COURT I. (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—At 10.45:—Common Juries.—Gerard v. Balls and Co. (pt. hd.) (1,027); Ashton v. Nash (1,140).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Revenue Paper.—D. M. Gimson and Commissioners of Inland Revenue (pt. hd.); James J. Todd (H.M. Inspector of Taxes) and Jones Bros., Ltd.

COURT V. (Divisional Court) (TALBOT and FINLAY, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Civil Paper.—West and Son, Ltd. v. Norman (pt. hd.) (118).

THE "WARNED" LIST

The following cases will be at the head of next week's Lists, subject to any cases left over from to-day's Cause List:—Special Juries.—Barclay v. Morgan (fixed May 13) (658); Talbot v. Great Western Railway (674); Linsley v. Eyland Jones, Ltd. (699); Gordon, Watney and Co., Ltd. v. Rippon Bros., Ltd. (579); Kindell v. Same (581); Chamberlayne v. Same (717); Torrens v. Rama Rao and anr. (721); Sinclair v. Cowper and ors. (729).—Common Juries.—Burrell v. Evans (fixed May 14) (586); Andrews and anr. v. Smith (May 14) (649); Levene v. Carters (May 16) (1063); Price v. Wiggins and Co. (Hammersmith), Ltd. (1103); Fyke v. Redpath Brown and Co., Ltd. (1155); Winters and anr. v. Commercial Gas Co. (1157); Burley v. Peter Keevil and Sons, Ltd., and ors. (1163); Downs and anr. v. Pullen (1164); Conoway and ors. v. Myles (1169); Jardine v. Andrew, Clark and Son (1172); Delmont v. Kursaal (Southend-on-Sea) Estates, Ltd. (1181); Andrews v. Montcath (947); Solomons v. Lon. Public Omnibus Co., Ltd. (1205); Lorton v. Skeen (1216); Bartoldi and ors. v. Pease and Son (1218); James and anr. v. Wm. Boyer and Sons, Ltd. (1221).—Non-Juries.—Moldon v. Dann and anr. (fixed May 15) (1950); Watney, Combe, Reid and Co., Ltd. v. Woodgates (1084); Arthur Tester, Ltd. v. Rees (May 13) (646); Pressbury v. Associated British Cinemas, Ltd. (1273); Carmelite Trust, Ltd., and ors. v. Robert H. Ruddock, Ltd. (counter-claim only) (May 13) (1295); Henry Berry and Co., Ltd. v. Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd. (1309); Coronel v. Tester (May 16) (1319); L. and W. Whitehead, Ltd. v. Hansley (1235); Smith v. English and Foreign Investment Trust, Ltd., and anr. (1341); Mayer v. Porchester Hotel, Ltd. (197); Mallinson v. Bossini (1963); Pennington and ors. v. Jarvis (1372); Green v. Harris (1382); Marks v. Board and ors. (1386); Hyams v. Hill (1394).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for the Lord Chief Justice's Court (other than those in the part-head case) are discharged from further attendance.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VIII. must attend in King's Bench Court VI. at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in King's Bench Court III. at 10.15.

Railway and Canal Commission

IN CHAMBERS (SIR FRANCIS TAYLOR, K.C., and SIR FRANCIS DUNDELL).—At 11.30:—Re the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act, 1923, and the Mining Industry Act, 1926 (Part II.) and re the application of the Butterley Co., Ltd.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Chatwood.—1925:—Folio 365 (Owners of S.S. Bruges v. Owners of S.S. Chatwood), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Clark v. Clark and Anderson (9); Carnill v. Carnill and Skinner (16); Davis v. Davis and Baker (18).

COURT III. (HATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Lowe v. Lowe and Prescott (pt. hd.) (115); Brown v. Brown and Bromley (17); Cocks v. Cocks and Wyatt (19); Flynn v. Flynn and Livermoore (20).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Minchin v. Astley; Taylor v. Rymer's Tours, Ltd.; Wells v. Rapsodoli; Rivers v. Crawshay and Co. At 11.30:—Eborall v. Parminter (Judgt.).

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 224 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Coyne v. Ball.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 893 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Patrick v. Dysynny Drainage Board; Rhodes v. Mills; A. J. King, Ltd. v. Tash.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Muller, Mr. A., Milbar, A. O. C.; Mortimer, G. H.; Moscovitch, W.; Knight, W. S.; Mapper, S.; Mishkin, S.; Landy, J., Monnickendam, J. (exor. J. Landy and Co.).

IN CHAMBERS—ROOM 36 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Dort, L.; Adjd. Petn. (284 of 1930); Petn. (335 of 1930); Adjd. Petn., (309 of 1930); Petn. (326 of 1930); Adjd. Petns. (272, 223, and 343 of 1930); Petn. (371 of 1930); Adjd. Petn. (294 of 1930); Adjd. Petn. (678 of 1929); Adjd. Petn. (191 of 1930); Petns. (372, 352, and 407 of 1930). At 11.30:—Petn. (354 of 1930); Adjd. Petn. (1,116 of 1929); Adjd. Petn. (52 of 1930); Adjd. Petns. (1,150 and 1,084 of 1929); Adjd. Petn. (185 of 1930). At 12:—Application (366 of 1930). At 2.15:—Dawkins, G. F.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Exparte Applications.—At 11.15:—Waste Food Products, Ltd.; British Controlled Films, Ltd. At 11.30:—Colosseum (Barrow), Ltd.; British Photolitone, Ltd. (Smith v. British Photolitone, Ltd.); British and Bennington's, Ltd.; English Electric Co., Ltd. At 12:—William Pretty and Sons, Ltd.; Tannett, Walker and Co., Ltd. (Wilson v. Tannett, Walker and Co., Ltd., and ors.); W. Alban Richards and Co., Ltd. (Van Raalte v. W. Alban Richards and Co., Ltd.). At 12.30:—English Hop Growers, Ltd.; Weitzman Brothers, Ltd. At 2.15:—Southwick Motor Co., Ltd.; Southwick Motor Co., Ltd. (Harris and Graham, Ltd. v. Southwick Motor Co., Ltd.); Same (Same v. Same). At 3:—A. H. Saunderson, Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—Agricultural Wholesale Society, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.15:—Carreras Lido Entertainments, Ltd.; Carreras Cinema (Windsor), Ltd. At 2.30:—Burton Brewery Co., Ltd. Room 89.—At 12:—Lagunas Nitrate Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—Morton and Stokes, Ltd. (Lazarus v. Morton and Stokes, Ltd.). Room 87.—At 11.30:—Kings Cross Stores, Ltd. Room 69.—At 11.30:—Jungs, Ltd. At 12:—Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 2.30:—The Portland Hosiery Mfg. Co., Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 11.30:—I. H. Merchant and Co., Ltd., adjd. first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, adjd. first meeting of contributories; Iron Ore Processes, Ltd., meeting of committee of inspection. Meetings at Holborn Restaurant, High Holborn, W.C.—At 11.30:—British Photolone, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12.15:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—Hawke, J., and Swift, J., will sit in chambers at 10.30 for the disposal of 11 cases attended by counsel.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Sumner, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Rivington.

MASTER of the CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Blaker (on Appeal Court I); Blaker (on Eve, J.); Ritchie (on Maugham, J.); Jolly (on Bennett, J.); Hicks Beach (on Clauson, J.); More (on Luxmoore, J.); Andrews (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT II. (The RECORDER of LONDON).—At 10.30:—G. Benning, D. Garfield (pt. hd.).

MR. JOHN FIELD'S FAILURE

The adjourned first meeting of creditors was held yesterday at Bankruptcy-buildings under the failure of Mr. John Field, described as a merchant, of the Majestic Hotel, Cannes, and lately of 71, The Ridgeway, Golders Green, and 56, Moorgate, E.C. The receiving order was made on April 11, the act of bankruptcy alleged being that the debtor on January 4, with intent to defeat and delay his creditors, departed from and had since remained out of England.

Mr. C. ROY WATERER, Deputy Official Receiver, reported that the only proof of debt received was tendered by the petitioning creditors, who claimed £12,196 in respect of a judgment and costs. The debtor was stated to have absconded and it appeared from the report of the Departmental Inspector that he left the office in Moorgate three months ago, and that he went away from Golders Green early last January after receiving £3,500 for the sale of the house.

Mr. CECIL JOSSON, who attended for the petitioning creditors, stated that the debtor left Cannes for Paris and on April 30 proceeded to Cherbourg and sailed in the Olympic for New York, where he was detained.

The CHAIRMAN.—There is a warrant out from this Court.

Mr. JOSSON.—The Home Office are taking the necessary proceedings to extradite him. It is believed that the debtor had £60,000 in cash when he left this country.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is somewhat doubtful whether that will be recovered.

A resolution was passed for Mr. A. H. Partridge C.A., to act as trustee.

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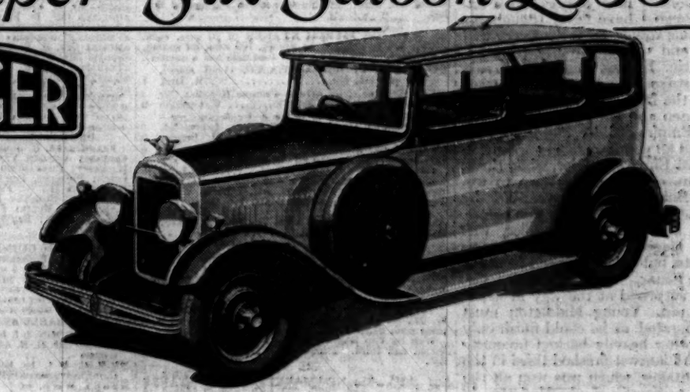

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Sporting News

RACING

NEWMARKET MEETING

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS FORM

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The First Spring Meeting was continued at Newmarket yesterday in cold weather. After the excitement of the previous afternoon the day's racing seemed rather tame, but it was not without interest.

It seems to be generally agreed that the best horse in the field on the day won the Two Thousand Guineas, and, what is more, he won so decisively that it is difficult to see how any of those who finished behind him can beat him in the Derby. He is not, on looks, a Classic colt, but he is a really beautiful mover, and his action should be suited perfectly to the Epsom course. The surprise of the Two Thousand Guineas was undoubtedly the running of Paradine, who, on the Free Handicap and on his running at Epsom, did not appear to have any chance at all in the race. Yet if we go back to Liverpool form he had just a better chance than Caerleon, and the form of these two horses at Liverpool and at Newmarket is not far wrong. The deduction, therefore, to be drawn is that the form generally in the Two Thousand Guineas is very indifferent. The majority ran as if they could not stay, and there, for the moment, the subject can be left.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS

The One Thousand Guineas will be run this afternoon. On last year's form it seems to me that the race should be won by Fair Isle or Quinine. Fair Isle was generally regarded as the best of her age and sex last summer. She has not grown much since, but she is big enough to win if she is good enough. Quinine ran only once last year, when she ran away from Arguide and others in a six-furlong race at Newmarket. She covered that six furlongs in record time for the course. I see no reason why she should not stay this mile, but she comes from a stable which so far has not struck winning form. R. Dawson's selected should run well, while such as Peace Pact and Silver Mount have outside chances. Still the winner should, I think, be Quinine or Fair Isle. My preference is for QUININE.

YESTERDAY'S RACING

The most important event on yesterday's card was the March Stakes, run Across the Flat, a severe mile and a quarter. Among the runners was Sir Cosmo, a horse I have always much admired although I have never thought he was a genuine stayer. He looked very well yesterday and was apparently fully expected to win. He ran, I am sorry to say, like a non-stayer. He was up in the front rank until the Bushes, when he was completely beaten and fell back. In the Dip Baytown, Empire Builder, and Buck were in front and all going well. The weight in the end beat Empire Builder, while Buck, hard ridden, outstayed Baytown to win all out. Buck is a four-year-old by Buchan, and had not, I think, won before. The aged and one-eyed Prospice, well ridden by Magee, won the Long Course Selling Plate, but only by a head from the outsider, Feuar, whose owner was pleasantly surprised at the way in which his horse ran. Young Middleton must have deteriorated, as he could finish only third. Another heavily backed favourite failed when Llanrwst finished third in the Littleport Stakes, which was out all the way by a newcomer, Lady Maderty, in Mrs. Drummond's colours. Although the winner had done well in a gallop at home she started at 20 to 1 in the Ring and at 50 to 1 on the totalisator. Donoghue is making quite a habit of winning on outsiders. Lady Maderty, who is good looking, will win again, but not at 20 to 1.

It is a very rare occurrence for Mr. Hancock, the judge, to make a mistake, but he made one in the Newmarket Two-Year-Old Stakes when he placed Heritage second to Carola, the real second being Lord Rosebery's Edgelaw, who was only just beaten. Tippets was third, with the pronounced favourite, Phalarope, who had every chance, close up. The winner, who is by Tetratema, is trained by Sneyd, and is obviously useful. There was an excellent race for the Botesdale Handicap for three-year-olds, which was won by the bottom-weight, Eppie Adair. Admirably ridden by Baines, she was always there and held on just long enough to win by a head from Calvados, with Fireaway only a neck away, third. The afternoon's racing was concluded with the Ely Plate, which provided the only successful favourite of the day, Pamplona winning by a length from an outsider in Golden Legend, with Gossamer third.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

BRINKLEY HANDICAP (1m.).—Exeter has a fair chance, as has Antiquary, who on Kempton Park running is better handicapped than Fraudulent or Exeter by a few pounds. Wire-Work has not run this year, but on the balance of last year's form is fairly treated. Sprint ran badly at Epsom. The soft going will suit Richelieu II. I find it very difficult to make a selection for the handicap is one of Mr. Dawkins's best. If any horse has an advantage it may be ANTIQUARY, who, accordingly, is my selection.

DENSTON SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Clever Eyes won at Epsom, but the form probably does not amount to much and is surely not so good as the form of Huzzah, who, ridden by an apprentice, was fourth in the race at Epsom won by Pharian. Cu-Too-Sa is a winner in Ireland but is now trained at Newmarket. Markaway has a better chance than Cautious Clara, but neither could win a selling race at Epsom last week. If HUZZAH runs she would be my choice. In her absence the winner might be CLEVER EYES.

CULFORD STAKES (6f.).—This is a race for maiden three-year-olds. Such events are always best left alone. The winner may be Tulchan or Ravenswood. It is certain, from the weights in a race earlier in the week in which he did not run, that if this were a handicap Ravenswood would have to give weight to several others here who meet him on level terms. He must therefore have a chance, but on their actual running here behind Meistersinger, Tulchan should beat him. TULCHAN is therefore my selection.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS (1m.).—I have dealt with this race already, and have taken QUININE to win from Fair Isle.

MILDENHALL STAKES (2m.).—Master Mint has twice run well, and on his breeding should stay well. Aureate Ray was unlucky at Nottingham in the race won by St. Leger, but has not, on that form, quite so good a chance as Persevere, a mare belonging to Mr. Carr, who used to own Try Try Again. Cherry King can have the strong handling he needs. It is not easy to make a selection. Perhaps PERSEVERE will win.

MAY STAKES (5f.).—Several previous winners can be started here, but they may all fail to give the weight away here to MISS JESSICA FILLY, who was only just beaten at the previous meeting here by Pot Pourri. The best of the others and an alternative selection may be Pricket.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

In the Brinkley Welter Handicap Acragas, Great Scot, Antiquary, and Fraudulent are the best of the public performers, and I believe that FRAUDULENT will prove best.

The Denston Two-Year-Old Plate is a very open race. I have seen most of the entry in their gallops and I like nothing better than HACKWOOD.

The Culford Stakes will bring out a big field, and if only he shows his true form nothing trained here will beat PENNANT.

The One Thousand Guineas Stakes is not so open a race as was the Two Thousand on Wednesday. FAIR ISLE has never failed to please in her gallops and I look upon her as a fairly good thing for this race.

For the Mildenhall Stakes I like the chance of AUREATE RAY.

In the May Stakes TWELFTH NIGHT is about the best two-year-old trained by Beatty and may prove the winner.

THIRSK

MOWBRAY PLATE.—SISAL.

BIRDFORTH MAIDEN PLATE.—VALLEY OF FEAR.

HAMBLETON HANDICAP PLATE.—FRIAR'S FLUTTER.

THIRSK SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

MOWBRAY PLATE.—FIRST FANCY.

BIRDFORTH MAIDEN PLATE.—CYNOSURE.

HELMSLEY SELLING PLATE.—DARNLEY.

CLIFTON SELLING HANDICAP.—HEART OF GOLD.

THIRSK HANDICAP.—CLINTON LASS.

HAMBLETON HANDICAP.—HIGH PEAK.

NEWMARKET RESULTS

1.15.—THE WHIP. D.I.

THE BASTARD, b c, by Spion Kop—Valescure (Lord Rosebery) ..... H. Wragg w.o.

(Trained by J. Jarvis)

2.0 (2.1).—The LONG COURSE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch Course.

PROSPICE, b g, by Zria—The Pile (Mr. S. Wootton), aged, 9st. 3lb. ..... S. Magee 1

FEUAR, b c, by Son-in-Law—Oiseau de Feu (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8 yrs, 7st. ..... T. Lowrey 2

YOUNG MIDDLETON, b g, by Arch-gift—Rosalie (Mr. M. Markham), 6 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... R. Perryman 3

John of London (Mr. W. Clarke), 5 yrs, 9st. 8lb. ..... J. Evans 0

Pentland (Lord Derby), aged, 9st. 8lb. ..... T. Weston 0

Merced (Mr. J. Aitken), 4 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... J. Simpson 0

Yatho (Mr. H. G. Baigrave), 5 yrs, 9st. 11lb. ..... J. Collins 0

Persian Sun (Mr. R. Day), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... L. Hughes 0

Aberdeen (Mr. J. Jenkins), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Elliott 0

Cadenabbia (Major W. B. Roderick), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0

Olivine (Mr. G. Beighton), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... G. Baines 0

Spear Boy (Mr. R. W. Colling), 3 yrs, 7st. ..... Buttery 0

Descendis (Mrs. G. Fosdick), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... J. Dines 0

Redmire (Lord Zetland), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... K. Robertson 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom).

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 1 aget Young Middleton, 7 to 2 Prospice, 6 to 1 each Feuar, Pentland and Merced, 100 to 8 Yatho, 100 to 7 Persian Sun, 20 to 1 each aget the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 13s. 0d.; places, 3s. 0d., 10s. 3d., 3s. Total win pool, 13,446 units; total place pool, 12,014 units.

Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. Pentland was fourth and Merced last.

The winner was bought in for 210 guineas.

2.30 (2.34).—The LITTLEPORT STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Rous Course (five furlongs).

LADY MADERTY, b f, by Franklin—Charmion (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 8st. ..... S. Donoghue 1

V.A.D. COLT, by Prince Galahad (Mr. S. W. Beer), 8st. 3lb. ..... G. Baines 2

LLANRWST, b g, by Vesconder—Amanthe (Vicomte de Fontarce), 8st. ..... M. Beary 3

President Wilfred (Mr. H. T. Davidson), 8st. 3lb. ..... R. Perryman 0

Glasbheinn (Sir K. Fraser), 8st. 3lb. ..... T. Weston 0

Sporty Boy (Mr. F. W. Horlock), 8st. 3lb. ..... G. Skelton 0

Yser c, by Rose Prince (Duke of Portland), 8st. 3lb. ..... F. Fox 0

Polka (His Majesty), 8st. ..... J. Simpson 0

Amser (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. ..... F. Lane 0

Ain't She Sweet (Mrs. L. W. S. Long), 8st. ..... C. Hanshaw 0

Happy Scot (Mr. E. J. Marshall), 8st. ..... H. Graves 0

Pinchin (Mr. E. Robson), 8st. ..... C. Richards 0

Dime (Lord Rosebery), 8st. ..... H. Wragg 0

(Winner trained by Darby, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 aget Llanrwst, 5 to 1 Lady Maderty, 7 to 1 Pinchin, 8 to 1 each Polka and Yser colt, 100 to 7 President Wilfred, 20 to 1 each aget the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 104s. 3d.; places, 22s. 3d., 23s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 15,496 units; total place pool, 14,501 units.

Won by two lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Pinchin was fourth and Sporty Boy last.

3.0 (3.4).—The MARCH STAKES of 20 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added for winner, 100 sovs. for second, and 50 sovs. for third. A.F. (one mile and a quarter).

BUCK, b c, by Buchan—W.A.A.C. (Lord Astor), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... R. Dick 1

BAYTOWN, gr c, by Achtoi—Princess Herodias (Sir W. B. Ryde), 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Carslake 2

EMPIRE BUILDER, bl or gr c, by Son-in-Law—Fourfold (Lady H. McCalmont), 4 yrs, 9st. 7lb. ..... H. Beasley 3

Sir Cosmo (Sir E. Garton), 4 yrs, 9st. 7lb. ..... J. Childs 0

Trimdon (Reginald Corbett), c, by Lemberg—Trimdon Grange, 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) ..... R. Jones 0

Lufness (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 4 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..... C. Ray 0

Annaly (Lord Rosebery), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... H. Wragg 0

Taj Shirin (The Aga Khan), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... R. Robertson 0

Akwatia (Mrs. C. Beatty), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0

Galmanpton (Lord Portman), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... J. Sirett 0

(Winner trained by Lawson, at Manton).

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 aget Baytown, 4 to 1 Buck, 5 to 1 each Sir Cosmo and Annaly, 100 to 8 Empire Builder, 100 to 6 Taj Shirin, 20 to 1 each aget the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 2d.; places, 3s., 5s. 6d., 3s. Total win pool, 30,994 units; total place pool, 21,438 units.

Won by two lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Trimdon was fourth and Sir Cosmo last.

3.30 (3.32).—The NEWMARKET T.Y.O. STAKES of 15 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added second to receive 50 sovs. Course (five furlongs).

CAROLA, gr f, by Tetratema—Arme Blanche (Mrs. C. Glorney), 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Dines 1

EDGELAW, b f, by Ellangowan—Lake Leman (Lord Rosebery), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Wragg 2

TIPPETS, b c, by Gainsborough—Chinchilla (Mr. J. P. Norman), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Elliott 3

Hurstpierpoint (Major H. T. Barclay), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Beasley 0

Clogheen (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Charteris), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0

Otan (Major J. S. Courtauld), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Childs 0

Wild Sun (Mr. T. Davidson), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Perryman 0

Coldstream (Captain T. Hogg), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0

Phalarope (Mrs. A. James), 8st. 9lb. ..... T. Weston 0

Idle Hour (Sir R. Jardine), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Leach 0

Pomme d'Api (The Aga Khan), 8st. 9lb. ..... M. Beary 0

Debonair (Captain S. B. Lord), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Stephenson 0

John Pritchard (Lord Penrhyn), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Leach 0

Heritage (Sir V. Sassoon), 8st. 9lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0

Rondel f, by Ellangowan (Mr. J. St. V. Fox), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0

Melodrama (Lady Hillingdon), 8st. 6lb. ..... G. Besant 0

Oneka f, by Lancegaye (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by Sneyd, at Sparsholt)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Phalarope, 5 to 1 aget Heritage, 6 to 1 Tippets, 8 to 1 Carola, 100 to 6 Debonair, 33 to 1 each aget the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 17s. 9d.; places, 3s. 3d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 20,905 units; total place pool, 18,692 units.

Won by a length and a half; the same distance separated second and third. Coldstream was fourth and Rondel fifty last.

4.0 (4.3).—The BOTESDALE THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs added; second to receive 50 sovs. A.F. (a mile and a quarter).

EPPIE ADAIR, ch f, by Duncan Gray—Bess of Hardwick (Major T. Bardwell), 7st. 10lb. G. Baines 1

CALVADOS, b c, by Pommern—Spearthelle (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Perryman 2

FIREAWAY, ch f, by Bucks Hussar—Jestaway (Mr. R. J. Hughes), 8st. 13lb. ..... J. Leach 3

Timber (Mr. M. E. Kayton), 9st. ..... H. Wragg 0

Back Number (Lady Ludlow), 9st. ..... C. Ray 0

Abelard (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn), 8st. 13lb. ..... R. James 0

Boo-goda (Mrs. P. Gutmann), 8st. 13lb. ..... R. Jones 0

Rivaler (Mr. A. C. Phillips), 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Fox 0

Cadi (Miss B. Rimes), 8st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 0

Tourer (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender), 8st. 10lb. ..... P. Beasley 0

Young Buck (Mrs. E. Wallace), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Beary 0

Au Fait (Mr. F. J. Barlow), 8st. 8lb. ..... J. Childs 0

Boatswain (Sir A. Butt), 8st. 2lb. ..... F. Lane 0

Pamplona (Mr. S. de Bay. Abarr), 8st. 1lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0

Lord Puttenden (Mr. Smith-Turberville), 7st. 12lb. ..... I. Martin 0

Gulvain (Major H. T. Barclay), 7st. 11lb. J. Simpson 0

Pam (Mrs. W. H. Long), 7st. 10lb. ..... C. Hanshaw 0

(Winner trained by C. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 aget Boatswain, 4 to 1 Rivaler, 7 to 1 Calvados, 8 to 1 Boo-goda, 10 to 1 Cadi, 100 to 9 each Back Number, Eppie Adair, and Young Buck, 100 to 7 each Abelard and Gulvain, 25 to 1 each aget the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 35s. 9d.; places, 9s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 18,416 units; total place pool, 15,665 units.

Won by a head; a neck separated second and third. Abelard was fourth and Lord Puttenden last.

4.30 (4.32).—The ELY PLATE of 200 sovs. Rous Course (five furlongs).

PAMPLONA, b or br f, by Papyrus—Lady Phoebe (Mr. J. F. Hornung), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... C. Elliott 1

GOLDEN LEGEND, b g, by Argosy—Personity (Mr. G. Allen), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Jones 2

GOSSAMER, ch g, by Golden Boss—Whitebread (Mr. J. M. Miss), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... A. Wragg 3

Salamis (Lord Derby), 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... T. Weston 0

Paprin (Mr. F. H. Turner), 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... C. Ray 0

Julia Mannering (Captain G. Portman), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Richards 0

Dancing Partner (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... H. Wragg 0

Seaboard (Lord Ellesmere), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... S. Wragg 0

Rhad (Lord Harewood), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) ..... J. Childs 0

Swank (Mr. J. B. Joel), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) ..... B. Carslake 0

Gay Vixen (Mr. J. H. Whitney), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by B. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 aget Pamplona, 5 to 1 each Paprin and Seaboard, 7 to 1 Swank, 10 to 1 Gossamer, 20 to 1 each aget the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, —: places, 3s. 3d., 5s., 10s. Total win pool, 15,390 units; total place pool, 13,318 units.

Won by a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Paprin was fourth and Julia Mannering last.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

SPRING STAKES, KEMPTON PARK.—Rodina filly.

PARADISE STAKES, HURST PARK, AND SPELTHORNE STAKES, KEMPTON PARK.—Corundrum.

NEWRY PLATE, EPSOM.—Joss Haste.

CLAREMONT PLATE, HURST PARK.—Mac's Choice.

LEWES ENGAGEMENTS.—Kingsford, Ronalds.

HAMBLETON MAIDEN PLATE, YORK, BENDIGO STAKES, KEMPTON PARK, ISLAND OF THE HEIGHT STAKES, MARCHESTER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE STAKES, GRANVILLE STAKES, AND HARDWICKE STAKES, ASCOT, GOSFORTH PARK FORTY-THIRD BIENNIAL STAKES, NEWCASTLE, FAIRFIELD PLATE, YORK, SCARBOROUGH STAKES, DONCASTER, AND LIVERPOOL ST. LEGER.—Rapier.

BRITISH DOMINION TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE, SANDOWN PARK, AND DONCASTER AUTUMN FOAL PLATE.—Mountain Dancer.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS EXCEPT CORPORATION PLATE, BRIGHTON, AND HOME BRED TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE, GATWICK.—Square Talk colt (2 yrs.).

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. AND MRS. E. SANDEMAN'S NAME.—Security Lass.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. T. J. BURROWES'S NAME.—Rickmansworth.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Citron, Cutty Gun, Longlea, Newhead, Fox River (dead), Cyaki (dead), Admiral Punch (dead).

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket.)

1.0.—The BRINKLEY WELTER HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit if declared by April 29, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. R.M.

	Yrs	st	lb
SAINT NICOLAS II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber)			
aEXETER (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... In France	5	9	5
aOX AND ASS (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Cottrill	5	9	3
aDEPOT (Lord Woodvarston) ..... Digby	5	9	0
aN.P.B. (Sir F. Eley) ..... F. Darling	4	8	13
aACRAGAS (Mr. M. Field) ..... Tenderden	4	8	13
GREAT SCOT (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	4	8	10
aANTIQUARY (Major J. S. Courtauld) ..... T. E. Leader	4	8	9
aFRAUDULENT (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	5	8	6
aBURDITA (Mr. S. Tattersall) ..... Lawson	4	8	5
aGRAND PRINCE (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	4	8	2
aWIRE-WORK (Sir W. Gilbey) ..... W. Cannon	5	8	0
aMOONSTRUCK (Mr. F. Darling) ..... De Mestre	4	8	0
aDARIAN (M. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	5	8	0
aNEGUAC (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Watts	4	8	0
aGENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH (Mr. J. P. Arkwright) ..... Persse	4	8	0
aCALESTE (Mr. T. H. Jenks) ..... Watts	4	7	11
TOP DRESSING (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	4	7	10
aPOST ARTHUR (The Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar) ..... A. Sadler	a	7	10
aRICHELIEU II. (Mr. G. H. Peck) ..... J. Cannon	5	7	9
aSPRINT (Major L. B. Holliday) ..... De Mestre	4	7	7

FOR PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS SEE NEWMARKET PROGRAMME.

SAINT NICOLAS II. H. Leach; EXETER, —; OX AND ASS, S. Donoghue; DEPOT, F. Fox; N.P.B., C. Ray; ACRAGAS, J. Childs; GREAT SCOT, Carslake; ANTIQUARY, Elliott; FRAUDULENT, T. Weston; BURDITA, R. Jones; GRAND PRINCE, G. Richards; MOONSTRUCK or SPRINT, C. A. Ray; DARIAN, J. Collins; NEGUAC, H. Wragg; GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH, —; CALESTE, —; TOP DRESSING, H. Wragg; POST ARTHUR, J. Dines; RICHELIEU II., J. Simpson. WIRE-WORK, —.

1.30.—The DENSTON TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. The last five furlongs of Ab. M.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBOW LANE (Mr. R. Farquharson) ..Farquharson	2	9	0
aCLOUTSHAM (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	2	9	0
aTHE BLONDE BIJU, by Heverswood (Mr. F. Leach) ..... Leach, sen.	2	9	0
aSPEARDORA C, by Trespasser (Mr. F. W. Leach) ..... Leach, sen.	2	9	0
aMON AMIE C, by Vencedor (Mr. H. Leader) ..... H. Leader	2	9	0
aSUMMER SONG (Mr. W. R. Lysaght) ..... R. Jarvis	2	9	0
aLADY IVY C, by Dawson City (Mr. W. H. Mead) ..... Beeby	2	9	0
aHACKWOOD (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	2	9	0
aFIN GUEN C, by Yutoi (Mr. E. M. Smith) ..... R. W. Colling	2	9	0
aALFRESCO (Mr. H. S. Persse) ..... Persse	2	9	0
aKNAPWEED C, by St. Girons (Mr. F. B. Barling) ..... Barling	2	8	11
aIRISH ORB F, by Happy Man (Mr. E. V. Boyce) ..... Beeby	2	8	11
aCLEVER EYES (Lady Chesham) ..... S. Darling	2	8	11
aCRACKABERRY (Mr. R. J. Colling) ..... R. J. Colling	2	8	11
aFLYING BEE F, by Tetratema (Mr. R. J. Colling) ..... R. J. Colling	2	8	11
aLEBANON (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	2	8	11
HUZZAH (Mr. F. Darling) ..... F. Darling	2	8	11
aFLAMING DAWN (Captain H. F. Holt) ..... Barling	2	8	11
aPINK PARADE (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... Earl	2	8	11
aGOLDEN SHOWER (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... S. Darling	2	8	11
aCA-TOO-SA (Mr. W. Malcolm) ..... Leach, jun.	2	8	11
aMARKAWAY (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	2	8	11
aLOUVASTRA (Sir C. Neuman) ..... R. J. Colling	2	8	11
aLADY OF LITTLECOTE F, by Dawson City (Mr. C. J. Phillips) ..... Barling	2	8	11
aCAUTIOUS CLARA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	2	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BOW LANE, M. Beary; CLOUTSHAM, G. Richards; SPEARDORA COLT, J. Leach; MON AMIE COLT, H. Jelliss; SUMMER SONG, H. Wragg; HACKWOOD, H. Leader; ALFRESCO, H. Beasley; KNAPWEED COLT, —; CLEVER EYES, —; CRACKABERRY or FLYING BEE FILLY, S. Wragg; HUZZAH, F. Fox; FLAMING DAWN, R. Perryman; PINK PARADE, F. Darling; GOLDEN SHOWER, G. Richards; CA-TOO-SA, H. Leach; MARKAWAY, Robert Jones; LOUVASTRA, P. Beasley; CAUTIOUS CLARA, G. Besant.

2.0.—The CULFORD STAKES of 10 sovs. each, p.p., with 200 sovs. added; for maiden three-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Bretby Stakes Course (six furlongs).

	St	lb
aSECRET PAPER (Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Birkin) ..... Peacock	8	12
FRANKCHASE (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Leach, sen.	9	0
aSALAMIS (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	9	0
aTRINCHERMAN (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... William Griggs	9	0
FOLLIKWOOD (Captain T. Hogg) ..... Hogg	9	0
aTULCHAN (Mr. J. P. Horning) ..... H. Jarvis	9	0
aLAST CAST (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	9	0
aGOLDEN VENTURE (Sir J. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen.	9	0
aCOLLODAN (Mr. C. J. Phillips) ..... R. Dawson	9	0
aPARAMOUND II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... Leach, jun.	9	0
aTHE CRUSADER VI. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... Leach, jun.	9	0
aPENNANT (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Peacock	9	0
aRAVENSWOOD (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day	9	0
aPARACHUTE (Mr. T. F. Hooley) ..... Cockton	9	0
aFRISKY TOO (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	8	11
aPUN-YARN (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	8	11
aBURNLEY BELLE (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	8	11
aSNAP (Mr. D. Fraser) ..... R. Day	8	11
aROLLIAD (Mr. D. Fraser) ..... R. Day	8	11
aFREE AND EASY (Mr. G. Digby) ..... Digby	8	11
aVERNELLA (Captain F. Hogg) ..... Hogg	8	11
aMULINI (Mr. E. Joel) ..... Earl	8	11
aSORAIS (Mr. G. H. Peck) ..... J. Cannon	8	11
aTETRAPOD. (Lord Penrhyn) ..... Leach, sen.	8	11
aFAITH (Mr. W. J. Singer) ..... Walls	8	11
aKEN WOOD (Mr. S. Tattersall) ..... Lawson	8	11
MILEAWAY (Lord Wavertree) ..... Persse	8	11
aCHEVY SLYNE (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	8	11
HELEN VEIL (Lord Woolavington) ..... Darling	8	11
SISTER NORAH (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FRANKCHASE, E. Jones; TULCHAN, Elliott; LAST CAST, Carslake; EXPRESS, G. Richards; LEADEN, Bullard Dan; M. BEAT, Pentland; PARAMOUND II. or THE CRUSADER VI., H. Leach; PENNANT, Perryman; RAVENSWOOD, J. Childs; PARACHUTE, Hulme; FRISKY TOO, R. Dick; PUN-YARN, T. Weston; BURNLEY BELLE, S. Donoghue; VERNELLA, G. Richards; MULINI, F. Winter; SORAIS, Jellis; TETRAPOD, C. Adley; BATTLE BROOK, C. Ray; BLUE VEIL, F. Fox.

2.30.—The 1,000 GUINEAS STAKES of 100 sovs. each, half forfeit, if declared by the Tuesday in the week before running, or 5 sovs. the only forfeit, if declared by the first Tuesday in July, 1929; with 1,000 guineas added; for three-year-old fillies; the owner of the second to receive 10 per cent., and the owner of the third 5 per cent. of the whole stakes. R.M.

	Yrs	st	lb
PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS			
JEAN GORDON, b f, by Ellangowan—Gentry (Mr. H. R. Armitage) (Walter Griggs) ..... F. Lane	3	8	7
MICMAC, b f, by Sansovino—Callisto (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... C. Ray	3	8	7
MERRY WIFE, br f, by Stratford—Lady Hurry (Lord Carnarvon) (R. Dawson) ..... R. Carslake	3	8	7
FLUTTER, b f, by Orpheus—Fishguard (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) (O. Bell) ..... H. Wragg	3	8	7
FAIR ISLE, b f, by Phalaris—Scalpa (Major Lord Derby) (Frank Butters) ..... R. Day	3	8	7
QUININE, br f, by Simon Pure—Maranon (Lord Ellesmere) (F. Darling) ..... T. Weston	3	8	7
PEACE PACT, b f, by Tetratema—Princess Peace (Mr. G. Gilpin) (C. Chatham) ..... F. Winter	3	8	7
GRANDMA, ch f, by Grand Parade—Isabella (Captain T. Hogg) (Hogg) ..... G. Richards	3	8	7
ROSE OF ENGLAND, b f, by Teddy—Perce Neige (Captain T. Hogg) (Hogg) ..... R. Dick	3	8	7
FLY LEAF, br f, by Papyrus—Va Va (Lord Harewood) (W. Harvey) ..... J. Childs	3	8	7
WEDDING FAVOUR, b f, by Son-in-law—Red Rosette (Lord Howard de Walden) (D. Waugh) ..... R. Jones	3	8	7
QUERRALACA, ch or br f, by Buchan—Harpsichord (The Aga Khan) (R. Dawson) ..... M. Beary	3	8	7
CONFETTI, b f, by Tetratema—Confey (Mr. J. Maher) (Persse) ..... H. Beasley	3	8	7
SILVER MOUNT, gr f, by Pittenden—Demuirage (Mr. C. Rieh) (W. Nightingall) ..... P. Beasley	3	8	7
TORCHERE, br f, by Pomme-de-terre—Torchlight (Mr. A. de Rothschild) (Watson) ..... R. Perryman	3	8	7
MIGNONETTE, b f, by Phalaris—Santa Mina (Baron E de Rothschild) (Pratt) ..... C. Bouillon	3	8	7
TEFNUT, b f, by Phalaris—Sphinx (Sir J. Rutherford) (R. Day) ..... C. Elliott	3	8	7
VARNISHING DAY, b f, by Gainsborough—Silver Tea (Sir V. Sassoon) (C. Waugh) ..... S. Donoghue	3	8	7
SAMARIA, b f, by Swynford—Judea (Sir Humphrey de Trafford) (Boyd-Rochfort) ..... J. Dines	3	8	7
SISTER CLOVER, br f, by Friar Marcus—Miss Sainfoin (Mr. C. Wadia) (Molony) ..... J. Sirett	3	8	7

(Each to carry 9st.)

3.0.—The MILDENHALL STAKES of 2 sovs. each, and 3 sovs extra for starters, with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 15 sovs. out of the stakes. Two Middle Miles of B.C.

	Yrs	st	lb
CHERRY KING (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	5	9	7
aCRAFTY CAPTAIN (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) ..... Gilpin	4	9	2
aPERSEVERE (Mr. F. W. Carr) ..... H. Leader	5	8	6
aSPEARMINT (Mr. T. Burn) ..... Leach, jun.	4	8	4
aNOVEL LAW (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. E. Leader	4	8	1
aFAIRY STORY (His Majesty) ..... W. Jarvis	4	8	1
aHOT COPPER (Lord Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	4	8	1
aDIAMOND TIE (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... Pratt	4	8	1

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS AT LEYTON

ESSEX COLLAPSE

The match between the Australians and Essex at Leyton has undergone some curious changes in the run of the play during the first two days of the game. First came an astonishing failure of the Australian batsmen, followed by a temporary revival and then a collapse. Essex in their turn were skittled out, and the Australians, going in again with a lead of 89 runs, after having at first dug themselves into an almost impregnable position, suddenly lost their full grip of the game. This, however, they regained, and when stumps were drawn they were 353 runs ahead with four wickets to fall.

In all this the pitch had a great influence. Slow and easy on Wednesday morning, it became unpleasant after heavy rain in the afternoon, and yesterday was definitely difficult except when the Australians went in to bat after the roller had been over it. In the morning the ball could be made to do enough to show whether the Australians had a bowler capable of accepting the opportunity, and Hornibrook greedily took his chance, so for once allowing Grimmett a rest. He is a left-handed bowler of the pace of Parker of Gloucestershire, and yesterday he made the ball spin, and spin fast. To finish off the Essex innings he bowled only seven overs, during which he took six wickets for five runs. Once he had broken the Russell-Nichols partnership he certainly had nothing very terrific to do, but for all that he did it in the manner of a good bowler, and the opinion formed of the Australian bowling during the first two matches was considerably increased. Fairfax also bowled well, as he obviously must do when the pitch helps him at all, and he might well have had a bigger share of the wickets.

The weather was still cold when the game was continued yesterday, although the sun on occasions took a little of the chill off a strong north-east wind, and Essex, with a total of 43 for three wickets, must have had some hopes of getting within reasonable distance of their opponents' total of 156. Woodfull decided that it was an occasion on which Hornibrook should at once be given a trial, and the result of his wisdom was that 15 overs in all was enough to finish off the innings. The fact that Russell was not able to meet the ball with the full face of the bat was indicative of what was to follow. First Nichols was bowled by a ball which he never looked like playing; then Russell was completely beaten by the left-hander's real ball, and the remainder demonstrated almost every possible way of not playing Hornibrook. During this, Fairfax found time to bowl Pope with a ball which kept uncomfortably low, and the Australians were left with 50 minutes' batting before luncheon.

Neither Woodfull nor Ponsford was in a great hurry to score runs, but having made 40 before the interval they had done something to support Hornibrook in his valiant attempt to make good for the batting failures of Wednesday. Palmer did not worry the batsmen as he had done in the first innings, and the batsmen having made this clear, he lost something of his accuracy. When 16 runs had been added after luncheon Ponsford was well caught at forward short-leg off a stroke which he hit hard enough, and at 70 McCabe was out in exactly the same way as he had been dismissed in the first innings—caught at mid-off when playing too soon to the ball. That meant a good advantage not rubbed home, and Essex missed a glorious opportunity of making a really keen game of it when Kippax was badly missed off Smith at short slip when he had scored only one run. That proved to be an expensive mistake, for 58 runs were added before Woodfull was brilliantly caught low down at backward short-leg off a stroke which he played off the middle of the bat. Kippax, after his escape, played as well as he had done in the first innings and, if he was never inclined to be adventurous, he did watch the ball very carefully on to the bat. Whether scoring fast or slow Kippax can never be dull. There was a time, however, during the afternoon when the rate of scoring did seem to be a little slow, and later in the evening the Australians heard what they had never heard before on this tour, some cheerfully ironical remarks. Kippax in the end paid the penalty of playing half-cock strokes to balls which normally he would have driven hard, when a ball from O'Connor came through quicker than he expected and hit him on the pads.

Jackson, who so far has had a most unlucky tour, was once again out in an unfortunate way, being caught at the wicket off a chop shot. Fairfax was more lucky, for after he had made 15 he should have been stumped when he was yards down the pitch. à Beckett is another who so far has had a bad tour, and yesterday he started again uncertainly. Possibly a period of sustained barracking, which in fact was no more than friendly jocularity, made him feel at home, and it was unseemly that he should eventually be out to a catch in the deep-field after his partnership with Fairfax had added 62 runs. A good catch this, by Crawley, who had been standing about for most of the day in the bitter cold with nothing to do. Fairfax, who still looks as if he were playing himself in to the conditions in this country, made some good strokes, and was well worth his 50 runs, but there must be many more scoring strokes which he has not yet disclosed.

Play will be begun to-day at 11 o'clock, and stumps will be drawn at 5 o'clock at the latest to allow the Australian team to travel to Sheffield.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS

	First Innings		Second Innings	
W. M. Woodfull, b. Palmer	4	c. Nichols, b. Smith	54	
W. H. Ponsford, st. Sheffield, b. Hipkin	30	c. Cutmore, b. Nichols	28	
S. McCabe, c. Nichols, b. Palmer	5	c. Bray, b. Palmer	6	
A. F. Kippax, b. Nichols	57	l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	42	
A. Jackson, c. Nichols, b. Hipkin	7	c. Sheffield, b. O'Connor	27	
A. Fairfax, b. Palmer	12	not out	53	
E. L. à Beckett, b. Palmer	0	c. Crawley, b. O'Connor	30	
W. A. Oldfield, not out	16	not out	14	
C. V. Grimmett, c. Bray, b. Nichols	0			
A. Harwood, b. Hipkin	1			
P. M. Hornibrook, c. O'Connor, b. Palmer	7			
Byes, 8; l.-b., 3	8	Byes, 6; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 1	12	
Total	156	Total (6 wkts.)	264	

ESSEX.—First Innings

L. G. Crawley, b. Fairfax	8		
Cutmore, st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	8		
O'Connor, b. Grimmett	1		
Russell, b. Hornibrook	19		
Nichols, b. Hornibrook	9		
C. J. Bray, c. Woodfull, b. Hornibrook	3		
Pope, b. Fairfax	5		
Hipkin, b. Hornibrook	0		
Sheffield, b. Hornibrook	0		
H. D. G. Smith, c. Fairfax, b. Hornibrook	2		
H. J. Palmer, not out	0		
Byes, 9; l.-b., 3	12		
Total	67		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	18	9	23	2
Palmer	28.4	5	46	5
Hipkin	23	5	44	2
O'Connor	12	3	25	0
Smith	7	2	16	0

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fairfax	12.4	3	25	2
à Beckett	2	1	2	0
Grimmett	8	2	17	2
Hornibrook	9	4	11	6

Umpires.—Street and Bestwick.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH

The secretary of the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club states that there are plenty of reserved seats still available for the Test Match at Trent Bridge on June 13, 14, 16, and 17, at 10s. 6d. per day, including admission in covered or uncovered stands. Applications, with remittances, should be sent to the secretary, County Cricket Ground, Trent Bridge, Nottingham.

AUSTRALIAN MATCHES AT LORD'S

For M.C.C. v. Australians at Lord's on May 17, 19, and 20, and Middlesex v. Australians at Lord's on June 4, 5, and 6, turnstiles Nos. 1 and 2, the main entrance, and the members' entrance will be reserved exclusively for the admission of persons holding entrance tickets to the ground. The public will be admitted at the turnstiles in St. John's Wood-road, east of Lord's Hotel.

Play begins at 12 noon the first day, and 11.30 a.m. second and third days. Stumps will be drawn at 6.30 p.m. on the first and second days, and at 5.30 p.m. on the third day. Admission to the ground 2s. (inclusive of tax).

M.C.C. LEAD SURREY

A GOOD RECOVERY

The pitch was drying fairly steadily under intermittent sunshine and a cool wind at Lord's yesterday, but the batsmen still had to work hard for their runs and, even with the aid of two partnerships of over 100, the M.C.C. only headed the moderate Surrey total of 245 by 48 runs, with two wickets still to fall.

It required only half an hour's play in the morning to bring the Surrey innings to a close. On the previous day, in the chill and gloom, Hobbs and Ducat had struggled more successfully than anyone else to score runs on a dead pitch, though the steadiness of D. R. Jardine and E. G. Stroud at a critical period later on had played a part in building up a score of 225 for six—the result of 5½ hours of cheerless cricket. Yesterday Jardine scored five more runs before giving a catch to Calthorpe at backward point in the course of Kennedy's second over. He had batted altogether for an hour and 25 minutes for his 30, but could claim, all the same, to have allowed few chances of getting the ball away to escape him. Stroud made 22 and was not out at the end of the innings. Allom and Geary failed to score, and Brooks, who scored nine, was missed by the M.C.C. wicket-keeper before he had made a run. Kennedy and Newman, who between them had bowled over 100 overs, more or less divided the wickets, Kennedy's six for 65 was the outstanding performance, but Newman had been unlucky to have Hobbs twice missed off his bowling.

The M.C.C. innings largely was composed of two partnerships. One was between E. W. Dawson and A. P. F. Chapman, who put on 116 for the fifth wicket and, in doing so, stopped a serious collapse. The other brought together those two excellent all-round players, Kennedy and Newman, of Hampshire, who, after the fall of another wicket, added 115, passing the Surrey total, which at one time seemed a most unlikely achievement, and very nearly played out time. Newman's wicket fell only a few minutes before 6.20, when bad light stopped the cricket. A remarkably effective eight overs by Allom, bowling from the Nursery end, cost the M.C.C. their first three wickets for 18 runs. The batting side must have breathed again when Allom was immediately taken off, but, as Stroud quickly bowled J. W. H. T. Douglas at 26, the situation looked as bad as ever. Allom had bowled N. Haig and caught and bowled G. Brown, but might not have got Hendren's wicket so cheaply if Brooks had not made an acrobatic catch behind the stumps, left-handed and quite two yards on the leg side. Chapman then vyed with a first-class defensive batsman like Dawson in pulling the game round, and, having survived the awkward period before luncheon, raised his score from 13 to 65 afterwards. Chapman too obviously had the seriousness of the situation in his mind to play a characteristic innings. Yet he made one or two of his most powerful drives through the covers and occasionally treated himself to a smite to the on. His defence, if not so sound as that of Dawson, was good enough to carry him through an hour and three-quarters, and it was no mean feat to have reached the boundary seven times, for the ball still travelled very slowly over the turf in most places. Dawson was much slower in making his runs, but when he picked out the perfectly safe ball to hit he did so in a delightfully neat and polished manner. His 61 included six hits to the boundary.

When this partnership was ended by the bowling of Chapman all ends up by Shepherd the M.C.C. score of 142 for five still fell more than a hundred short of their opponents' total. When, moreover, Dawson quickly followed Chapman into the pavilion, having completely mistimed a ball from Allom, the M.C.C. once more looked a side in adversity. The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe helped Kennedy to steady matters a little, but the former never was entirely happy, and at 173 was bowled round his legs by Allom. This brought together Newman and Kennedy, and, with the former content to defend his wicket and the latter in a most confident mood, the game veered round once more in favour of the M.C.C. Kennedy, if not at his best, batted with splendid judgment. Some of his most effective hits were made off his legs brilliantly. Altogether his 86 not out was a fine effort in the conditions.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, b. Newman	73		
Sandham, sqd b. Haig	24		
Ducat, c. Hendren, b. Newman	76		
Shepherd, c. Chapman, b. Kennedy	14		
J. R. Jardine, c. Calthorpe, b. Kennedy	30		
A. Block, b. Kennedy	1		
P. G. H. Fender, st. Franklin, b. Kennedy	1		
G. E. Stroud, not out	22		
M. J. C. Allom, b. Kennedy	0		
Brooks, c. Brown, b. Newman	9		
Geary, c. Chapman, b. Newman	0		
Byes, 3; l.-b., 10; w., 1	14		
Total	245		

M.C.C.—First Innings

N. Haig, b. Allom	1		
Brown, c. Brooks, b. Allom	5		
E. W. Dawson, b. Allom	61		
Hendren, c. Brooks, b. Allom	4		
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Stroud	65		
F. S. G. Calthorpe, b. Allom	13		
Kennedy, not out	86		
Newman, b. Stroud	32		
W. R. Franklin, not out	0		
Byes, 20; l.-b., 4	24		
Total (8 wkts.)	293		

Bowes to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	24	0	81	1
Bowes	14	4	28	0
Newman	45·5	13	107	4
Kennedy	36	15	65	5

Umpires.—Morton and Hardstaff.

SUSSEX WINNING

Northamptonshire, yesterday at Hove, were engaged in a desperately uphill game against Sussex, who, thanks to the brilliant batting of Duleepsinhji and Tate on Wednesday, declared at the overnight total of 521 for 7 wickets—made in 5¼ hours—and so left their opponents to obtain no fewer than 372 to escape the follow on. Northamptonshire were dismissed for 187, the innings having lasted four hours. Northamptonshire had to follow on and another disastrous start was made. At the close of play Northamptonshire, with six men out for 106, were in a hopeless position.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, c. Bellamy, b. Thomas	1		
Parks (J.), c. Liddell, b. Thomas	9		
K. S. Duleepsinhji, st. Bellamy, b. Matthews	333		
Cook, c. Liddell, b. Clark	19		
Langridge (James), b. Cox	17		
Parks (H.), b. Clark	11		
Tate, b. Partridge	111		
A. H. H. Gilligan, not out	8		
Wensley, not out	0		
Leg-byes, 6; n.-b., 6	12		
Total (7 wickets)	521		

Innings declared closed.

Hollingdale and Cornford did not go in.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Woolley, b. Wensley	18	c. Duleepsinhji, b. Wensley	4	
Rakewell, l.-b.-w., b. Parks (J.)	12	b. Tate	7	
Timms (J. E.), c. Parks (J.), b. Langridge	19	l.-b.-w., b. Tate	20	
V. W. C. Jupp, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Wensley	0	l.-b.-w., b. Tate	11	
Bellamy, b. Wensley	21	not out	30	
Matthews, l.-b.-w., b. Parks (J.)	13	c. Duleepsinhji, b. Tate	0	
Liddell, c. Gilligan, b. Bowley	18	c. Cook, b. Tate	23	
Cox, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	40	not out	4	
Thomas, l.-b.-w., b. Wensley	29			
Partridge, not out	3			
Clark, b. Tate	13	Byes	2	
Byes, 9; l.-b., 4	13			
Total	187	Total (6 wkts.)	106	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	27	11	69	2
Thomas	11	0	60	1
Partridge	12	0	80	1
Matthews	22	2	101	1
Jupp	20	3	92	0
Cox	11	0	50	1
Liddell	2	0	16	0
Timms	3	0	26	0

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	9·3	1	18	2
Wensley	29	10	45	4
Parks (J.)	22	11	37	2
Langridge	14	7	21	1
Hollingdale	10	2	21	0
Bowley	13	2	32	1

Umpires.—Toone and Chester.

ANNUAL MEETING OF M.C.C.

SIR KYNASTON STUDD THE NEW PRESIDENT

Lord Plumer, who presided at the annual meeting of the Marylebone Cricket Club at Lord's on Wednesday, varied the usual procedure, which is for the retiring president to nominate his successor at the anniversary dinner which follows the annual meeting in the evening, by announcing at the meeting itself that he had nominated Sir Kynaston Studd as the new president.

In proposing the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, details of which have already appeared, Lord Plumer made special reference to the loss the M.C.C. had sustained in the deaths of Lord Coventry, Mr. C. I. Thornton, and Mr. F. H. Browning. He spoke of the visit to this country last season of the South Africans, and said it had been a success from the cricket and other points of view. Lord Plumer paid special tribute to Lord Harris for his work in connexion with the experimental changes and the preparation of reports which had been submitted to the Special Sub-Committee of the Advisory County Cricket Committee.

Seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, Lord Harris said that the reduction in the receipts from cricket was remarkable, in view of the dry season in 1929. The report and accounts were adopted unanimously, and Lord Hawke moved a vote of thanks to the retiring president, congratulating him on a successful year of office.

YORKSHIRE'S BIG SCORE

CHANCES MISSED BY OXFORD

The weather was again cold and unpleasant in the Parks yesterday for the match between Oxford University and Yorkshire, but there was a full day's cricket and at the close of play Oxford had scored 117 runs for four wickets in reply to the Yorkshire total of 379. If there is any rain and the sun comes out to-day Oxford, with Macaulay on the other side, will find it difficult to save the follow-on.

The last four Yorkshire wickets put on 227 runs and the innings was not over until nearly 3.30. Oxford, from the spectators' point of view, have probably done themselves some disservice by being so consistently brilliant in their out cricket against Kent, for it has made the inevitable lapses seem disproportionately criminal and glaring. On Wednesday chances were missed and yesterday morning they were missed again. N. M. Ford, for instance, should have caught Robinson at square-leg off I. A. R. Peebles when that player had scored 34, and he should have been stumped before that, but, these mistakes apart, there was in direct contrast to the Kent match a general lack of aggression and confidence about Oxford's work in the field. The pitch was never absolutely docile and it helped the ball to turn, but it had little real life in it and P. G. T. Kingsley might, perhaps, have given C. K. Hill-Wood less work to do than he did. Hill-Wood keeps an admirable length over a long period and is never a bowler a batsman can safely play in a fit of absentmindedness, but the pitch was of little use to him and he does not seem to be coming off quite as fast as he did last year. E. M. Wellings was not at his best and I. A. R. Peebles alone looked like taking wickets. Early in the innings Robinson played at six successive balls of his and missed them by a margin which, since he is a cricketer with a sense of humour, must have given him considerable amusement. Peebles made the ball do rather too much, however, and Robinson survived to make 48 runs in his own impudent and individual way and to help to turn a poor score into a promising one. He was eventually stumped by a margin which rendered an appeal a matter of form. Wood and Dennis, who had 6, both made runs, and at luncheon Yorkshire had scored 281 runs, of which W. E. Harbord had made 44 not out.

Dennis was out soon afterwards, but Harbord, who is in residence, and Macaulay proceeded to add 98 runs for the last wicket. Harbord made his first 50 surely but slowly by remembering that if the Etonian principles about the positions of the left shoulder the left leg and the line of the bat are observed runs will come of their own accord, but his second 50 was a less orthodox and more adventurous affair. Both he and Macaulay made a few drives which sent the ball in precisely the opposite direction from the one they intended, but Harbord showed that he has strokes all round the wicket and not until he had scored 105 did he give a chance to Ford at long-on and bring the charitable reflection that cold winds numb fingers into the spectators' mind. A few minutes later Peebles finished off the innings by running to and cleverly holding a mistimed drive.

Oxford began badly, as Kingsley, who started his innings as though he had already made 30 runs, was l.-b.-w. to an off-break, bowled round the wicket, with 11 runs on the board. Macaulay on a pitch he considers is helping the ball to turn enough for him to bowl round the wicket is a very formidable bowler indeed, and D. N. Moore had only to keep his wicket up to prove himself a Freshman with a defensive technique altogether out of the ordinary. He proved it admirably. Moore is not a brilliant stroke-player, and any captain picking a side to win a match in a day could cheerfully leave him out, but he knows all about the virtues of watching the ball and playing it late, and the better the bowling the more conspicuous do his qualities become. The Nawab of Pataudi stayed with him until tea, when the total had been raised to 30.

Directly after tea, during which there was a shower of rain, Moore played on to Dennis, but the Nawab of Pataudi and I. Akers-Douglas, with a mixture of cautious and audacious strokes, brought the total up to 93. The Nawab of Pataudi is steadily increasing the range and power of his scoring strokes, and, from Woolley or somebody else, he has learnt how to make his wrists do all the work of which they are capable. During his partnership with Akers-Douglas he was scoring the faster of the two, and Akers-Douglas is not a man it is easy even to keep level with. Akers-Douglas, when he was batting with enough confidence to make a hundred, was l.-b.-w. to that ball of Macaulay's which turns sharply enough to beat the normal defensive forward stroke, but, although Ford failed, A. Melville, an admirable batsman to come in at 6 o'clock, stayed with Pataudi until the end.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, b. Peebles	39
Sutcliffe, c. Kingsley, b. Hill-Wood	5
Oldroyd, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	63
Leyland, st. Mayhew, b. Peebles	6
A. W. Mercer, c. Moore	32
Mitchell, b. Peebles	5
W. E. Harbord, c. Peebles, b. Moore	109
Robinson, st. Mayhew, b. Peebles	48
Wood, l.-b.-w., b. Moore	16
Dennis, c. Melville, b. Peebles	18
Macaulay, not out	30
Byes, 10; l.-b., 4	14
Total	379

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

P. G. T. Kingsley, l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	7
D. N. Moore, b. Dennis	10
The Nawab of Pataudi, not out	63
I. Akers-Douglas, l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	28
N. M. Ford, b. Robinson	2
A. Melville, not out	5
Leg-byes	2
Total (4 wkts.)	117

H. M. Garland-Wells, C. K. Hill-Wood, E. M. Wellings, I. A. R. Peebles, and J. F. N. Mayhew to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	38	6	83	1
Wellings	15	3	46	0
Peebles	44	8	126	6
Garland-Wells	18	3	62	0
Wells	6	0	30	0
Melville	5	0	39	0
Moore	19	5	39	3

Umpires.—Ayres and Stoner.

SOMERSET'S HARD TASK

At the close of play at Birmingham yesterday Somerset were in a nearly hopeless position, for with one wicket down they still needed 325 runs for victory. Splendid bowling by Mayer and Paine, followed by some very sound batting on the part of Croom and Wyatt on a pitch unfavourable to run-getting, enabled Warwickshire to establish a commanding position over their opponents. The collapse which marked the beginning of the Somerset innings on Wednesday evening, when half the side was dismissed for 72 runs, continued yesterday morning, and, Mayer and Paine proving almost unplayable, the remaining wickets fell in the course of half an hour for 17 runs. Mayer had the remarkable analysis of four wickets at a cost of a fraction over four runs each. Warwickshire, on going in a second time 115 ahead, scored freely at first, but afterwards runs did not come so quickly, and they were out for 258.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Smith, b. Lee	24	b. White	42	
Croom, c. Lyon, b. Hunt	86	b. White	36	
Bates, c. Lee, b. White	4	c. and b. Hunt	39	
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Hunt, b. White	0	c. Longrigg, b. Andrews	43	
The Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Ingle, b. Lyon	57	c. Case, b. Hunt	6	
Kilner, not out	17	b. Andrews	15	
Santall, c. Luckes, b. White	3	c. Andrews, b. White	18	
J. Morton, c. Case, b. White	0	b. White	38	
Paine, c. Longrigg, b. Hunt	0	not out	8	
Sanders, run out	0	b. Lee	0	
Mayer, c. Young, b. White	12	run out	0	
Byes, 2; l.-b., 5	7	Byes, 6; l.-b., 6	12	
Total	204	Total	258	

SOMERSET.—First Innings

M. D. Lyon, c. Parsons, b. Mayer	9
Young, c. Croom, b. Mayer	0
R. A. Ingle, b. Paine	22
H. F. Longrigg, b. Sanders	11
J. C. White, b. Croom	11
C. C. Case, st. Smith, b. Paine	11
E. J. H. Hart, b. Paine	1
Lee (J. W.), c. Parsons, b. Paine	0
Hunt, b. Mayer	1
Luckes, c. Santall, b. Mayer	3
Andrews, not out	0
Byes	2
Total	80

Second Innings.—M. D. Lyon, b. Mayer, 21; Young, not out 18; R. A. Ingle, not out, 3; byes, 4, l.-b. 2, w. 1.—Total (1 wkt), 49.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Andrews	9	2	28	0
Hunt	23	4	61	2
White	37·4	14	71	5
Lee	18	6	32	1
Young	4	1	15	0
Lyon	6	1	12	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Andrews	12	1	42	2
Hunt	3	1	6	0
Lee	18	3	48	1
White	31	7	54	4
Young	7	0	41	1
Lyon	11	3	29	0

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	10	4	17	4
Sanders	10	2	29	1
Paine	11·3	2	73	4
Croom	6	0	13	1

Umpires.—Oates and Phillips.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Lord's.—M.C.C. v. Surrey (third day).
Leyton.—Essex v. Australians (third day).
Gloucester.—Gloucestershire v. Lancashire (third day).
Birmingham.—Warwickshire v. Somerset (third day).
Brighton.—Sussex v. Northamptonshire (third day).
Oxford.—Oxford University v. Yorkshire (third day).
Cambridge.—Cambridge University v. Seniors Match (third day).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE FOLLOW ON

A BAD BATTING FAILURE

Gloucestershire collapsed badly at Gloucester yesterday morning in their match against Lancashire, and despite a better performance in the afternoon they will start to-day only 43 runs ahead and with only one wicket to fall.

When Dipper and Neale continued the innings with the score at three for no wicket it was apparent that the pitch would give the bowlers some assistance, but the Gloucestershire batsmen assisted them more by some bad batting, and they could not put all the blame for the collapse that followed upon the wicket. The start was most disastrous, for in the second over of the day Neale was bowled in trying to drive a good-length ball from Tyldesley, and in the next over Hammond stepped out to what looked suspiciously like a half-volley, changed his mind and returned the ball gently to the bowler. Sinfield was caught at first slip with one run added, and three wickets were down for seven. Worse things, however, were to come, for B. H. Lyon, after hitting his first ball to the boundary, played one from Tyldesley on to his wicket. Dipper lifted his foot playing forward to Hopwood and was smartly stumped by Duckworth, and, when Dacre was caught at the wicket before he had scored, six wickets were down for 12. Barnett left at 19, and then came a gallant effort by Smith and Stephens. Smith opened shakily, but Stephens was so much at ease that the failure of the early men became all the less excusable. They raised the score from 19 to 44, and then, when Stephens was caught at short-leg, Smith hit out in a valiant attempt to save the follow-on, but McDonald threw his wicket down when he was trying to get the bowling, and the innings closed just after 1 o'clock for 54.

Gloucestershire went in again for a few minutes before luncheon and lost a valuable man in Dipper, who was leg-before-wicket before a run had been scored. On the resumption Hammond, who had never looked comfortable, was soon caught at the wicket, so that Hopwood had the honour of securing his wicket twice in the space of three hours. Lyon was caught off a bad stroke, but Sinfield, who had then made 25, and Smith took the score to 107 before the former was, rather unfortunately, run out through dropping his bat. Smith hit his wicket down a few runs later after making 48 and then, as the match was to all intents and purposes over, Dacre, Barnett, and Goddard indulged in some lively hitting. Dacre hit a 6 off Hopwood and, when he had skied the ball to Eckersley, Goddard carried on the good work with another 6 and several 4's.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Stephens, b. Sinfield	64
Hallows, c. Barnett, b. Goddard	41
Tyldesley (E.), c. Neale, b. Goddard	42
Iddon, c. Stephens, b. Sinfield	22
Hopwood, b. Sinfield	8
Pacrac, c. Neale, b. Sinfield	10
Parr, Eckersley, c. Smith, b. Sinfield	11
Sibbles, not out	4
Duckworth, c. Hammond, b. Goddard	0
Tyldesley (R.), l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	0
Mellowald, c. Barnett, b. Sinfield	9
Byes, 8; l.-b., 8	16
Total	218

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

	First Innings		Second Innings	
Dipper, st. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	4	l.-b.-w., b. Sibbles	0	
Neale, b. Tyldesley (R.)	2	b. Sibbles	0	
Hammond, c. and b. Hopwood	0	c. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	9	
Sinfield, c. Sibbles, b. Tyldesley (R.)	1	run out	33	
B. H. Lyon, b. Tyldesley (R.)	4	c. Tyldesley (R.), b. Tyldesley (E.)	13	
Dacre, c. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (R.)	0	c. Eckersley, b. Hopwood	45	
Smith, run out	27	hit wkt., b. Tyldesley (R.)	48	
Barnett, st. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	5	c. Eckersley, b. Tyldesley (R.)	21	
Stephens, c. Eckersley, b. Tyldesley (R.)	11	not out	7	
Ford, not out	0	l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	6	
Goddard, c. Eckersley, b. Tyldesley (R.)	0	not out	20	
		Byes, 4; l.-b., 1	5	
Total	54	Total (9 wkts.)	207	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	58.2	24	90	6
Ford	3	0	10	0
Barnett	2	1	24	0
Goddard	52	21	66	4
Hammond	5	2	12	0

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hopwood	18	9	14	2
Tyldesley (R.)	19·2	7	30	6
McDonald	2	2	0	0

Umpires.—Parry and Nash.

SENIORS' MATCH AT CAMBRIDGE

After the blank day on Wednesday a start was made in the Seniors' Match at Fenner's yesterday, when the weather was fair. However, the rain which had fallen earlier in the week had made the pitch soft and lifeless, with the result that the bowlers had a most discouraging time. At the close of play C. M. Andreae's side had scored 316.

Browning and Baines played steadily for 50 minutes at the start to take the score to 61 before Browning fell to a catch at fine-leg. Just before his departure 19 runs had been made off four strokes in two overs, but if there were a number of hits for 6 this must be accounted for by the exceptionally short boundary on one side. Baines, who comes from South Africa, showed a sound defence, and if he had his quiet periods there were others when he sent the score along at a smart pace. He has a nice variety of strokes, and once made three 4's off successive deliveries from Pendefather. It would be interesting to see what he could do against better-class bowling and on a wicket which had more life in it. His best hits were four 6's, one 5, and 10 4's. Carris, in comparison, was not so impressive. He was fortunate just to escape being stumped before he had scored, and it took him an hour and a half before the tea interval to collect 39 runs. Beyond the fact that he kept up his wicket for just over three hours he could not be congratulated on his innings. He hit a 6 and 11 4's. Christopherson and Andreae were dismissed by successive deliveries, and the bowlers had a rather better time after the tea interval, Goodwin alone putting up anything in the way of an effective defence. On the whole it was not a very impressive day's play, but the atmosphere was cold and did not make it very pleasurable.

Score:—

C. M. ANDREAE'S SIDE.—First Innings

N. E. Browning (St. Catharine's), c. Burrough, b. Canel-Cure	25
T. W. F. Baines (Trinity Hall), l.-b.-w., b. Gilson	116
H. E. Carris (St. John's), l.-b.-w., b. Gilson	93
J. C. Christopherson (Pembroke), c. and b. Drakes	5
C. M. Andreae (Trinity), b. Drakes	0
R. H. C. Human (Emmanuel), c. Gilson, b. Canel-Cure	9
E. E. Shewbrooks (Trinity), b. Palmer	3
M. J. Morton (Pembroke), run out	12
G. F. Goodwin (St. Catharine's), not out	32
A. J. G. Baring (Magdalene), b. Drakes	3
H. H. Dale (Emmanuel), c. Gilson, b. Drakes	1
W. S. Findlay (Pembroke), not out	2
Byes, 8; w., 2; n.-b., 5	15
Total (10 wkts.)	316

M. B. S. BOWER'S SIDE.—M. B. S. Bower (Pembroke), R. R. Palmer (Pembroke), E. M. Pennefather (King's), H. D. Burrough (St. Catharine's), R. L. D. Gilson (Jesus), R. T. Laurhan (Clare), T. E. Drakes (St. Catharine's), A. Sutcliffe (Trinity Hall), J. G. Ankaw (Emmanuel), G. C. A. Adams (Pembroke), G. N. Capel-Cure (Trinity) and H. Tebbs (Selwyn).

Umpires.—G. H. Watts and A. B. Divet.

CROQUET

PEEL MEMORIALS

The Peel Memorials Meeting was continued yesterday at the Roehampton Club, when the results were:—

GENTLEMEN'S HANDICAP SINGLES (Peel Memorial).—Second Round.—C. C. Lockock (2) beat C. D. Lockock (2) by 12; A. C. Pritchard (2) beat Major-General Sir A. Paris (1½) by 2; E. Taylor (9) beat C. E. Maxse (5) by 9; Major C. Phillips (1½) beat Colonel R. W. Thornton (7) by 10; Dr. J. Carver (—1) beat H. T. F. Simpson (hoker) (1) by 16.

LADIES' HANDICAP SINGLES (Peel Memorial).—Second Round (concluded).—Mrs. C. Harrison (3) beat Mrs. G. P. Shuter (9) by 3; Mrs. W. E. Phillips (3) beat Mrs. H. S. Barlow (5) by 16; Miss G. Skene (1) beat Mrs. H. Pigeon (11) by 9; Mrs. L. S. Nicklason (0) beat Mrs. C. B. Turner (4) by 16. Third Round.—Miss E. M. Quill (1) beat Mrs. E. G. Heathcote (6

Parliament

EGYPT

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT

THE CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILL

LORDS AND NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, MAY 8

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

EGYPT

Replying to the MARQUESS of SALISBURY,

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, read the reply given in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to a question on the failure of the negotiations between H.M. Government and the Egyptian delegation.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY asked Lord Parmoor whether, in view of the very serious announcement of the Government, he would give facilities for a discussion on the White Paper as soon as it was issued. He would add that, in the judgment of the Opposition, the negotiations having broken down, the Declaration of 1922 remained in full force.

LORD PARMOOR said that he did not say that he had any reason whatever to differ from what the noble marquess had said, but he did not desire to make any declaration on the matter at the present moment. The White Paper would be laid as soon as possible; he hoped within a day or two. As soon as it was laid he would see that facilities were given for an immediate discussion if it was desired.

BILLS ADVANCED

The Liverpool Corporation (No. 2) Bill, the Cardiff Corporation Bill, the London Electric, Metropolitan, District, Central London and City and South London Railway Company's Bill, and the Newport Corporation (No. 2) Bill were read a second time.

The Third Parties (Rights Against Insurers) Bill, which has passed through the Commons, was read a second time.

THE NAVAL TREATY

LORD BRIDGEMAN'S CRITICISM

VISCOUNT BRIDGEMAN called attention to the provisions of the Naval Treaty and its effect upon British policy of naval construction, and moved for papers. He said that a few days ago he had occasion to express some misgivings about some of the provisions of the Treaty, and the First Lord of the Admiralty immediately fell heavily upon him at the Fulham election, saying that his action was very mischievous and that a vote for Sir Cyril Cobb was a vote against the policy of the Government in the Naval Conference. All of them most loyally abstained from criticism while the Conference was proceeding, but it was intolerable to say that they must not discuss it now. He was not at all jealous of anybody who had taken part in the signing of the Treaty. He would certainly have been reluctant to do it himself. The most satisfactory outcome seemed to him to be that all the delegates showed the greatest good temper and friendliness. That rather suggested that, even if no agreement had been reached, there was not that awful danger of war which some people were perpetually harping on. Some people seemed to think that unless they were signing an international agreement about once every six months war was certain to take place.

So far as concerned the small portion of the Treaty which was signed by all the five Powers, the main thing was the prolongation of the life of capital ships. That was the same thing as the late Government proposed at Geneva in 1927, so that he did not quarrel with the prolongation of life of battleships. It was true that in the interim we were giving up more, newer, and stronger battleships than the Americans did, but he was not prepared to quarrel about that. What he did want to know was why we did not take the opportunity, as the late Government tried to do in 1927, of getting an agreement of all the five Powers to reduce the size of all battleships that were to be built in future. He had every reason to suppose that four Powers were in favour of that, and he did not suppose that the fifth would have required very much pressing. The Government claimed that they had done something to stop building competition, but by leaving out that part of the battleship arrangement they had done nothing to stop building competition. They had missed a great opportunity.

With regard to destroyers and submarines, they had succeeded in getting some kind of maxima, and that was all to the good. He hoped they would get some information as to the replacement that was contemplated for destroyers. A very large number of our destroyers were over age, and unless we set to work at once to replace a good many of them we should be left with something very far short of what was agreed upon even in this Treaty. We were put in an invidious position by the reservation by which we were empowered to increase our naval strength if any Power not a signatory of the Three-Power Agreement built to an extent which was threatening to us. We had to consider not only the Atlantic and the Pacific, but also the Mediterranean and our position in Europe. Neither of the other two Powers in the Three-Power Agreement was concerned in that way, and therefore, if we found it necessary to ask for more shipbuilding, we should have the appearance of being afraid of some European Power. The most alarming part of the Treaty, however, was that which dealt with cruisers.

Before the Conference began the Government made a sudden and gratuitous sacrifice of 20 cruisers. Figures had been published by the French Naval Department, estimating the strength of the five Powers, taking into consideration the area of each Power, length of coast, length of communications, and amount of seaborne trade. With Italy as a unit, Japan required 1.6; France, 3; the United States, 4.2; and the British Empire, 10. From answers given in the House of Commons it was quite clear that the Government gave away the 20 cruisers before the Conference against the advice of the Sea Lords, because the First Lord said that the Government took the responsibility. One comfort was given them because the First Lord said that the limitation to 50 cruisers was dependent on adequate limitation of projected building programmes by other Powers. But that appeared to be a delusion. What other Powers had made any reduction? Were we even to have our 50? Sixteen years had been taken as the life of a pre-Armistice cruiser. Under Article 20 of the Treaty we, the only country of the three, were limited in our replacement tonnage to 91,000 tons. That appeared to represent 13 7,000-ton ships, or it might represent 15 6,000-ton ships, or 18 5,000-ton ships. That did not give us a chance of getting anything like 50 at the end of 1936. We had many more obsolescent cruisers than any other country, but why were we the only country to be restricted in replacement? We should only have 24 not over 16 years of age in 1936 if we did not build at all, and if we built up to the full allowance we should have 37, 39, or 42, according to the tonnages he had mentioned. We could not therefore get near to our 50 which was promised as the minimum essential for peace-time.

There were three great claims made as having been secured by this Treaty. One was that for the first time parity between us and the United States had been secured. It had been secured by putting one set of figures against another set that were not comparable. Parity had never really been in dispute for years. Parity was no measure of our security, which depended on totally different considerations—the protection of our commerce and our very food and life. There had never been any war plan contemplated against the United States. He would far prefer to see America not only having parity, but everything she wanted above it, provided that we got the minimum we thought necessary for our security. Among peaceful nations such as the United States and ourselves, and indeed the other participants in the Conference, he saw no great danger in having fleets which each country thought adequate for its own protection.

It was also claimed that this Treaty put an end to competition. It did not do that in the matter of capital ships, which was the most important thing of all. Building competition depended on having no upward limit for the size of the ship. When before the War we were increasing the size of our ships Germany followed us because there was no limit at the top. The only way to stop competition was to fix a limit and put it as low as possible.

It was said that this was a great step in disarmament. For whom was it a great step in disarmament? We had done more in the way of diminishing armaments since the War than any other country. Where was this great step in disarmament except in regard to ourselves? The country ought to know what were the Government's intentions for replacing cruisers, destroyers, and submarines before 1936. He hoped the Government would take the country a little more into their confidence and say what they considered a reasonable programme. (Cheers.)

LORD CARSON'S ATTACK

LORD CARSON declared that never had there been before an attempt to reduce the Navy so as to take away from this country the mastery of the seas, which had been always hitherto considered essential to our absolute existence and safety. If the Government were going to take away our naval supremacy, as was being done by this Treaty—indeed, that was the object of the Treaty—it ought to have been done in full sunlight, with the authority of the country behind it. (Hear, hear.) If to-morrow the Government were to submit to the country the question, "Are you prepared to give up your supremacy of the seas?" he had no doubt what the answer would be. The truth was that this Treaty had been negotiated with the view of bringing about better relations with America. Nobody could object to that so long as the price they paid was not too dear (hear, hear), but the whole thing depended on that. He objected to being dictated to by America or by any other country in what were the essentials which we required for the safety of our own country.

There were two questions which went absolutely to the root of our existence. One was the food of our people, and the other was defence from invasion. Their lordships had a right to know who were the experts who had advised the Government that this Treaty would ensure in eventualities that might arise a proper supply of food for the existence of our people, and a proper defence in the event of an attempted invasion. This country ought to consider the question of how many cruisers or destroyers we needed without any relation to what America had. (Hear, hear.) The problem before us was the supply of our people with food; the problem before America, which had given rise to the whole of this, was the desire for the freedom of the seas in war, which meant that they were able to supply to the belligerents of both sides as much food as ever they pleased. The only possible rule to follow was that, under existing circumstances, we had a Navy which, should unfortunately war arise, would be able to protect our sea routes and bring in the necessary food.

As regarded defence, had we enough ships under this Treaty to defend this country from invasion, and had the Government been so advised? When the strategic situation and the requirements of our nation were analysed and compared it would be found that the United States by gaining parity had actually gained supremacy. Was this country satisfied to have a Fleet which would not be strong enough to guard the 80,000 miles of trade routes which were the arteries of the Empire? If such a thing had existed when the Great War broke out this country would now be a German dependency. (Opposition cheers.) He thought better of our people than to believe that for the first time in modern history they were satisfied to cut the Navy down far below safety level. It was indeed a grave decision to take having regard to our unparalleled commitments. Would the Government assure the House that in the conclusion of this Treaty they had behind them the expert opinion of the Admiralty? If so, it would go a long way to satisfy the people of the country, for no one wanted to do anything which was not generous, or which would not bring about the best relations between us and America. But he would be very sorry out of deference to any country to run risks to the safety of his own. (Opposition cheers.)

There was a bigger question still, and that was how could the Government decide a matter which affected the very existence of this country without at the same time considering our other modes of defence—the Army and the Air Force? Was the Army to be increased, and were we superior in air power to other countries? The truth was that this was the gravest case in recent times which had come before their lordships' House, and he hoped it would soon be treated as the gravest case before the country. (Opposition cheers.)

LORD READING'S VIEWS

The MARQUESS of READING said he assumed that the Government was just as conscious of the importance of the subject and as anxious as anyone to do nothing which would endanger the country. What surprised him in Lord Carson's observations was that the noble and learned lord seemed to take no account of all that had happened since August, 1914. The German Fleet had gone, and we were now confronted with the fleets of countries with which we were living in the greatest amity. He was as anxious as anyone that there should be adequate protection, but we were solemnly pledged to a reduction of armaments, and when they were considering the present Treaty it must be in the light of these events and must be regarded from the aspect of a nation which was already committed to a reduction of armaments in order to preserve peace. That, of course, did not dispose of the proposition that they must not reduce armaments to the risk of the proper defence of the country and its ultimate security. The real question, then, was the extent of the reduction. He was not prepared to put as the sole test the question whether the Government had got the assent of the Admiralty experts to the reductions which they had made, though he agreed that it was a very important one. Every Government had always taken the view that it must get the advice of its experts in the fighting Services, that it must consider most carefully everything that was put forward by them, and that then the Government must come to its own conclusions and take its own responsibility and not seek to place it on the backs of the experts. Therefore it was not a question solely of what the experts advised; it was whether the Government had most carefully considered everything that the experts had put before it.

It had been said that we were not to be dictated to by America. He would go a long way if he were assured that by the action he was about to take he would secure the good will and cooperation of the people of the United States of America. Although he said that, he would guard against the possible implication that that meant that he would go beyond the limits that he thought ought to be safeguarded; but it was of the utmost value that we should try to work in the closest friendship with America.

He was convinced that every effort was made by the Government to get some kind of agreement with France and Italy. That they did not succeed was not the fault of the Government, so far as he was aware, and he should not think of imputing it. At the present moment it was useless to discuss that problem because it had been left over for future discussion. What had been gained was most important, and they should not seek to minimize it—the agreement with America and Japan. If we were not seeking to arrive at agreement with America, why were the conferences at Washington and Geneva held? The only difference between Lord Bridgeman and the Government was that he would have had different terms on several of the matters in the Treaty. It was a little idle to suggest that the Government now in power should not make the same attempt that previous Governments had made. For his part he considered that the Government and the Prime Minister himself had every reason to congratulate themselves on having reached an agreement with America and Japan. We had taken a step which was historic in its importance because we were anxious to secure and to stabilize peace for the world.

LORD JELLICOE ON NEED OF BUILDING PROGRAMME

EARL JELLICOE said that in view of what was being done by other nations we had reached a position when we could not reduce our fleet any farther with due regard to security. Indeed, the reductions now proposed went beyond the limit of security. The Washington and Geneva Conferences had affected reductions in our own Navy, but, so far as he could see, not in any other navy, except, after the Washington Treaty, in respect of a certain number of American battleships. The position before the last Conference and the Geneva Conference was really an effort of the United States to obtain parity with us. However much we might object to it, it was out of our power to prevent it if the United States intended to build. In this country we had to consider not only our relative strength with the United States but our geographical position and the widespread nature of our Empire and the strength of navies other than that of the United States.

As to cruisers, many of the difficulties which arose at Geneva and London came from the fact of the production at the Washington Conference of the 10,000-ton cruiser. That at once set up a standard to which every nation building cruisers had to act up. Consequently, as other nations built 10,000-ton cruisers, we had either to build the same size craft and, from the point of view of economy, reduce our numbers, or else we had to allow other nations to have vessels of the cruiser type more powerful than our own and accept the situation by having an increase in our numbers. We had always, in the past, considered a large number of cruisers essential to the security of our sea communications. (Hear, hear.) To cope with the nine German cruisers which were at sea in 1914 we had 114 cruisers, including those with the Grand Fleet. How quickly the difficulties which faced our Navy in those days seemed to be forgotten! (Hear, hear.) The London Conference agreed to our having a total of 339,000 tons of cruisers, of which 146,000 tons were 8-inch cruisers. Nowhere in the Conference report could he see that a total of 50 cruisers was aimed at. There was no mention anywhere of that total. He could not see how it was possible for us to attain a total of anything like 50 cruisers by December, 1936. Our cruisers went at such a rate, owing to the great majority of them having been constructed during the War, and therefore, their lives being limited to 16 years, that it was absolutely impossible, unless we had a building programme of five or six cruisers a year, to reach the total of 50 by the end of 1936.

In destroyers, the Treaty figure was 150,000 tons, provided, of course, that France and Italy reduced their programme. That meant about 110 destroyers. Under the age limit we needed to lay down about 80 destroyers in the years 1930 to 1934 if we were going to work up to 150,000 tons; that meant a total of 16 a year. The truth was that we had almost entirely neglected destroyer building since the War years. As regarded submarines, we were limited to a total of 52,700 tons. Our present figure was about 45,000 tons, and it would need a total of about three submarines, of about 3,500 tons each, a year to get us up to the total of 52,000 tons by 1936. He stressed on the Government the imperative importance, if they were going to carry out even the terms of the Treaty, of embarking on a building programme of considerable size. (Hear, hear.)

As to *personnel*, these naval reductions were fatal to the future careers of naval officers and men. (Hear, hear.) Promotion was blocked and compulsory retirement was forced. Officers and men were thrown out at an age when they could get no other work. They were thrown out with a totally inadequate pension, and the result was disastrous. To reduce one modern battleship meant that one officer of captain's rank, four officers of commander's rank, 28 officers of lieutenant-commander's and lieutenant's rank, three officers of sub-lieutenant's rank, 20 warrant officers, and 20 midshipmen, became redundant. What, therefore, could the immense reductions which had been effected since the War mean? The Admiralty knew the awful distress which had been caused among naval officers and the lower deck *personnel* by the reductions. Some adequate compensation should be paid to the officers and men who became redundant. He appealed to the Government to give this matter their earnest consideration. (Loud cheers.)

LORD WESTER WEMYSS, who spoke from the cross benches and was very indistinctly heard in the Press Gallery, said that before the War in fixing our naval standards, we never took the United States into consideration; it was beyond the scope of our politics. We should have avoided many difficulties if we had replied that we looked upon the United States' proposals as a friendly and even generous gesture, and that we felt that we could never look upon any action on their part as a menace. If we had done that we should not have been in any worse position than we were to-day, because the United States was in a position to outbuild us, or any other nation, if it desired to do so. How could the United States Navy affect our defensive policy? We should have been in a better position if we had turned our eyes to Europe. We had done all we could to wipe away the possibilities of war, but idealism must be based on reality, and the causes of war were a combination of economic circumstances over which we had no control. He asked himself whether this undue weakening of our naval forces was not just one of these seeds which might grow into war. The Government must take the responsibility, but in a case like this, where it was a question of life and death, the public should be informed whether the naval experts had agreed to these reductions. It was said that these reductions would save the country £70,000,000. How was that figure worked out? They would all, perhaps, admire the courage with which the Government may have made these efforts to obtain peace, but to do so was to risk the safety of the country and was taking a responsibility which few people would have the courage to accept.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said the Government had ample courage to support the policy contained in the Naval Treaty. What they had heard from Lord Jellicoe and Lord Wester Wemyss dispelled for ever the view that, if we depended on force alone, we could ever have a sufficient force to give certainty as regarded safety and security. He believed in the ideal of peace, not for our time only but for all time, and the vital factor in ensuring world peace was to get a friendly spirit of cooperation and closely-co-ordinated action between the people of America and the people of this country. The two noble admirals who had spoken took no notice of the difference of conditions made by the Pact of Paris having been signed.

There was no doubt that when Lord Bridgeman was at Geneva he was advised by the Admiralty that 70 was the minimum number of cruisers on which we could safely rely. It had been reduced to 50 because conditions had altered with regard to the general peace outlook in the world, the Pact of Paris having made a very great difference, and because the Board of Admiralty, the expert advisers, were prepared to agree to 50 as the minimum requirements of the Empire up to the date of the next Naval Conference in 1936. Article 21 left it open to the Government to alter its opinion if different advice was given at some future time by the Board of Admiralty. As far as 8in. 10,000-ton cruisers were concerned, there was to be parity between ourselves and America, and Japan was to have slightly less—the ratio being 15, 15, 12. That was satisfactory to all three countries. With regard to 6in. cruisers, the Treaty allowed really for replacement only, except that in the case of the United States allowance was made for the carrying out of long-postponed cruiser construction to meet the demands of parity with this country. This was not a matter of concession but of friendliness and understanding, and they had the agreement of the Board of Admiralty.

Lord Bridgeman had asked how they could have as many as 50 cruisers of less than 16 years of age in 1936 when the additional replacement tonnage of cruisers we were permitted to build under article 20 was limited to 91,000 tons. The answer was that, taking Lord Bridgeman's assumptions, we could not; but the calculations we had made were not on the 16 years' basis of life, but on the 20 years' basis. If they took 20 years as the life of the cruiser, then the provision for replacement was satisfactory.

So far as the building policy of the future was concerned, he could not say absolutely or distinctly what the Government was likely to do in the next six years. He did not think anybody could. The intention of the present Government was, as far as possible, to work so that the replacement might be substantially provided for within the time contemplated in the agreement.

On general matters he did not know whether or not he agreed with the noble viscount, but he did feel that the Board of Admiralty under his control and the Government which he represented were far nearer in opinion to the policy of the present Government than they were to the policy of the two Admirals who had spoken and of Lord Carson, who advocated nothing except trying to obtain security by force of numbers, which was found in the late War to be absolutely futile in the sense of giving real safety and security. This could be sought much better in the direction of peaceful compromise. The Government believed that they had obtained great results—safety and security for this country and a splendid friendliness between ourselves and America and Japan. As regarded Italy and France, the transaction was not yet closed. It might be reopened, and he hoped that all the countries in the world might come in, and that the real nature of the obligations might be carried out faithfully and fully by all Governments.

VISCOUNT BRIDGEMAN said that he would ask leave to withdraw his motion for papers, but he hoped that they would be told within a reasonable time what the building programme was going to be, when the Estimates were going to be introduced, and what they would be.

The motion was withdrawn.

Their lordships rose at 18 minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, MAY 8

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

The Bristol Corporation (No. 2) Bill and the Malvern Hills Bill were read the second time.

EGYPT

FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

CAPTAIN BENNETT (Cardiff, Central, Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether he could now make a statement to the House on the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley).—I have been asked to reply. I regret to inform the House that, in spite of the most sincere and friendly efforts on both sides, the negotiations have failed (Unionist cheers, and an HON. MEMBER, "Thank Heaven," followed by Ministerial cries of "Shame" and "Withdraw"), his Majesty's Government not having seen their way to meet the demands of the Egyptian Delegation in regard to the Sudan. (Renewed Unionist cheers.) I shall very shortly lay before the House a White Paper dealing with the negotiations.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.).—Has my right hon. friend observed the exultant cheers of the other side? (Ministerial cheers.)

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.).—Is it clear that meanwhile the *status quo* is maintained and that the reserved points are still reserved?

Mr. HENDERSON.—That must be the inevitable result of the failure of the negotiations.

SIR K. WOOD.—Can the right hon. gentleman say when the White Paper will be available?

Mr. HENDERSON.—Just give us a little time. We only completed the negotiations at noon, after sitting all night.

SIR K. WOOD.—Ended the negotiations.

Mr. HENDERSON.—Well, if it satisfies the right hon. gentleman, we "ended" the negotiations at noon.

WINCHELSEA

EFFORTS OF BUNGALOW OWNERS

DR. ADDISON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture (Swindon), replying to Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.), said:—The Ministry's engineer visited the sea defences at Winchelsea on April 29, and again yesterday, with other officials of the Ministry. Work has been carried out by some of the interested bungalow owners, and in the engineer's view this work, if completed, will probably secure the position, at all events for some months. The object of yesterday's visit was to secure, if possible, a continuance of the work to enable the defences to be completed in a satisfactory manner. As a result of the visit it is hoped that this object has been achieved. The Ministry is still in communication with the county council as to the possibilities of a permanent scheme. This, however, entails cooperation with all the landowners whose property is involved, and my right hon. friend is endeavouring to arrange for a conference in the near future to see how far that cooperation can be secured.

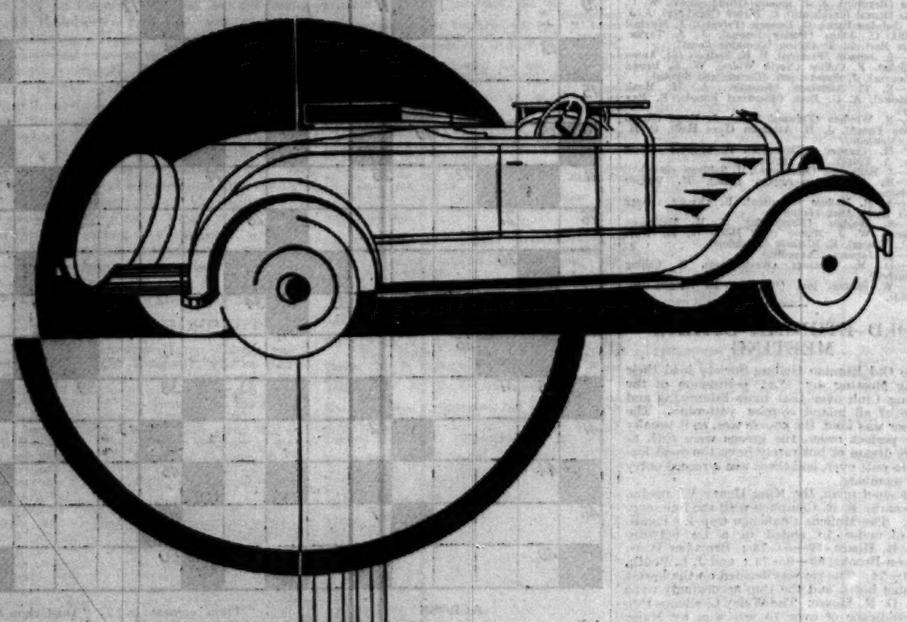
EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), replying to questions by Mr. D. G. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.), said:—It is one of the conditions of the Government grants made to local authorities in respect of schemes of work to relieve unemployment that all materials required for such schemes are, so far as practicable, to be of United Kingdom origin and all manufactured articles of United Kingdom manufacture, subject to such exceptions as the Department or Committee dealing with the particular case may find to be desirable, having regard to all the circumstances, including the comparative price of British and foreign articles. In addition, in circulars issued by the Ministry of Health and the Scottish Office, local authorities have been urged to apply the same principles in the case of all contracts entered into by them, whether or not such contracts are in respect of services which are aided by Government grants. Further, departmental instructions have been issued to the various Departments and Committees dealing with Govern-

(Continued on page 9)

CHRYSLER SAYS



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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

ment grants, including grants to railway companies, that in considering any exception to British goods or manufactures they should bear in mind among other things any evidence that may be available as to the wages and conditions of labour in the foreign country concerned compared with those existing in this country.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MAC DONALD, replying to SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.), announced the following programme of business for next week :—

Monday.—Supply ; Votes for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Department of Agriculture, Scotland, and the Beet Sugar subsidy, Great Britain.

Tuesday.—Air Transport Subsidy Agreements Bill, second reading ; Sea Fisheries Regulation Expenses Bill, second reading ; Mental Treatment Bill, further stages ; and Overseas Trade Bill, Committee.

Wednesday.—Supply.

Thursday.—An opportunity would be given for a debate on the London Naval Conference.

In reply to Mr. LAMBERT (South Molton, L.), Mr. MACDONALD said that the Committee stage of the Consumers' Council Bill would be taken upstairs.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), informed COLONEL GRETTON (Staffordshire, Burton, U.) that at present it was intended to take the second reading of the Finance Bill on Monday or Tuesday in the week after next.

SIR C. COBB'S RETURN

SIR C. COBB, introduced by SIR B. EYRES-MONSELL (Evesham, U.) and SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN (Fulham, E., U.), took the oath and his seat on his election for West Fulham in the place of Dr. Spero, resigned. He was received with loud Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter and cries of "Glory, Hallelujah."

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), presented a Bill to grant money for the purpose of certain local loans out of the Local Loans Fund and for other purposes relating to local loans.

FOOD PRICES

THE CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILL

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), moved the second reading of the Consumers' Council Bill. He said that persistently high food prices following the War led to the establishment in 1925 of the Food Council, which was preceded by the investigations of the Royal Commission. It would be wrong to suggest that the report of that Commission proved manifest or great abuses in important fields; but the tendency of the report was to show that the retail trade was doing comparatively well, and that there was an unfair spread between producers' prices and consumers' prices at the other end. The Commission unanimously recommended the establishment of a Food Council on a statutory basis, that was, under Act of Parliament, and that it should be given certain compulsory powers. Unfortunately, all the Commission's recommendations were not applied. The Council was set up without compulsory powers, with the result that its operations were greatly handicapped. It had, however, done an enormous amount of good work.

EXAMPLES OF RETAIL PRICES

Giving examples of retail prices, Mr. Graham mentioned fish, and quoted cases to which his attention was called where cod was sold at the port of landing at 1·66d. a pound and retailed not far away at 8d. a pound; and herring, for which the price at the port of landing was 2·33d. per pound, was retailed at 10d. The report of the Linlithgow Committee showed that milk, for which the producer's price was 1s. 1d. per gallon, was retailed at 2s. 2d. a gallon. There was room for very careful inquiry into the spread of prices as between producer and retailer. There was an analysis recently of coal prices in London between 1920 and 1929 which showed that, while there had been a very considerable fall in pit-head prices, there had been practically no variation in the prices charged to millions of consumers in Central London. The conclusion which was reached as a result of that investigation, which had no party end to serve, was that the fall in pit-head prices and to some extent in wholesale prices had not been handed on to the consumer. Those things needed investigation, and appropriate powers were sought in the Bill for that purpose. For all practical purposes there was a milk combine. After the most detailed inquiry, conducted by one of the most eminent chartered accountants in the country, it was definitely laid down that there should be charged for milk in the milk year 1928-29 7d. per quart for seven months (known as the winter price) and 8d. for five months (known as the summer price). It was hinted that the milk distributors intended to alter that and charge the winter prices during eight months; but it was only in the last days of July, one day before it was proposed to make the change applicable, that he was able to get any definite statement from them, and he met a deputation at the Board of Trade. A controversy had taken place on this matter in the columns of *The Times* between the chairman of United Dairies and the chairman of the Food Council. In his (Mr. Graham's) discussions with them the distributors were unable to show that there had been any change in the circumstances, as compared with March, 1929, when the report was made to the Food Council, and there was no justification for the variation of the prices. He suggested to them that what they proposed would be unfair to the community and was not justified by the facts; but they did not meet that argument in any way. In regard to London bread prices, there had been a scale in operation applicable to the quartern loaf, a form of regulation which reached out in its influence to a considerable part of the country. Under this scale the price of the loaf was conditioned by the price of a sack of 280lb. of what was called "straight run flour," of from 52s. to 48s. a sack—a variation of 4s.—at which price the 4lb. loaf in London was regulated at 11d. For each fall of 4s. it was regulated further. It might go down to 9d., 8d., or a lower figure. During the 4½ years of the operation of that scale it had been observed, but for reasons which he could not pretend to understand two large associations of bakers in the City of London, covering again an enormous part of the population of consumers, had decided to alter the scale of charges per 280lb. of straight run flour by 2s., and in that way to add one farthing to the price of the 4lb. loaf. The bakers professed to have certain reasons for that, in regard to distributive costs and other charges, but the Food Council, with all the impartial investigation at its command, was unable to agree that that increased charge was justified. The Food Council had not been consulted by these two associations regarding the change; in other words, the Food Council had been ignored, although for rather more than four years the terms had been kept within the scale. Within the area in question this change meant taking £300,000 to £400,000 from the pockets of the consumers, and taking it at a time of undeniable industrial depression. (Hear, hear.)

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

In the first place, the Government proposed to make good what was not done by their predecessors in 1925—namely, to put the Consumers' Council, reduced in numbers to 17, on a statutory basis; to set it up as a permanent body to discharge the duties of review and investigation which were recommended by the Royal Commission in 1925. In the next place they proposed to make good the second difficulty, and that was to endow this Council with compulsory powers under the Evidence and Inquiry Act, 1925, or any other legislation which might be appropriate, to get information. He had reason to believe that while hon. members opposite might resist the price-fixing part of the scheme, they might not entertain quite the same view regarding the giving of compulsory powers to get information. During the years of existence of the Food Council information had been tendered over a considerable part of the price field in regard to foodstuffs, but there had been occasions, and sometimes important occasions, when there was either great delay in getting the information or when that information had been withheld. In June, 1928, Mr. Baldwin, in a speech to an enormous gathering at Welbeck Abbey, indicated that if the information was not forthcoming compulsory powers would be sought. In May, actually before the Welbeck Abbey meeting, Mr. Baldwin, in reply to a question, admitted that information had been withheld or was not forthcoming, and he warned the interests concerned that if it were not supplied he would have no hesitation in asking Parliament for appropriate powers to compel it.

That statement had a salutary effect, because certain quantities of information were provided. But it was none the less true that in regard to certain important commodities there was great delay or there were incomplete returns, particularly in the case of provincial milk. There had been an inquiry in relation to such milk dragging on for two years or more, since 1927, in which questions were addressed to 56 different bodies or representative traders, and only 20 or 30 returns had been forthcoming notwithstanding repeated reminders. It was no use trying to fix a fair price, or to arrive at even a declaration of price, by the Food Council, unless they were satisfied that a reasonable part of the field, if not the whole field, had been covered. Hon. members opposite would agree that unless there was an adequate basis on which to found any recommendation or statement, an intolerable injustice might be done to perfectly honest traders, or on the other hand they might fail to protect the consumers. So long as that position existed there was, in his judgment, an unanswerable case for these compulsory powers.

THE COMPULSORY PRICE

He passed to what was unquestionably the controversial field. Hon. members opposite seemed to indicate that the information was all right and should be obtainable, but they regarded it as a dangerous exercise of bureaucratic powers in any way to try to make that price obligatory or to bring it into force, once the information had been obtained and the price had been fixed. He could not agree with that view, and hoped to show that the attitude which hon. members adopted was impossible, and would lead to a great deal of ridicule for the reconstituted Consumers' Council. If the Government were setting out economically to try to fix the price for every individual commodity or class of commodity in this country they would be embarking economically upon an impossible task. He made that statement not only as regards the other side of the House, but he believed that it was an underlying conviction of the great majority of his hon. friends on the Government side of the House, who had argued quite truthfully that there could be no effectual control of prices unless we either owned or controlled supply. (Ministerial cheers.) The Government did not set out for war-time ownership or for war-time control. There was not a majority in the House of Commons for a definitely Socialist scheme, whatever form it might take, dealing with ownership or out-and-out control of prices in this country. The Government were in a minority and it would be idle to introduce legislation under that head which was doomed to defeat, but he thought they had gone to the effective point, short of a definitely Socialistic scheme. Nevertheless, it remained his invincible faith, and he thought he represented the views of his colleagues, that as many of these commodities were subject to combines and trusts they would inevitably become the materials for public utility and public cooperation. That was his economic faith and he should continue to recommend it enthusiastically until they got a majority for it.

What was the kind of criticism the Food Council had had to endure in recent times? The very people who to-day were denouncing the so-called bureaucratic powers had over and over again ridiculed the Food Council because it could merely make recommendations. It had been properly pointed out that that would be the position of the Consumers' Council unless additional powers were given to it. That was the kind of field which they had immediately in view. If this Council were going to dissipate its time on all manner of very small propositions, it would not serve the great mass of consumers. It must make an effort to discharge its functions properly by concentrating on great central commodities.

MEETING OBJECTIONS

Turning to some of the objections that would be urged, Mr. Graham said he did not propose to waste time by dealing with the old argument of the extension of bureaucratic powers. No proposal was made by any Government which was not exposed to that class of criticism. Against that they had to set the needs of millions of their people and the very important problem related to their public administration and industrial production. It might be objected that if they fixed a price within the bread scale or the milk scale or any other large commodity it would automatically become the price to be charged by all classes of distributors or producers. He did not think that followed. Indeed, the letter which had been written by the great bakers in the present controversy showed that, within the bread scale, in numerous instances they charged less than what was permissible under that code. If that was the case, the element of competition would continue to operate, but if it was the case that there was not effective competition, then the other part of his argument came into force, and they had got the monopoly power against which they must protect the consumers of the country.

There was the argument which suggested that a large number of smaller and border-line cases would be forced out of distribution or production. A very large number were being forced out of the field of production, of wholesale distribution, and retail trade at the present time by the growth of the cooperative movement on the one side and the growth of multiple establishments on the other. He thought they could on the Committee stage suggest an unanswerable argument on all these points.

He trusted that these illustrations would remove the doubts which hon. members might have had regarding the precise application of this part of the Bill. Were the ultimate sanction not included, they could defy the new Consumers' Council as they had defied the Food Council. There was no intention of abusing the power which was sought. It was his faith that the very existence of the power would be a sufficient deterrent over a very large part of the field. (Hear, hear.) Very few men would like to risk a prosecution—and a prosecution would only be brought in which a conviction was tolerably certain—because of odium which attached to them in trade and the damage done when once it got abroad in the community in which they conducted their operations. But the ultimate sanction was a very important and, in his judgment, a vital part of the Bill. (Hear, hear.)

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

Over a wide field remuneration was regulated by the cost of living. He wanted to see remuneration increased, and it was of vital importance at the present time that they should maintain and improve the real wages and the real income of millions of British people. By that, of course, they maintained their purchasing power, and if that purchasing was maintained, not only were the burdens of public authorities to that extent eased or improved, but there was a large measure of, he would not say comfort, but satisfaction and the feeling that there was not that manifest injustice which, he was afraid, existed in the price of particular commodities at the present time.

During the nine years of industrial depression it was a moderate and cautious estimate to suggest that approximately 10,000,000 of the people had lost in income a sum of not less than £700,000,000 per annum. Side by side with that there had been undeniably a fall in producing and commodity prices which almost every analysis in this field showed had not reached into the retail market. Accordingly, there had been a gap between the producer and the consumer: that had been the injustice at the consumer's end. There was injustice at the other end. He recognized the purely static elements which had been introduced between producers and consumers—transport charges and other burdens had grown—but it was the considered judgment of all responsible economists that, even after the fullest allowance had been made for these new and, as it were, static elements, there was still too great a spread between the one end and the other. That was a manifest injustice to millions of their people. (Hear, hear.)

The Bill was not designed merely to get information. It was not designed only to apply the ultimate sanction if it should be required. It was designed to build up a body of knowledge regarding production, wholesale and other distribution, and retail prices—in other words, so far as they could, to educate the consumers of the country, one of the greatest tasks on which, under existing conditions, a man had to embark. That was the Government's constructive purpose. He had not one moment's hesitation in saying that he believed that, faithfully and rigorously applied, with all the considered opinion at its disposal, the Bill would be of great value during the remaining years of their industrial stress, and beyond that in the times of prosperity to come. (Cheers.)

OPPOSITION AMENDMENT

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER'S SPEECH

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) was cheered on rising to move the following amendment :—

That this House, while prepared, where necessary, to give to an authoritative and independent tribunal adequate powers of investigation and report on prices of articles of food of general consumption or other essential commodities, declines to give a second reading to a Bill which creates an arbitrary and bureaucratic power to fix prices over a wide and indefinite range of commodities, the effect of which must be detrimental to the interests of producers and consumers alike.

He said that the industry of the President of the Board of Trade was only equalled by his versatility and inconsistency. The right hon. gentleman had recently piloted through the House a Bill the whole object of which was to give power to the Coalowners' Councils to fix the prices of coal and to fine any dissentient coalowner who sold below the minimum price which was fixed. The right hon. gentleman now came to the House with a Bill which proposed to give power to the Consumers' Council and the President of the Board of Trade to fix prices for every other commodity in ordinary use at any stage, at any time, and to send to prison anybody who sold above the minimum price so fixed. (Hear, hear.) These two Bills had only one thing in common; they were both, in the words of Mr. Lloyd George, "incredibly bad Bills." The President of the Board of Trade had mentioned the word "fuel." Would coal be one of the commodities under the Bill now before the House?

Mr. GRAHAM.—Up to pithead prices coal is covered by the Coal Mines Bill; from that point by the present legislation.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.—Now we have got it. (Laughter and cheers.) It will not be open to any consumer or any industry, however high the price of coal may be fixed by the Coalowners' Council, to go to the Consumers' Council and say that the price of coal was too high. That is the price at the pit-head.

Mr. GRAHAM.—Machinery for the pit-head price is provided. This legislation expressly excludes any machinery or any case for which machinery already exists. From that point the Consumers' Council takes it over.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said it would not be open to any industry to appeal to the Consumers' Council because the pit-head price of coal was too high. Under the Coal Mines Bill there was a Committee consisting of coal-owners, miners, and independent people, a further inquiry by the Board of Trade, and then not as a right, but only if the Committee agreed, an appeal to an arbitrator. That was all the right which British industry had in respect of the price of pit-head coal, which was going to be fixed by the Coalowners' Council. Why was coal given a privileged Bill and other industries treated in this way? There could not be greater inconsistency than that between the two Bills. If the right hon. gentleman took his stand on this Bill, he stood condemned for the proposals which he put forward in the Coal Mines Bill.

The President of the Board of Trade was second only to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the keeper of the ark of the free trade covenant. He carried it from Geneva to Nottingham. (Laughter.) But he produced the most amazing free trade measures that anybody had ever seen. He should have thought that if ever there could have been a Bill which was the negation of free trade it was this Bill. Liberals claimed to be the defenders of the trader. Where was their defence of the trader if they supported this Bill? Apparently they were prepared to swallow every one of their principles in the hope of favours to come. Under the President of the Board of Trade free trade meant freedom for our competitors and fetters for our own industry. Unionists had fought this out at one election, and they would fight it at every election. (Ministerial laughter.)

"APOTHEOSIS OF BUREAUCRACY"

Liberals used to claim to be champions of Parliamentary control and watchdogs against bureaucracy. This Bill was the absolute apotheosis of bureaucracy. Its worst bureaucratic provisions were in the part of the measure which gave powers to fix the price of any commodity at any time. The second schedule purported to lay down the procedure by which prices might be fixed, and it was a fairly long procedure. One might suppose on looking over that procedure that there could not be drastic control of prices until the whole of that machinery had been in operation. But that was not the case. The President of the Board of Trade could wipe the whole of that out. He could at any time make an emergency order, without publication of it, without giving anybody a chance to make representations, without going near the House—he could make an emergency order fixing the price of any commodity in common use. The order would last two months, and when it ran out he could make another emergency order which was a little different. He could go on fixing the price of commodity after commodity. He had the power, even after the House had approved such an order fixing a price, to vary what Parliament had done without laying the order before Parliament. A proposal so unusual, so unconstitutional, and so disturbing to trade would need very strong justification. The proposal to fix prices in a bureaucratic way flew in the face of all past experience in this or any other country. The President of the Board of Trade had to prove to the House that legislation was necessary and that the particular legislation he proposed would be effective.

If the President of the Board of Trade had asked that the Food Council—which had done amazingly good work—should have power of investigation into prices and statutory power to obtain information, he believed the House would have given those powers to enable the Council to judge whether the prices were justified. He thought the late Government were right in withholding those powers in the first instance, because it was desired to have the traders with them; but it was made clear that those powers would be given if necessary. An informed public opinion could judge and could make its judgment effective. What about the cooperative societies? If they wanted to extend their clientele, what a chance they had to sell at lower prices (Opposition cheers); and other firms would be too glad to follow. Control was necessary only when there was scarcity, but to-day there was excessive production, and it was to the interest of producers to sell as much as they could at a narrow margin of profit. Did the Government think that by bureaucratic action they could fix the proper prices and the proper rates of commission in all the varied ramifications of trade and industry in all the ever-changing conditions? They would very soon find that they were mistaken. All experience showed that control defeated its object, and it had to disregard quality. The one thing which was wanted in trade, especially trade in perishable goods, was elasticity, and how could that be achieved if inquiries had to be held before prices were fixed? The Bill contained the vice of control without responsibility. There was something to be said for the Socialism which would go in for business and run it, but there was nothing to be said for control which was quite irresponsible. Into the pit of State control it was proposed to plunge all the industries serving the public at a time when this was least called for. His objections to the Bill were fully supported by such authorities on these matters as Sir William Beveridge and the Committee of the Imperial Economic Conference which sat in 1923. The proposals of the Government would create uncertainty in industry at the very time that industry most required encouragement. If the Bill was to receive the support of the Liberal Party then Liberalism no longer existed in that House, whatever it might be in the country, and if there was "Socialism in our time" it would be attained through Liberal agency.

LABOUR CRITICISM

Mr. WISE (Leicester, East, Lab.) said that if there was need of further evidence for proposals on the lines of this Bill to bring the existence of the Food Council to a quick, but not dishonourable, conclusion it was to be found in *The Times* that morning over the signature of Sir Allan Powell, the chairman of the Council. The letter showed that the general conclusions of the Council had been ignored by the traders, and it went on, "almost the only general criticism levelled at the Council during the last five years"—perhaps Sir Allan Powell was a little too optimistic in that respect—"has been that it could report as much as it liked, but that, if traders so willed, the report was the end of the matter." The difficulties and failures of the Food Council were due to the fact that it had been without adequate powers, and lately nobody had paid any attention to its infrequent meetings. There were two views as to the methods that should be adopted to control prices. One was that power of inquiry was sufficient and that public opinion and the possibility of competition would do the rest; and the other school of thought believed that it was necessary to exercise further control, so that traders would comply with standards laid down by some public body. The Bill went some distance in either direction, but it failed adequately to achieve either objective. The powers given to the Food Council were one-sided and inadequate. The real complaint was not that any individual trader, any link in the chain between producers and consumers, was getting too much, but that there were too many of them. What was wanted was not merely examination of things as they are but power to produce schemes for reorganizing distribution. He could not understand what had come over Mr. Graham, because there was a whole page of the Bill which would have the effect of preventing the publication of the information which was obtained. The penalty for disclosing what happened at an inquiry was 10 times as much as the penalty for profiteering. When the Council had reported, the Board of Trade was prevented from publishing the facts without the permission of the individuals concerned, and, if the inquiry had been of any good at all, those individuals would certainly object. If the Bill had been in operation Sir Allan Powell would have been landed into the possibility of imprisonment if his letter in *The Times* had been published without the authority of United Dairies. He did not like legislation which proposed a remedy which it was practically impossible to impose. (Ministerial cheers.) It was dangerous, if not impossible, to fix maximum prices unless they were prepared to control supplies. (Ministerial cheers.) The machinery of the Bill might be of value in the case of milk when there was a deadlock between farmers and distributors trying to agree as to price; but even in that case, unless there were far wider powers than the Bill proposed, he doubted whether there would be any substantial reduction for the consumer. Though he welcomed the Bill, since it gave compulsory powers to get information, and insisted on the right to fix prices, he hoped that in Committee the President of the Board of Trade would accept amendments designed to achieve much more effectively the objects which the right hon. gentleman and they had in mind.

THE LIBERAL VIEW

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said he welcomed the President of the Board of Trade as a Minister who was endeavouring to keep down prices much more than when he was before the House as a Minister endeavouring to keep up prices. (Hear, hear.) So long as there was the free play of competition, they might leave matters at that, because the desire of both retailers and wholesalers to obtain trade would induce them to keep their prices down to the consumer to a figure which gave them a legitimate profit, but where they had monopolies and combines that simple economic rule did not apply. The new problem which Parliament had to face was that this principle of monopoly and combination was being applied to all kinds of commodities which were not, like gas, electricity, water, railways, and so on, natural monopolies. In these circumstances, was the public to have no redress of any kind if those who held this monopoly power exercised it to extort from the community at large a higher price than would have been obtained if the monolistic system had not prevailed? What course was it possible to take? Not very long ago the current opinion was that they ought to try to break monopolies, but it was now seen that these amalgamations might be exceedingly useful and might give the public the best and cheapest service. The alternative of applying to these combinations the same rule that was applied to such monopolies as the postal, tramway, and water services was not accepted by the Liberals as a solution. There was a third proposal—that there should be a large measure of publicity with regard to the operations of combines. So far as the Bill provided that, he gathered that it would be received with approval by the Unionist members, and it would certainly be received with approval by Liberals.

But was that enough? Were the Consumers' Council to be left merely with the power of shaking a warning finger? Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister had said that if the public thought it had been charged too highly it could go elsewhere where it was not charged so highly. But how was that possible when the supply was controlled by a monopoly or a combine in the nature of a monopoly? There was no "elsewhere."

The Liberal Party had held an inquiry into these matters. They came to the conclusion that there ought to be publicity, and a large measure of publicity, wherever there was reason to think there was a monopoly or combine. The recommendations ought to be made by a board established to watch these matters, and the final words of the Liberal proposals were: "The recommendations made by the Board may, in exceptional circumstances, include the control of prices." The National Liberal Federation endorsed the general proposals resulting from the inquiry and said there ought to be greater publicity and the establishment of a trust tribunal. That was the spirit in which they approached this Bill. But the Bill was in very wide terms and there was a fear that it would authorize a kind of official supervision of all the retail and wholesale traders and every broker and dealer. The President of the Board of Trade had made out a good case for an inch, but his Bill asked for much more than an ell. So far as monopolies were concerned, and when they were dealing with the relations between wholesale and retail dealers, it was possible, though not easy, to impose price limits. But when they came to the relations between the retailer and the consumer the difficulties were very formidable. Prices depended on a great variety of circumstances. If this power was given to the Consumers' Council he thought that in practice it would be rarely enforced, but would be a weapon in the background intended as a deterrent; and he thought that was really what the right hon. gentleman had in view. In these circumstances, the House would be well advised to pass the second reading and, in Committee, to consider Clause 5—the important clause in this direction—very carefully with a view to inserting amendments to make it clear that it was not intended to authorize the establishment of an inquisitorial body, with inspectors examining every shopkeeper's books and conducting hundreds of prosecutions all over the country. It should be made clear that it was not intended to apply where there was real competition and where intervention was unnecessary, but only where the Consumers' Council had reason to believe that there were combinations imposing restrictions prejudicial to the public interest.

LORD BALNIEL (Lancs, Lonsdale, U.) said that the Bill was a step towards nationalization and was another example of a disguised form of Socialism creeping in at the back door which was held open conveniently by the Liberal Party. (Cheers and laughter.)

Miss PICTON-TURBERVILL (The Wrekin, Lab.) said that the Bill would rectify the long-standing disparities between prices paid to producers and prices paid by consumers.

MAJOR SALMON (Harrow, U.) said that the Bill would retard the development of industry. There was no doubt that it was intended as to cripple industry that the Government could get hold of supplies and distribution with a view to nationalization. (Ministerial cries of "Rubbish.")

Mr. BLINDELL (Holland with Boston, L.) said that as he read the Bill, it was aimed not at trusts or monopolies, but in the main at the retail section of the distributing trades. He denied emphatically that the retail trade was making exceptional profits at the expense of the consumers.

Mr. PERRY (Kettering, Lab.) said that the cooperative movement welcomed the establishment of the Consumers' Council. SIR C. OMAN (Oxford University, U.), opposing the Bill, said that the proposal that the Consumers' Council should be given power to compel people on oath to give evidence which might possibly be used in a prosecution against them was contrary to the principles of British justice. Miss LEE (Lanark, N., Lab.) said that if the Bill failed to stop profiteering housewives would urge Labour members along much more radical ways.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyllshire, U.) said that the real remedy was to go back to the old laws against the restraint of trade.

SIR W. GREAVES-LORD (Lambeth, Norwood, U.) said that they could not stamp out profiteering by the methods proposed in the Bill, and any such attempt to interfere with the free flow of internal competition was bound to do more harm than good.

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY (Stoke, Lab.) said the Food Council had been proved to be inadequate and helpless. While wholesale prices had fallen by 20 per cent., retail prices had fallen only by 5 per cent. There could be no stronger argument for the Bill. Not only would the Bill make things easier for the housewife, but by reducing the retail prices of food it would make more money available for the purchase of other commodities, and thus help trade generally.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.), replying to Mr. Graham's illustration of fish being sold at 1·66d. at the quayside and retailed at 8d., pointed out that the price of 1·66d. was for the whole fish and to that must be added the heavy transport charges from the port to London and the cost of labour. The charge of 8d. was for the prime cuts. How were prices going to be fixed for a commodity such as fish when they had such tremendous fluctuations as from 15s. to 40s. per cwt. in the course of three days? The charge of profiteering had not been substantiated, and it was because the Food Council had found the retailers not guilty of profiteering that hon. members opposite were making all this trouble. If it had not been for this finding of the Food Council they would never have heard of this Bill.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., Lt.) said he believed the Bill contained the root remedy for high prices, which was not the fixing of prices, but publicity. The fixing of prices was merely an ultimate sanction.

Mr. PALMER (Greenwich, Lab.) supported the Bill.

MAJOR TRYON (Brighton, U.) said that from the moderate speech made by Mr. Graham the House would hardly realize the sweeping changes which the Bill would introduce into the trade of the country. The sum set apart for administration was quite inadequate to meet the expenditure which would be involved by the many new duties to be performed, and he foresaw the creation of another large body of officials. Apparently the free trade views which the President of the Board of Trade put forward at Geneva without success had now evaporated, and he had hurried back to Westminster to introduce this measure, which, though not protection in the proper sense, was the extreme form of State interference with commerce. The first lesson from the experience of price control during the War was that it never worked well when an attempt was made to fix prices before the Government obtained the control of supply. (Opposition cheers.) This process could only be operative by a far greater extension of State control and management. Mr. Graham, in his speech, had not taken sufficient account of the producers' side of the question. The Bill was a reactionary measure, and an attempt to revive legislation appropriate and necessary only to war-time. It would injure producers, consumers, and distributors alike.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (Norwich) said that it was strange that the Conservative Party should take up the attitude they had adopted towards this Bill in view of the fact that food control formed part of their election programme in 1924. In 1925 Mr. Baldwin appointed the Royal Commission, and the same right hon. gentleman had stated that if compulsory powers to deal with this matter proved necessary his Government would not hesitate to ask Parliament for such powers. (Ministerial cheers.) The Royal Commission in their report expressed the opinion that monopolies would have to be dealt with, and that when such action was taken it could not be confined to food, but must be extended to other articles as well. (Ministerial cheers.) All resources of voluntary effort had been tried and had failed. The Food Council itself said that its position had become a farce. The House must either deal with this matter along lines to meet the public need or continue to trifle with it.

The House divided, when there voted:—

For the amendment	202
Against	266
Government majority ..	64

The Bill was then read a second time.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER moved that the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House. This motion was rejected by 248 votes to 184—Government majority, 64.

The House went into Committee on the financial resolution in connexion with the Bill, Mr. R. Young, Chairman of Committees (Newton) in the Chair.

Mr. W. GRAHAM said that the expenditure was not expected to exceed £20,000 per annum.

In answer to Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister the right hon. gentleman said that it was impossible at that stage for him to pledge himself either to *personnel* or any exact remuneration. By far the greater part of the £20,000 would be attributable to the necessary increase of staff at the Board of Trade. He would put that roughly at £8,000 to £10,000 a year. About £2,000 a year might be required for professional or technical assistance by chartered accountants.

Mr. GRAHAM, replying to SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham W., U.), said that he could not undertake to announce the names of the Commission before the Bill was passed, but he would promise to indicate during the Committee or Report stage the type of people it was proposed to appoint.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) moved that the expenditure should not exceed £20,000 in any one year.

Mr. W. R. SMITH said that as there was no difference of opinion between the two sides of the House on the main purpose of this Bill he asked the Opposition not to press for a limiting figure.

The amendment was defeated by 179 votes to 102—majority 77.

The resolution was agreed to by 179 votes to 99, and reported to the House.

The Board of Education Scheme (Devon, Crediton Exhibition Foundation) Confirmation Bill passed through Committee and was reported to the House.

SHOP ASSISTANTS INQUIRY

A motion was agreed to setting up a Select Committee

To consider and report upon proposals for limiting the hours of work of shop assistants, and improving the conditions of their employment and for that purpose to inquire:—(1) What are the hours at present usually worked in the various distributive trades both retail and wholesale; (2) What would be the probable economic effect of a statutory 48 hours week (with a limited amount of overtime) upon the distributive trades as regards organization of work, wages, employment, and prices; by what methods it could be applied to various kinds of trades; and what arrangements would be feasible for enforcing it; (3) Whether conditions of employment exist in any classes of distributive trades of shops in respect of matters affecting the health and welfare of the assistants which make it desirable that regulation and supervision should be given by statute.

The following were appointed members :—

Major Braithwaite, Mr. C. Buxton, Mr. Rhys Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel Gault, Mr. W. Hirst, Sir A. Law, Mr. R. Oliver, Sir G. Hamilton Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. A. Taylor, and Mr. Womersley.

The House stood adjourned at two minutes past 2 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 11

Canal Boats Bill, Report.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lochaber Water Power, Newport Corporation (No. 1), Room 3, at 11. Tees Valley Water, Room 4, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Group G, Stoke-on-Trent Extension, Room 5, at 11. Group H, Glasgow Corporation, Room 15, at 5.

LICENSING INQUIRY

THE CARLISLE SCHEME

Mr. Eric Herbert Spence, who retired from the position of Chief Constable of Carlisle in 1928, gave evidence yesterday on state management at Carlisle before the Licensing Commission at Broadway-buildings, Westminster.

Mr. Spence said that when he went to Carlisle there were 130 licensed premises in the city; to-day there were 62, quite sufficient for the needs of the general population. He was satisfied that the brewers would welcome the opportunity for carrying out far-reaching improvements to their premises if they were not consistently obstructed by individuals and organizations who opposed any structural alterations on the ground that increased floor space made for increased drinking. In his opinion, after studying the question for many years, this was a complete myth. Better premises made for sobriety and self-respect.

Mr. A. K. Wilson, Chief Constable of Plymouth and Chief Constable of Carlisle from 1928-29, said it had been suggested that the improvement of publichouses and the provision of music and games had a tendency to attract young people and to encourage them to acquire the habit of drinking. During his tenure of office at Carlisle he had obtained no evidence of that.

He was doubtful whether the club question could be effectively solved by a system of police inspection. He suggested a requirement that the persons seeking to establish a club should satisfy the licensing justices or, perhaps, some other tribunal, as to the *bona fides* of their intentions, coupled with a condition as to satisfying the same tribunal that the persons who would be concerned in the management of the club were fit and proper persons.

Mr. Andrew A. Johnston, Chief Constable of Carlisle, said that the Carlisle experiment was for a long time very unpopular with the mass of the citizens, especially the consumers, but this attitude had been modified as time went on. He was perfectly satisfied with the general condition of affairs prevailing in Carlisle and would be very sorry to think that there was the smallest possibility of reverting to pre-War conditions.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

FARMERS AND THE MINISTRY

The PRESIDENT of the NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION (Captain E. T. Morris), speaking at Norwich yesterday, said he desired to ask the Minister of Agriculture what action he proposed to take in response to the resolutions passed by the Agricultural Conference in favour of a guaranteed price of 55s. per qr. for home-grown wheat of the current year's growth; of supplying home-killed beef and flour and bread from home-grown wheat to his Majesty's Forces; and of recommending to all local authorities the use of home-produced meat and flour in public institutions. He also asked if the Government intended to take steps to defend agriculture against the growing menace of bounty-fed competition.

A MINISTER'S HINT OF CHANGE

The possibility of changes in the Ministry was indicated by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Department (Mr. Ben Turner) when speaking yesterday at a meeting of textile workers at Milnsbridge, Huddersfield. Referring to his own office, he said he would not be surprised if, in the early days of the future, he returned from the duties of the Mines Department to the textile trade again. After all, that was where he was born and bred, where he made his impressions, and where his assistance and advice ought to be.

POLITICAL NOTES

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

It is unlikely that the Government will ask the House of Commons to make any further progress with the School Attendance Bill in its present form, and a statement on the subject will probably be made in a few days. The Bill was introduced before Christmas, but has not yet been given a second reading. Much of the delay was due to the objection taken by some of the Left Wing members of the Labour Party to the proposal that the maintenance grant for scholars in their last year at school should be subject to a means test. The position has now been complicated by the publication of the White Paper containing the terms of the concordat with the religious denominations on the question of the non-provided schools. It is clear that if this agreement is to be carried through legislation will be necessary. It is therefore proposed to drop the present Bill, and to introduce in its place a comprehensive measure which will deal with the raising of the school-leaving age, maintenance grants, and the non-provided schools, and it is hoped that it will be possible to give it a second reading before Whitsuntide. It is recognized that all the religious denominations are asked to make concessions, but the Government take the view that the improvement which will result in the educational system is worth some sacrifice. So far, however, there is no indication that the opposition of Roman Catholic members of the Labour Party has diminished.

When the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill is taken in the House of Lords, Lord Banbury will propose the omission clause by clause of the whole of Part I. Amendments in the name of the Duke of Northumberland provide that no amalgamation scheme without the consent of the owner of the undertaking shall propose the separation of the treating and disposing of coal from the working thereof. Lord Dudley suggests that the maximum output for a district shall be not less than the ascertained home consumption of the district, and Lord Banbury proposes that no scheme shall be referred to the Railway and Canal Commission unless the owner of at least one undertaking proposed to be amalgamated or absorbed assents to the scheme being so referred. Lord Vernon will seek to secure that the price below which coal may not be sold in a district shall be the "pit-head" price.

The House of Commons will take the Report and third reading of the Canal Boats Bill to-day, and whips have been sent out by both the supporters and the opponents of the measure.

THE GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE

MR. BUXTON ON SUBSIDIES

The annual dinner of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute was held at the Connaught Rooms last night. Mr. J. E. KITCHEN, the president, was in the chair.

Mr. NOEL BUXTON, Minister of Agriculture, responding to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers" (proposed by Mr. C. OSBORN, past president), dwelt on the educational work of the Institute and the points of contact between the Ministry and estate agents and auctioneers in improving the productive capacity of the land, and in the standardizing, grading, and packing of agricultural commodities. Speaking of the Land Drainage Bill, he said that for years it had become increasingly apparent that land drainage law and machinery was archaic and needed drastic overhauling. There was a great area of water-logged land in England and Wales, and all over the country drainage works were urgently needed which could not be put in hand until authorities with adequate powers had been set up.

In a reference to agricultural problems in general, Mr. Buxton said that there could be no question of Government assistance by way of protective duties or subsidies. The Government was opposed in principle to the policy of protection, and in any case had no mandate for it. There were insuperable objections to subsidies from the point of view not only of the Exchequer but of the industry itself.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that there were now 6,000 members of the Institute, which had an income of £30,000 a year. The Institute promoted the best professional conduct, not only between member and member, but between its members and the public. Last year 1,112 young students sat for the examinations of the Institute—easily a record. The benevolent fund paid out £3,000 last year in annuities and grants, and the fund to-day stood at £40,000. (Cheers.) In a plea for a close time for legislation the President said that since this Government came into office 33 Bills had been introduced which directly aff

Books of the Week

D'URBAN'S JOURNAL

THE PENINSULAR WAR

THE PENINSULAR JOURNAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN, 1808-1817. Edited with an Introduction by I. J. ROUSSEAU, M.A. (Longmans. 21s. net.)

It is always good for the public to be reminded that there were wars before that of 1914-1918, and wars, relatively speaking, quite as strenuous and as exhausting. The journal of a highly intelligent officer, too, at the outset of such a struggle as the Peninsular War, is most instructive as showing the chaos of conditions under which it began, the gradual realization of their true meaning, and the turning of them to account by a commander of genius for a single decisive object. Benjamin D'Urban, who at the age of 31 went out with Sir David Baird to Spain in October, 1808, was employed at first chiefly as a staff-officer in making reconnaissance of the field of action. Between November 1, 1808, and April 14, 1809, he reckoned that he rode 2,168 miles, in the course of which he did some partisan warfare with Sir Robert Wilson and pulled old General Cuesta, "bruised and nearly senseless," from under his horse's feet after his own squadrons had ridden him down at the rout of Medellin. Incidentally, D'Urban saw the British Ambassador, Mr. Frere, and "made him acquainted with much that he had been utterly ignorant of," Mr. Frere being a credulous person when addressed by Spaniards. The conclusion that we draw from these early pages of the journal is that the instruction given to staff-officers by the Royal Military College at Wycombe in the year 1800 must have been extremely good.

In 1809 D'Urban became Quartermaster-General to Marshal Beresford, and was his right-hand man in building up the Portuguese Army. The Portuguese soon proved themselves to be good fighting men enough, when trained by British officers, nor did they lack a certain number of good officers of their own. But the auxiliary departments, notably the Commissariat, were hopelessly corrupt and inefficient; and D'Urban maintained an unsuccessful struggle with them to the end. Yet he never lost heart, and quite early he showed an astonishing insight into the true nature of the contest with the French. He was never a croaker, as were too many of Wellington's officers, and took just account of every French failure as a real and telling British success. Being a young officer he longed for offensive movements and advocated them with vehemence. But he checked himself by admitting that, after all, Wellington was the best judge, and never abated his confidence in him for one moment. Wellington returned this unknown compliment in his own way. In 1812 D'Urban forsook staff duties for a time and took active command of what may be called a roving brigade of Portuguese cavalry. He did excellent work, turning to account the lessons which he had learned from Robert Wilson; but in his most important action his cavalry turned tail and ran away. Yet Wellington never dreamed of blaming him, nor would he send these troops to the rear. "We are worse provided with cavalry than our neighbours," he wrote, "and a body commanded by such a man as D'Urban, even though they will not fight, are better than none." It is interesting to note that D'Urban, agreeing with foreign critics, thought the retreat from Burgos one of the finest things that Wellington ever did. He admits the failure of provisions, which the Commissary-General and the Quartermaster-General charged upon each other; but will hear no decrying of Wellington. Furthermore, he considered Wellington's general order against indiscipline, which was bitterly resented by the troops, at the close of the campaign to have been thoroughly justified. "The discipline of the Army is relaxing to a degree unknown before." Benjamin was a shrewd observer, and much can be learned from his diary.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S CAMP

THE CAMP BOOK: Being Some Account of the Duke of York's Experiment. By ROBERT R. HYDE. (Benn, 3s. 6d. net.)

At a moment when the Duke of York's Camp is unfortunately suspended owing to the difficulty of finding a site, it is appropriate that Mr. Hyde's little book should appear to remind the public of the beneficent work of what has become a national institution. The camp was the Duke of York's inspiration, and it is nearly 10 years since he conceived the idea of bringing together on terms of equality and comradeship boys from the public schools and workshops. During that period Mr. Hyde, in recounting the history of its origin and growth, shows that nearly 4,000 boys have taken part in the camp, many hundreds of firms have been associated with the week's life at New Romney, and hardly a public school remains unrepresented.

We are told a vigorous and refreshing story of the work that resulted in the first camp. There are chapters describing the entertainments which form a prominent feature of the week under canvas, the day spent by the Duke in camp, games, and many other features of the life. Mr. Hyde leads the reader not only into the Duke's camp, but induces him to learn all he should know if he wishes to start a similar scheme. The Duke of York contributes an introductory letter.

It is understood that before another camp can be held the organizers must try to secure money on a commercial, not charitable, basis for the purpose of acquiring a site which could be used, not only by the Duke's Camp during August Bank Holiday week, but throughout the year by campers.

SOME NEW BOOKS

HISTORY OF THE PAPACY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By J. B. Bury. Edited, with Memoir, by the Rev. R. H. Murray. (Macmillan. 10s. n.)

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY IN THE AGE OF PEEL AND RUSSELL. By W. P. Morrell. (Milford. 25s. n.)

SPAIN. By S. de Madariaga. (Benn. 21s. n.)

THE ANNUAL REGISTER. Edited by M. Epstein. (Longmans. 30s. n.)

SIR ARTHUR PINERO'S PLAYS AND PLAYERS. By Hamilton Fyfe. (Benn. 15s. n.)

THE REALM OF MATTER. By George Santayana. (Constable. 12s. n.)

XENOPHON, SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. By L. V. Jacks. (Scribners. 7s. 6d. n.)

WHAT IS CONSERVATISM? By Keith Feiling. (Faber and Faber. 1s. n.)

KING GEORGE'S OWN CENTRAL INDIA HORSE. By Major-General W. A. Watson. (Blackwood. 21s. n.)

TREATISE ON THE GODS. By H. L. Mencken. (Knopf. 10s. 6d. n.)

OROKAIVA SOCIETY. By F. E. Williams. (Milford. 25s. n.)

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MR. KEITH FEILING'S ANALYSIS

WHAT IS CONSERVATISM? By KEITH FEILING. Criterion Miscellany No. 14. (Faber and Faber. 1s. net.)

The business of this remarkable pamphlet is to give concise form to a lofty speculation. In the course of its 35 pages Mr. Feiling investigates the nature of the Conservative principle, which is necessarily older and more comprehensive than the Conservative Party at any given moment, and goes on to establish the function of that principle in the modern world. The method of inquiry is historical, and in history, as Mr. Feiling truly observes, "the last thing that we shall find is a fixed programme and the first thing is a continuing spirit." These words foreshadow the end of the inquiry, for the essential thing which Mr. Feiling discovers about the Conservative spirit is precisely that it continues. There is no tautology about this, for after all the most striking thing about Britain's great position in the world is that it is no mere transient affair but has endured for centuries.

The Conservative principle, then, is concerned not so much with the actual nature of the British contribution to civilization as with the law which regulates and sustains its development, with

a strong stream of tendency, resulting from those firm and apparently resistless rules by which, as seons of experience tell us, men must walk if they are to survive; which lay down that strength must outlive and overcome weakness, that strength in humanity, mental and physical knit together, finds out its sphere, and that worldly success, if long maintained, is itself witness to some not wholly material power.

This doctrine that prolonged material strength supplies its own evidence of inherent spiritual quality is fundamental, and the pamphlet proceeds to work out its main implications.

In the first place, strength in a nation is not a specialized excellence, but manifests itself in every field, so that "diverse quality and not gross volume is a conservative criterion of national well-being." It follows that the Conservative principle is wholly antagonistic to any policy of universal levelling down, even if the final level be high. Conservatism is therefore opposed to any mere redistribution of wealth by means of differential taxation, for such redistribution does not produce new growth. Similarly the Conservative principle is equally opposed to a system of *laissez faire* which leaves a considerable body of citizens without the material essentials to new growth.

If every military and strictly economic argument for Protection were brushed aside, Conservatism would still betray its very essence if it abandoned this usual claim: that it must be the duty of anything calling itself a society to keep the balance between its members, and that this must include both security of employment and pecuniary reward.

In the second place, since men have unequal strength, the distribution of the property through whose possession strength is revealed must also be unequal. At the same time the inequality must not be so pronounced as to deprive a large section of the population of any property at all. Mr. Feiling dismisses the contention that property can remain in hands unworthy to hold it, for property sets its standards, and standards have to be toiled for, so that the title to property must, as it were, be earned afresh by every generation of its possessors. It is this perpetual rediscovery and reassertion of standards which gives to the Conservative principle its essential quality of permanence. Permanence, however, involves class, and Mr. Feiling strongly defends class against the alternative of obliterating it in a universal democracy. Here again, however, Mr. Feiling qualifies his doctrine by insisting that classes must not be exclusive and that equality of opportunity must be provided.

In what then, Mr. Feiling asks in conclusion, does his Conservatism, with its wider distribution both of national wealth and of the national facilities for betterment, differ from the Socialism to which he opposes it? In the most important thing of all, he answers, in its end: its aim is not equality but the lasting values of life; and the pamphlet thus reaches a logical end with an appeal to the Conservative Party of to-day to give a clear lead to democracy by defending "the whole type of life which has hitherto made the strength of nations."

NEW NOVEL

Mr. Douglas Jerrold's novel STORM OVER EUROPE (Benn, 8s. 6d. net) brings into existence a new European State—namely Cisalpania, bounded by Hungary, Russia, Carpathia, and the Carpathian Sea, and divided by a range of mountains running north and south into two provinces of different political complexion—the West, industrial and progressive, and the East, agricultural and feudal. According to the map given, the country was singularly ill-provided with roads and railways—a fact which perhaps oversimplifies the final campaign in which a monarchical East defeats the republican West. The campaign, however, though recounted with considerable spirit, is little more than an inevitable coda. The bulk of the novel deals with the political complications that led to these convulsions, and incidentally with the romantic attachment of the monarchical leader for the fascinating and ardent girl whom he placed on the empty throne of the Mittelsbachs. The main issue between the two political opponents, D'Alvarez and Ruysdael, is, in the last resort, religious. Mr. Jerrold's thesis is that an astute and practised Parliamentarian who has bowed the knee to the excessive theories of modern libertarianism must inevitably find the sword of government break in his hand when challenged in the name of authority, the family and religion. Surrounded, rather like the Prime Minister in *The Apple Cart*, by a squabbling body of theorists, Ruysdael is powerless to prevent the success of the monarchical plotters. He is shot when he faces an angry mob, while D'Alvarez brings Dolores across the mountains to sit upon a throne, renouncing love. Mr. Jerrold takes great joy in exposing the corruption and futility of his political villains, Lievin, Ravenstein, and the rest, and stages some excellent scenes between them and Ruysdael. His portraits of politicians are admirable chiefly for the speeches he puts into their mouths: and that of the supposititious princess is sufficiently romantic.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

The Council of the Royal Empire Society, in its annual report, announces that Prince George has accepted Honorary Fellowship of the society. It is also announced that General Smuts has become a vice-president.

SIR A. PINERO

HIS PLAYS AND PLAYERS

SIR ARTHUR PINERO'S PLAYS AND PLAYERS. By HAMILTON FYFE. (Benn. 15s. net.)

Mr. Fyfe's study of Sir Arthur Pinero is not a formal biography, for which the time is not ripe nor the materials, probably, available. It is a sketch of his career, accompanied by a careful analysis of his plays, such as may help a generation that does not have as many opportunities of seeing his pieces as could be wished to understand his place in the history of the English theatre. Mr. Fyfe is clearly right in giving him a place beside Irving as a great champion of the theatre for the theatre's own sake. There are dramatists who value the stage as the means of giving their vision of life to the world, and there are dramatists who seem to interest themselves in life because of the material with which it supplies the stage. That Sir Arthur Pinero belongs to the second kind is proved by his life—he was a vociferous "pittite" and first-nighter before he left the office of his father, a lawyer in Lincoln's Inn Fields, to become an actor, and his first essays in play-writing were made inside the theatre and not brought to it from a literary man's study. In all the three phases of his development as a dramatist which Mr. Fyfe helps us to distinguish—the phase of splendid uproarious farce which gave us *Dandy Dick* and *The Magistrate*; the phase of the social "problem" play, which yielded *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray, The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith, His House in Order*, and most of the plays that have carried his fame over to the Continent (where they are not in a hurry to borrow from England); and the phase of fantasy or fairy-tale which prompted *The Freaks* and *The Enchanted Cottage*—the enduring characteristic of his mind is not any set philosophy or fixed circle of interests but the sense of theatrical values.

The dramatist of the theatre has his limitations, like the sociological dramatist or the poetical dramatist, but he has also his strength. That strength in Sir Arthur's case does not lie, as is too often supposed, in the skill with which the technical difficulties of stagecraft are defeated or turned—indeed, sometimes, as in Act I of *Mrs. Tanqueray* they are quite clumsily handled—it lies in that continuous capacity to maintain action and conflict which prevents anybody yawning for a moment during the fiery passage of a Pinero drama. You may admire or despise the philosophy, credit or disbelieve in the characters, find the dialogue pointed or artificial, but you cannot tear yourself out of the grip of this great story-teller if he can persuade you to listen to the first ten minutes of his opening scene.

These are some of the reflections stirred by Mr. Fyfe's pleasant, gossipy account of the plays we should love to see again and the players that we cannot hope to set eyes on any more. Some intimate anecdotes about Sir Arthur's personality, way of life, and method of work relieve what might have been at times without them a slightly monotonous list of plots and criticisms. The book should arouse fresh interest in the Pinero drama among those to whom it is only partially familiar; those who have longer acquaintance with it will need no such prompting. But Mr. Fyfe's is a very amiable act of piety.

SHORTER NOTICES

A memorial volume on THOMAS EDWARD BROWN is published on behalf of the Isle of Man Centenary Committee by the Cambridge University Press (10s. net). The contributors are numerous, and what they give are mainly personal reminiscences. There are also some unpublished letters of Brown's, contributions that he made to the Clifton College Hymn Book, and a bibliography. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who was at Clifton when Brown was Vice-Principal there, writes a memoir of much charm. He recalls a sunny morning when he went for a walk with T. E. B. on Durdham Downs, and his master swung round upon him with, "I come here every morning before breakfast. Why, d'ye think? You'd never guess it—taking me for a high and dry old scholar, I suppose. But I come out here to make poetry"; adding, very shyly and whimsically, "Yes, yes, to make poetry—or try—if you'll believe it." Professor F. S. Boas, Sir Henry Newbolt, Sir Herbert Warren, and Sir Hall Caine are among other contributors.

Mrs. Delia J. Akeley, who has accompanied her husband for years from coast to coast across Africa in search of specimens for the Museum of Natural History in New York, presents many intimate pictures of natives and wild animals in JUNGLE PORTRAITS (Macmillan, 15s. net). There are some hunting scenes and a fearsomely exciting account of an elephant expedition in which Mr. Akeley was badly mauled, but the author is chiefly interested in watching her subjects in their domestic habits, and she has discovered things of importance to science in her patient observation of apes and monkeys, elephants, crocodiles, birds, and pygmy people. Another African book is THE LAND OF THE PEPPER BIRD, by Sidney de la Rue (Putnam, 15s. net). Not animals but men are Mr. de la Rue's subjects. He was for many years Financial Adviser to the Republic of Liberia. He deals with the country historically, but mainly his attention is focused on native habits, cults, superstitions, and legends. He presents his facts without theorizing to the ethnologist to work upon: to the layman they will come with the wonder of romance.

The Comtesse des Garets, who became a maid of honour to the Empress Eugénie in 1868 and remained an intimate friend, tells the story of her Royal mistress's life in power and in exile in THE TRAGIC EMPRESS (Skeffington, 21s. net). Her work has been edited by Marie-Louyse des Garets, her daughter, and translated by Hélène Graeme. The personal notes contain considerable material of new interest, but the historical account of events that led to the downfall is that of a fervent and loyal admirer of the Court, whose convictions could never be disturbed by facts. Some new correspondence and incidents are revealed.

The most recent and one of the most important contributions to the discussion, which has become a keen controversy, on the proposals for the union of the South Indian Churches is provided by Canon W. J. Sparrow-Simpson's book, SOUTH INDIAN SCHEMES, with a preface by Mr. Will Spens, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (S.P.C.K., 5s. net). It first describes the scheme to be submitted to the Lambeth Conference, and then proceeds to offer some weighty criticisms against it. The larger questions of the ministry of the Church and the significance of episcopacy are also discussed, and the Anglo-Catholic position on these questions is stated with ability and vigour. Dr. Sparrow-Simpson rejects the theories of the ministry expounded by Canon Streeter and the Bishop of Gloucester, and ends by declaring that the allegiance of Anglo-Catholics to the Church of England would be imperilled if it accepted the method of combining episcopal and non-episcopal ministries suggested by the South Indian Scheme. He is careful to point out that the Lambeth Conference has no synodical authority.

Mr. Lewis Melville's biographical study of HORACE WALPOLE (Hutchinson, 18s. net) is founded mainly upon the letters edited by Dr. and Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Wherever possible Mr. Melville has permitted Walpole to speak in his own words.

LOOKING BACK, by Robert Munro, now Lord Alness (Nelson, 10s. 6d. net), consists of travel sketches, biographical appreciations, literary discussion, and abstracts of political speeches and addresses.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRANSPORT

It is announced that the Royal Commission on Transport will meet in public at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, May 14, in Room No. 10, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, S.W.1, to hear evidence to be given by or on behalf of the Ministry of Transport, the Transport and General Workers' Union, and Dr. K. G. Fenelon (Lecturer in Economics at the University of Edinburgh). The Commission will resume at 11 a.m. on Thursday, May 15, and, if necessary, at the same hour on May 16.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

THE ATLANTIC FLEET

Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield is due to take leave of the Atlantic Fleet in Cromarty Firth to-day. His flag has been flying temporarily in the RODNEY. He will return south by train and rejoin the NELSON, which is remaining at Portland and Portsmouth until after the change of command on May 27, when he will hoist his flag as Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Fleet, and will be succeeded in the Atlantic command by Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, Second Sea Lord.

Rear-Admiral A. D. P. R. Pound, commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron, will be the senior officer in command of the Atlantic Fleet ships at Cromarty until the end of the month, when they go to Scapa, where Admiral Sir Michael Hodges should join the Fleet about June 1 for the first time.

COMMAND OF THE COURAGEOUS

Captain H. J. S. Brownrigg, D.S.O., who has now reached the top of his list, is to relinquish to-day the command of the aircraft-carrier COURAGEOUS, of the Mediterranean Fleet, which is at Devonport for retubing. He will be succeeded temporarily by Captain A. H. Norman, C.M.G., late in command of the battleships BARHAM and VALIANT. Captain Norman, who has qualified as an interpreter in French since the War, was King's Harbour Master at Portsmouth in 1923-25 and Director of Navigation at the Admiralty in 1925-27.

CRUISER AT WEI-HAI-WEI

The cruiser CORNWALL, Captain A. N. Dowding, is due to arrive at Wei-hai-wei to-day after her visit to Japanese waters. According to the latest reported movements of ships, the CUMBERLAND arrived there a week ago, joining the sloop MAGNOLIA. In connexion with the publication of the terms of the Convention by which Wei-hai-wei is restored by Great Britain to the full sovereignty of China it may be recalled that it was at the fifth plenary session of the Washington Conference, on February 1, 1922, that the late Lord Balfour announced this change. He referred to the termination of the Shantung dispute between China and Japan, and to the decision of Japan to hand back to China the territory of Kiao-chow. As to the other leased territory of Wei-hai-wei, the circumstances in which it came under British control, said Lord Balfour, had not only fundamentally changed but had altogether disappeared. He had no doubt that arrangements could be made under which it would remain available for use as a sanatorium or summer resort for ships of war coming up from the tropical or more southern portions of the China Station.

"P" CLASS SUBMARINES

H.M.S. POSEIDON, the second of the six submarines of the 1927 programme, has now been completed by the Vickers works, Barrow, and is ordered to Campbeltown for trials. The PROTEUS is due for completion later in the month, and the PANDORA in June, which will complete the Vickers-Armstrongs part of this programme. The PHOENIX, at Birkenhead, is due for delivery in August; and there only remains the PARTHIAN, at Chatham Dockyard. These six vessels of the "P" class are intended for service on the China Station.

THE WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Franklyn, D.S.O., M.C., The East Lancashire Regiment, has been selected for command of the 1st Battalion, The West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own), vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Boyall, D.S.O., whose tenure expires to-morrow.

ARMY ALLOWANCE REGULATIONS

The Regulations for the Allowances of the Army, 1930, have now been circulated with marginal lines indicating the amendments which have been incorporated and have not been notified in Army Orders. The same indication is given in the case of paragraphs which have been substantially rewritten. These alterations concern half-pay rates, recruits, rates of money allowance, rates on leave, marriage allowance, travelling, use of motors, sea passages, baggage, outfit, chargers, forage, and office allowances. The new book is arranged in 19 sections, one fewer than formerly, with an index of nearly 100 subsections covering specific subjects. The text has been well edited and compressed into 76 fewer paragraphs.

BOMBAY GRENADIER DISBANDMENTS

An April Indian Army Order notifies the disbandment from April 1 of the 3rd Battalion, 4th Bombay Grenadiers, at Lucknow, the 4th Battalion of the same regiment at Baroda, and the affiliated training companies of both these battalions at Ajmer. These two battalions are the old 108th and 109th Infantry, raised in 1768 and 1788 as Bombay Sepoys, and have had their present designation since 1922. These battalions were composed of Rajputana Musulmans, Mahrattas, Rajputana Jats, and Eastern Punjab Jats. The disbandments are part of a former order concerning reductions.

AIR ORGANIZATION CHANGE

Group Captain L. A. Pattinson, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C, whose appointment to be Deputy Director of Organization, Air Ministry, is announced this morning, in succession to Group Captain Albert Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., held a commission in the Territorial Army before the War. He was seconded to the R.F.C. in July, 1915, and saw much service in France, where he commanded the 41st Wing of the Independent Air Force in 1918 as temporary lieutenant-colonel. The D.F.C. was awarded him for the skill and determination with which he led a force of 22 machines which repulsed an attack by some 30 enemy aircraft. From 1926 until his promotion in January last he was engaged on Air Staff duties in India. Group Captain Pattinson is a B.A. and LL.B. of Cambridge University, and is keen on most forms of outdoor sport. He was awarded third prize for the Gordon Shephard memorial essay in 1927.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BASSING, May 6.—Cyclamen arrived and left.
BOMBAY, May 6.—Ormonde arrived.
CRENGLIN, May 6.—Mantis arrived.
COLON, May 7.—Dauntless arrived.
DAIREN, May 6.—Cornwall arrived.
DEVONPORT, May 7.—Warwick and Watchman left for Rosyth.
FRASERBURGH, May 7.—Kate Lewis left for Portsmouth.
HANKOW, May 5.—Vindictive arrived: May 6.—Gnat left for Chenglin; and Ladybird left for Ichang.
HENJAM, May 6.—Cyclamen left.
HONG-KONG, May 5.—Sandwich left for Tsingtao.
KIUKIANG, May 6.—Cricket and Peterel arrived: and Teal left for Wuhu.
NANKING, May 6.—Cornflower arrived.
PORTLAND, May 7.—Submarine H 32 left for Portsmouth.
PORTSMOUTH, May 7.—Marlborough and Submarine H 32 arrived.
ROSARIO, May 6.—Delhi arrived.
SHEERNESS, May 6.—Velox and Whirlwind left for Rosyth: and Marlborough left for Portsmouth.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

COMMDR.—W. S. F. MACLEOD, C.B.E., to Dryad (May 12); I. G. GLENNIE, to President, for duty inside Admiralty with D.O.D. (June 16); and P. H. CALDERON, to Coventry (June 23).

LIEUT.-COMMDR.—G. M. CROCKETT, to Tamar (May 10); W. J. A. WILLIS, C.O.M., to Coventry; and A. A. MACKINNON, to Marshal Soult (May 13).

LIEUT.—G. B. SAYER, to Iron Duke (May 20).

LIEUT. (E.)—H. B. SAMWAYS, to Medway (May 14).

CD. GUNNER.—C. F. PHILLIPS, to St. Just (May 8).

PROMOTION

SUB-LIEUT. (E.)—I. C. HOWDEN, to rank of Lieut. (E.) (seny. April 1).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

COMDR.—A. MACRAE, D.S.C., to Victory (May 11).

PAYM. LIEUT.-COMDR.—E. W. JESSON, R.D., to Rodney (May 17).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

Mr. R. LEIGH-WOOD, entered as Probv. Sub-Lieut., and attached to List 1, London Divn. (May 3); Messrs. M. GODWIN, M.B., Ch.B., and W. E. JOHNSTON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., entered as Probv. Surgn. Lieuts., and attached to List 2, Mersey Divn. (May 5); and Mr. C. P. COLLINS, entered as Probv. Surgn. Sub-Lieut., and attached to London Divn. List (May 5).

ROYAL MARINES

CAPT.—E. C. L. BEARCROFT, to Egmont.

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

WING COMMANDER.—T. G. HETHERINGTON, C.B.E., to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge, on relinquishing appointment as Air Attaché, Washington (April 1).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—D. V. CRITCHLEY, A.F.C., to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (March 2); H. G. W. LOCK, D.F.C., to No. 12 Squadron, Andover (April 8); R. IVELAW-CHAPMAN, D.F.C., A.F.C., to No. 58 Squadron, North Weald (April 8); S. J. SPITTHAN, to No. 23 Squadron, Eastchurch (April 1); H. J. ADKINS, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (April 10); G. N. J. STANLEY-TURNER, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (April 10).

FLYING OFFICERS.—G. J. ROSS, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (April 10); C. A. C. PATTON, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (April 10); C. STEPHENSON, to No. 6 Squadron, Middle East (April 26).

SPECIAL DUTIES BRANCH

SQUADRON-LEADER.—P. M. BRAMBLEBY, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (April 1).

FLYING OFFICER.—N. W. LAW, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (April 1).

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT.—R. G. DYER, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (April 8).

FLYING OFFICER.—G. H. WHITE, to H.Q., Iraq Command (April 26).

MEDICAL BRANCH

WING-COMMANDER.—A. S. GLYNN, to H.Q., R.A.F., Middle East. For duty as Principal Medical Officer (April 14).

Owing to slackness of trade, 1,050 employees at three Durham collieries of Lambton, Hetton and Joicey Collieries, Limited, of which Lord Joicey is chairman, have been given 14 days' notice to cease work.

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MR. BALDWIN AT SHEFFIELD

"HOME AND EMPIRE" CAMPAIGN

SAFEGUARDING POLICY

Mr. Baldwin began his "Home and Empire" campaign at Sheffield last night, when he addressed a meeting at the Hippodrome. The interest of the Sheffield steel and engineering trades in the safeguarding issue made the meeting one of the biggest held in Sheffield for many years, the theatre being crowded with an attendance estimated at over 3,000. Mr. Baldwin, who was accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin, was given an enthusiastic reception.

Lord Fitzwilliam, president of the Sheffield Conservative and Unionist Association, was in the chair. He said he was convinced that the only cure for the nation's ills lay in the administration of a strong and healthy Conservative Government.

Mr. Baldwin said:—

At the beginning of any great political meeting of any party at this moment we rejoice to think that our King has reigned for 20 years over us—(cheers)—that he is completely restored to health, and we shall sing to-night at the close of our proceedings "God Save the King" with even more than our usual fervour, for I would say here that no monarch of this great realm has ever been drawn closer by the circumstances of his reign and by his own personal character to the hearts of his people than his Majesty King George V. (Cheers.)

In these days of anxiety, anxiety at home and abroad, it must be a comfort and a source of confidence to Yorkshiremen to know that a Yorkshireman is in charge at this moment of the Indian Empire, and we all have faith in him that whatever difficulties may arise in the East there will be no failure on the part of Lord Irwin, better known to us as Edward Wood. (Cheers.)

To-night I am going to speak to you on Home and Empire, and those two things will cover all the ground, and they are the two things that come most closely home to us and have done during the last 12 months. I have never known so great a change in the outlook in this country as has come to pass during the last 12 months, and it is because I view the whole commercial and industrial situation with such anxiety at this moment that I have felt it my duty to leave on occasion my place in the House of Commons to testify on the platforms of the country the faith that is in me, and to explain to the people what the perils are, as I see them, and the only way in which those perils can be obviated.

STORMY WATERS OF 1926

I know it is the fashion to decry the work which was done by the late Unionist Government. But there was one thing that stood out. Through those four years we struggled hard to get cooperation in industry, without which all else is futile, and to get industry that confidence without which progress is impossible. The fight was hard, and before we had won we passed through the stormy waters of 1926. No one who wants to understand the history of these later years can understand it without reference to what led up to that struggle, to the struggle itself and what followed, although I know that among our Socialist friends it is considered in the very worst of bad taste to allude to anything that happened in 1926. It is like alluding to one's friend who may have disappeared for a year or two for his health.

We all learned a lot from that black year. During 1927 and 1928 we had less time lost through industrial disputes than this country had known for many years. By the beginning of last year we got back the confidence in industry which had been absent for years.

The proof was that by the beginning of last year the real wages of our people had increased in value 4½ points above what they were when we took office, and in the ensuing five months until the General Election another ½ points. Unemployment began to fall in the early part of last year with such rapidity until the election that over 300,000 more people were in work in a few months, and the figure of unemployment when we left office was but little over 1,000,000 people. We were so convinced that at last the corner had been turned that, instead of doing as a cunning politician might have done, postponed our derating scheme as a card for the General Election, we made all speed and took that Bill through to give industry the great fillip that derating would give it at the earliest possible moment.

LOSS OF CONFIDENCE

That was the position when we went to the country. That was why I told people that whoever conducted the Government could not interfere with these improved affairs in business. The corner was turned, but what happened? There was a change of Government. That would not have mattered if the policy had been continued, but the policy was changed and the results were quickly expressed. The real wages which had risen during our term of office were checked, and at the end of the first seven or eight months of Socialist rule real wages had declined 4½ points. Unemployment began to rise almost at once, until according to the last figures it has risen just on 600,000, or something like 60 per cent. since the Government came in. As for disputes, well, during the first five months of last year there were under 750,000 days lost. In the last seven months, 7,500,000 days were lost.

There you have the first fruits, and I ask you—bearing these facts in mind—is this merely a coincidence or is there a reason for it? A coincidence would be too striking for real life. There is a reason for it, and much reason.

The greatest loss is the loss of confidence. I remember a year ago the orgy of promises that were made. The Prime Minister wrote himself, only in April of last year, "The Labour Government is the only Government which will deal with the problem of unemployment with courageous determination. Every party except Labour has had its chance." Now they have had their chance. They will urge upon their platforms that they cannot have a chance until they are in a majority in the House. There is nothing in that, because if ever a Government had every chance this Government has. If ever a Government has been lightly handled, this Government has, because I hold the view very strongly—and I know I have been criticized for it—that when a Government, particularly one which has not got a great experience, is a minority Government, it is essential, if you can possibly support it, that it should be able to speak with a strong voice to the countries of the world.

They prefer now to speak about bad trade in this country being due to world conditions. It is a very convenient way to get out of difficulties. If I know anything of the British electorate it will take a great deal more than that to convince them that the figures I have given can be explained by anything except the conduct of the Government itself.

PROTECTION RUN MAD

Referring to the Coal Mines Bill, Mr. Baldwin said:—

It is a Bill which interferes in a way unknown to British legislation with the conduct of a great industry. When one industry is interfered with there is no assurance that another industry may not be the object of the Government's attention. It instils nervousness into the minds of the men who are responsible for the conduct and management of industry. It helps to check initiative, and everything at this moment that checks initiative is bad.

Then there is another thing. The Coal Bill is exactly the kind of effort that men who are academic free traders would be likely to make. It is protection run mad, and I will show you how. Here you have an industry producing an article of commerce, coal, the cost of which goes into the cost of production of practically every article you make in competition with the world, and, further, an article of commerce that enters in its cost into the budget of practically every householder in the kingdom. On the allegation that those who work coal are insufficiently remunerated, whether it be by working too long or not getting enough money, the Government passes a Bill in Parliament which will impose an extra price on this article to secure better working conditions for those labouring in that industry. That is what I mean by protection run mad.

The Government have increased considerably the cost of certain social services. I have been an advocate of social services. Many people in my party consider that I have been too strong an advocate and have spent too much. Be that as it may, I have always been clear on this point: that you can only progress by steps, and that you have no right to take a forward step when the taking of that step would impose fresh burdens on an industry, not yet ready or capable of bearing those burdens at the moment when the available resources of this country ought to be pooled to help the improvement of trade.

It is only by the increased earnings from trade that we can get money that can be safely devoted to the improvement of our social services, but—mark this—what helps to destroy confidence is not only what has been done, but the knowledge of the electors that what has been done is but a fragment of what was promised, and we know that, although the Government have reluctantly given as much as they have for social services, yet all the back benchers behind them in Parliament are ungrateful for what they deem an instalment, and are clamouring for the fulfilment of the promises that were made at the election.

GOOD FAITH OF IGNORANCE

The fundamental difficulty of the Socialist Party lies in this: It is a very different thing to promise when you have had no experience of how you can perform. Many of their promises were made in perfectly good faith, but it was the good faith of ignorance. Those who are responsible for the Government of this country are learning every day, and they know that those promises cannot be fulfilled. Their task is to try to wean their rank and file of what they stuffed them with for 30 years. It is a difficult task, and in the fulfilment of that task the Socialist Party will break down, because it cannot be done in a few months. That is the essential weakness and insecurity of their position. (Cheers.)

Then there is the Budget. In the broadcast address last February the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "Our people are the most heavily taxed in the world. The average amount of national and local taxation works out at about £100 per family, with income-tax at 4s. in the pound and super income-tax running up an additional 6s. in the pound. In addition the duties on estates passing at death range as high as 40 per cent." Bear these beautiful words in mind. (Laughter and cheers.)

In the report of the General Federation of Trade Unions published in March there were these words:—"All men, particularly all men engaged in industry, should realize that, whatever social improvements are effected, they have to be paid for by effort. It is foolish to expect that social improvement for many millions can continuously be paid for by the extraction of wealth of a few thousands. It is fatal to national prosperity to eat up that capital which is necessary to finance present and future production. It is meet that the workers of Britain should realize where the burden of all taxation ultimately falls, and to what extent it represents the accumulation of that capital which is necessary to maintain and expand that industry by which they live." These are words of unadulterated wisdom. (Cheers.)

My objection to the Budget is not objection that those who have much should not contribute much. My objection is simply this: there is nothing this country wants more at the moment than capital for business, for new plant and works. The Budget takes away millions of money which should be available for industry and spends it on the normal expenditure of the country.

Another objection I have is psychological. Our chief competitors in industry are all reducing their taxation. We have had no reduction in our own country. Since the War there has been a feeling in men's minds that taxation was as high as it would be, that any change would be downwards, and that there were better times in store for industry. Now for the first time since the War the taxation of this country, alone among manufacturing countries, is going up, and no one knows where it will stop. There can be no guarantee that expenditure has yet stopped. What chance has industry so long as it is exposed to the risk of additional taxation and the risk of interference. Is it any wonder that the confidence which undoubtedly existed in the spring of last year has gone and will be gone so long as this Government is in power?

LAST FOUNDATIONS OF FREE TRADE

Believe me, the events of the last year have washed away for all time in this country the last foundations of the fortress of free trade. Among the mass of the electors to-day economic questions are judged on their merits and not as politics. So far as our competitors in Europe are concerned our standard of living is much the higher. Germany pays about three-quarters of the real wages we pay in this country. France pays about half. In taxation Germany, the beaten country, does not pay half the taxes per head that we pay—(cries of "Shame!")—and France but a fraction. In social services Germany pays about half per head what we pay and France but a fraction.

Since the War more new units of countries have come into being, all of them securing their own markets by ever-increasing tariffs. The one country in the world to which they can send their overplus is ours. But there is more in it than that. There are new features in this economic question. Since the War it has been an era of rationalization and mass production. The essence of mass production is to produce much more than your own markets can consume. It is by that mass production, as you know well enough, that the cheapness of the British article is obtained, and mass production and products of a rationalized industry can be brought into our markets and beat us.

It is going to be a great problem in the world. A great problem in the course of the next generation, too—What is to be done with the surplus output of the mass production which will take place in many countries? We shall have to leave that problem for its solution to those who are responsible, when it becomes more acute than it is. But as things exist to-day, they reinforce with an irresistible argument that did not exist 30 years ago this—that, whether we like it or not, we have got to look after our own markets. (Cheers.)

SAFEGUARDING OF STEEL

I want to say just a word on a kindred subject, because I know that in Sheffield a great many people felt that I had acted wrongly or in a cowardly way in not safeguarding steel in the last Parliament. In 1923 you may remember that we fought on a protection tariff and we were beaten. Most parties when they are beaten go through a fit of cold feet. I am sorry to say that my party cannot pretend to be more virtuous in that respect than any other party, and I never knew a party that had colder feet than we had in 1924. It would have been perfectly impossible for me to have got my party to fight that policy again in 12 months. We fought on a policy of safeguarding, but of limited safeguarding.

I took a view of the question of steel quite apart, for some reason that weighed with me—that to concede safeguarding in so large and vital an industry, which by a stretch might have been covered by the pledges given in 1924, would in my view have been straining those pledges to a point that we should have been open to the charge of a breach of faith. Now the charge of a breach of faith is often hurled by one party against another, but I do believe, and I hope you will agree with me, that in our party at present, whether our enemies like or dislike us, we do believe that we have the reputation in the country of being a party of our word.

Reflect on the curious position in which the Socialist Party finds itself. For some obscure reason their leaders are bound hand and foot to ancient academic theories of free trade. They have broken away from them in the Coal Mines Bill. They have followed our admirable Bill dealing with the marking of British products, which are a form of moral protection.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wishes to get rid of all existing preferences. He does not believe in safeguarding of any kind, but we have the extraordinary fact that only the other day Mr. Thomas said that he had given instructions to local authorities and the railway companies that in accepting tenders they must not only give preference to British products but must take into consideration the economic standard of workers in competing countries.

Why does not Mr. Thomas come over to us? (Laughter and cheers.) "French, German, and Belgian workers should not be allowed to be exploited for our benefit." I am entirely in agreement with it. That is what we are trying to do and why we are going to safeguard. Our free trade friends objecting to safeguarding say that if we safeguard industry every one will become so slack that industry will go to pieces. I believe the reverse is the case. We have not found that operating in any other country in the world where they manufacture under safeguarding or protection.

DUTIES TO BE RESTORED

One of the root troubles to-day is that in industries which cannot be sure of a regular run in manufacture or making a tolerable profit year in and year out there is no capital available at present to put up necessary new machinery. They are handicapped and kept in a stationary instead of a progressive condition. In no industry is that more peculiarly the case than in our great steel industry. Rationalisation is needed in many industries but in none more than in iron and steel. They cannot rationalize without safeguarding. They need safeguarding and they must have safeguarding.

Until that industry is in a position to get an assured and remunerative market, it can neither provide the money itself nor is there sufficient confidence for the public to subscribe the money. It is impossible, in my view, to carry out these periods of rationalization, which are essential in our industry, until the industry has the shelter of safeguarding to see it through those times and to enable it to compete with the whole world.

There is not a single duty the Chancellor of the Exchequer is taking off now from the manufacturers of this country, when he removes the safeguarding duties, that we shall not have the greatest pleasure in putting on again the moment we get in. (Cheers.)

For the protection of our standard of life, for negotiating with foreign countries, for retaliating, safeguarding is essential. There are many men who desire to see free trade throughout the world. I doubt if we shall ever see that; but freer trade we may see. Of one thing, however, I am convinced, that so long as we keep this country as the world's dumping ground you will never see 6d. taken off any duty in any country.

CANADA'S OFFER

I do not think it would be proper of me to make any observations about the Canadian offer of increased preferences, because I gather there will be an election there shortly and anything I may say might not improperly be deemed to be some interference with their policy. I think, however, I might safely say this: that the making of an offer at this time to benefit our trade shows that that spirit is still alive in Canada which led her to be the pioneer of preference more than 30 years ago. On our part our manufacturers should utilize in every way whatever fresh opportunities are given to them, and we should be firmly resolved, as and when we have the opportunity, to do for them whatever we can to facilitate inter-Imperial trade with that great Dominion.

My ideal for years has been a vision of our Empire as an economic unit, and it is that for which we are working. The one preliminary to that is the step we shall take in safeguarding our own markets, which will enable us in pursuing that ideal of Imperial rationalization, to hold Empire markets for Empire industries.

When we come in, which will be whenever this Government goes to the country (cheers)—when that day comes our first task is to apply that great principle of safeguarding with a free hand according to our best judgment of the industrial circumstances in this country.

QUESTION OF FOOD TAXES

We shall call forthwith an Imperial Conference, and whatever steps may be necessary to be taken to put into force any agreement which may be made with regard to preference not involving the taxation of foreign food—this will be put into force at once. But you know the position I take up—that I will not ask the people of this country at the forthcoming general election to put any tax on foreign foods.

To a conference with the Dominions we go with full power as the Mother Country, and all the Dominions must have full power to discuss every subject and every possibility for increasing Imperial trade, and if as a result of those discussions there should be any form of treaty or agreement which would involve on our part the taxation of foreign foodstuffs or any foreign foodstuffs, then that agreement or treaty, or whatever it may be, shall be put before the judgment of our people by means of a poll that they may vote clearly and, I trust, not on party grounds, but purely in giving a judgment as to whether those proposals be for the benefit of our trade or no.

That is the only way in which, so long as I occupy my present position, I would agree to any proposals of that kind being put before our people. That is the true democratic way, and our people will be sufficiently educated to give a right judgment in that, as I trust in all things.

That is a policy clear and simple, and the only one in my belief that can possibly, even at this eleventh hour, cope with the disastrous conditions of unemployment into which we have fallen after 11 months of Socialist Government.

It is late and the situation is of the utmost gravity, but with such weapons as I have described, with the enthusiasm of our people, and with unity, however, it is not yet too late, I believe, to rectify the errors that have been committed and bring our people once more, if not to immediate prosperity, yet into that road that leads ultimately to prosperity. (Cheers.)

CENTRAL NOTTINGHAM BY-ELECTION

EFFECT OF LIBERAL CANDIDATURE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 8

The Liberal Executive last night decided to contest the Central Nottingham by-election, and a meeting will be held to-morrow to consider the matter. This decision has come as an unpleasant surprise to Conservatives and Socialists alike. The Central Liberal Office, which has been in close consultation with the local association, is believed to have "banked" on the assumption that an Empire Free Trade aspirant would split the Conservative vote. At present, however, there is no reason to suppose that the United Empire Party will run a candidate.

Sir Ernest Jardine, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who took the chair for Lord Beaverbrook at his recent meeting in Nottingham, now declares that, in view of Mr. T. J. O'Connor's unqualified support of Mr. Baldwin's safeguarding proposals, there would be no justification for the intervention of another Conservative candidate. Sir Ernest makes no secret of the fact that he is an out-and-out protectionist, but he accepts Mr. Baldwin's policy as the most practicable one at the present time, and says he will oppose the introduction of another candidate.

The identity of the Liberal candidate is not expected to be disclosed until the association meets at the Reform Club to-morrow night, but there is a rumour that he may prove to be a man who has previously represented the division. The only effect that any Liberal candidate can have, however, is to reduce the votes of the other two parties. He cannot win. The Liberal strength in what is primarily a middle-class constituency is by far the smallest of the three parties. Central Nottingham comprises five wards, and of the 15 members which they return to the city council 10 are Conservatives, three Socialists, and only two Liberals, one of whom is returned on Conservative sufferance.

At this election Socialists were hoping for "a free trade alliance" and had circulated a story that the local Liberal leader, Alderman Huntsman, had given a promise to appear on the platform of Mr. A. E. Waterson, the Labour candidate, in the event of a Liberal not putting up. This story is flatly contradicted by Alderman Huntsman, who states that he has never harboured such an idea. The commercial classes are so incensed with Mr. Snowden over the threat to withdraw the safeguarding duty on lace that even the minority who belong to the Liberal Party will support Mr. O'Connor, whose majority (always providing that there is not a Beaverbrook candidate) is now expected to reach that of the retiring member.

The announcement that Mr. Snowden is to address a meeting during the election has aroused mixed feelings among trade unionists. An official of one of the lace trade organizations describes it as adding insult to injury.

It is anticipated that polling will take place on Tuesday, May 27. The Labour Party will apply for voting hours to be extended until 9 o'clock, in which case the votes would probably not be counted until the following day, as was the case at the last General Election.

ARREST OF AN ARMED MAN

The hearing of the case in which AHMED HASSAN, 32, an Arab seaman, was charged with shooting at George Collins, a ship's fireman, with a revolver, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, was concluded at the Yorkshire Assizes at Leeds yesterday. The prisoner was found *Guilty* of unlawful wounding, and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment, with hard labour. It was stated that Hassan, without provocation, shot at Collins in a street in Hull while Collins was showing him the way to an hotel. The bullet passed through his arm. Hassan alleged that Collins and three other men hustled him, and said he took the revolver from his pocket to frighten them, and that it went off accidentally. Mr. JUSTICE AVORY commended Police-constable Drury, who, he said, had acted in accordance with the best traditions of the police force in arresting Hassan when he was flourishing a loaded revolver.

For striking a pony with a pit prop and splitting its nostril because it refused to pull, Robert Robinson, 17, of Douglas-terrace, Blaydon, employed at Addison Colliery, was fined 22 at Gateshead Police Court yesterday.

COMMUNIST AIMS

DENUNCIATION BY MR. J. T. BROWNLIE

An attack on Communist activities within the trade union movement was made by Mr. J. T. Brownlie, the president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, at the annual meetings of the National Committee of the Union at Manchester yesterday.

A resolution was brought forward declaring that all members of the union should have equal rights and privileges and should not be denied them because of the political party to which they belonged.

The Executive Council reported that the Labour Party had circulated a list of organizations which were ineligible for affiliation to the Labour Party, and had stated that members of them were ineligible as individual members or delegates of the Labour Party, or as candidates of the party in Parliamentary and local elections.

Mr. J. R. SCOTT, a London delegate, who described himself as a Communist and a supporter of the Friends of Russia Movement, said that the Labour Party was preventing any point of view being expressed which was not that of the leaders of the party. The conference should declare itself against denying the right of expression to other views.

Mr. A. H. SMETHURST, the general secretary of the union, said that the Executive Council was not responsible for the decisions of the Labour Party. The union was affiliated to the Labour Party, and must by the constitution abide by its decisions.

Mr. W. PITT (London), opposing the resolution, said the Communists did not believe in the aims of the Labour Party, and it was illogical for them to continue paying contributions to its funds. The Communists were trying to wreck the Labour Party and "boost" the Communist Party.

Mr. J. TANNER (London) said that he joined the organization known as the Friends of Soviet Russia to see that the Russian workers got fair play, and just because of that he was to be unfairly debarred from certain rights and privileges.

The PRESIDENT said that the general principle involved in the resolution was innocuous. They all believed in freedom of thought and speech, but if the resolution was passed it was a question of the interpretation and implication of it. The union was affiliated to the Labour Party and was expected honourably to abide by the decisions of the party. He was a friend of Soviet Russia, and there was no objection to persons interesting themselves in the conditions there and spreading knowledge of the facts to others. But the disruptive tactics of the Communists inside the trade union movement were known and became so serious that the Trades Union Congress ordered an inquiry to be made. It was reported to the Congress on authoritative evidence that the deliberate policy of the Communist organizations was to destroy the trade union movement. They deliberately adopted tactics intended to split the unions in the hope of seizing the leadership for their own ends.

"They have acted under instructions from Moscow," said Mr. Brownlie. "Why do they want to come into the party they are continually criticizing? Let them build up a party of their own. These Communists would not get a hearing on any platform in this country had it not been for the work done by others in previous generations. The Communists know full well they are not free agents. They have to obey instructions from a higher authority not located in this country. I claim to be as good a Communist as anyone in this hall. Communism and Socialism to me are synonymous, but the members of the Communist Party cannot serve two masters."

The resolution was overwhelmingly defeated.

Protests were made against the alleged unfair representation of the Transport and General Workers' Union on the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and a resolution was ordered to be placed before the forthcoming meeting of the Congress drawing attention to the general question of representation on the General Council.

A proposal was made that the Executive Council be instructed to make representation to the Trades Union Congress on the question of obtaining a 30-hour week for all persons employed in the industry. Mr. J. R. SCOTT (London) urged that the conference should try to be practical. They would be better advised to declare in favour of 44 hours as a maximum and minimum working week, with no overtime. On the PRESIDENT'S suggestion the meeting proceeded to the next business.

RATIONALIZATION IN POST OFFICE

WORKERS' COMPLAINTS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, MAY 8

To-day's session of the conference of the Union of Post Office Workers at Belfast discussed the changes in the telegraph and telephone services by rationalization, and urged the need of protecting the status, salaries, and working conditions of the staff. Mr. F. Andrews, Birmingham, presided at the meeting of the indoor staff which discussed these questions.

Mr. BOWEN reported that, owing to the numerous reports in the Press of losses and robberies of mail-bags, the union again urged the department to reintroduce the ticking of bags from point to point and the hand-to-hand check of registered correspondence. It was contended that in the interests of both the public and the staff these necessary precautions should again be adopted, but the Post Office had replied that it would be difficult to ensure the necessary accuracy, that delay would increase and postal facilities be worsened, while considerable additional expenditure would be necessitated.

Mr. HODGSON, assistant secretary, assured the conference that the department had now devised means for safeguarding these valuable parcels. The clause was approved.

On a report in connexion with the union's claim for the upgrading of telephone observation duties, Miss HOWSE, assistant secretary, said they had too much of the University type of person who was arranging the standards under which the telephonists should work. Miss MOWAT (Glasgow) protested against the intense supervision and observation now introduced into telephone exchanges. Miss HOWSE said there had been objectionable observation in exchanges, and the treatment of telephonists had been abominable. It was not supervision which went on; it was bullying. The report was approved.

Mr. BOWEN presented a report upon rationalization changes in the telegraph service. He stated that, realizing that the changes which had already been brought about and those which were foreshadowed would affect seriously the conditions of work and the future interests of the staff, the union had sought assurances designed to preserve the status of senior members of the staff under the new conditions.

Mr. HODGSON, assistant secretary, said the executive had intimated their demand for a seven-hour working day for telegraphists, but were met with a point-blank refusal. The department had agreed to the setting up of a small committee of four on each side to consider matters of detail. Beyond that they had not been able to make progress, because the Post Office had held them up. The department had now sent them some revised proposals which contained features which he could not recommend them to accept. He was willing to continue to negotiate with the department, but there would have to be considerable modification before he could recommend agreement.

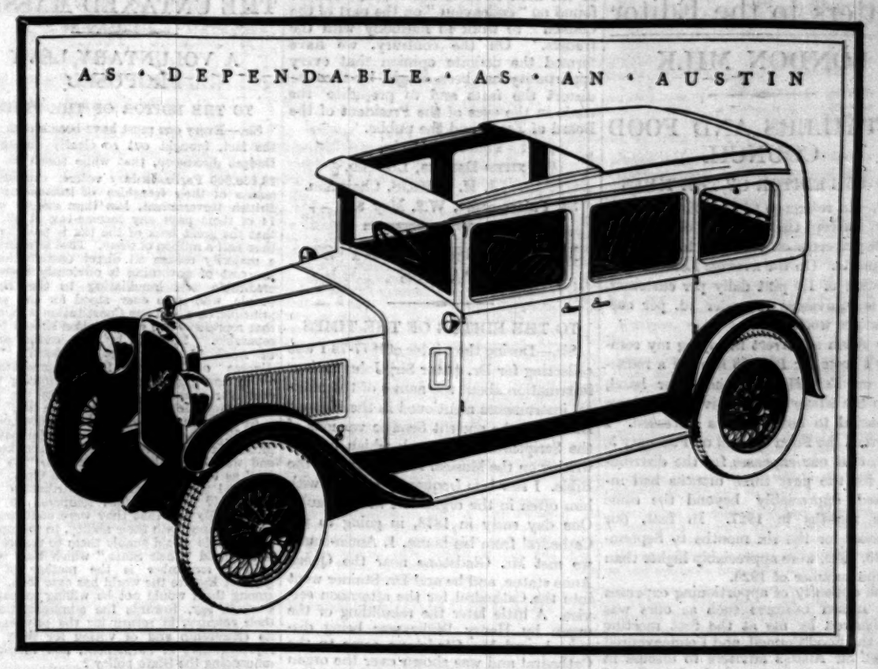
Mr. BELL (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) moved the reference back of the report. He said the telegraphists had not asked for a seven-hour day, but for a five-day working week.

Mr. HODGSON said he believed they could save the telegraphs and that they could get better conditions for men and women in the service. The best way to do that was by cooperating with the Department on the Simon report.

The proposed reference back was defeated and the report was carried.

FUTURE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Sir Rennell Rodd, M.P., will take the chair at the annual general meeting of the Parents Association, to be held at the Women's Service Hall, Westminster, on May 27, at 3 o'clock, when the chief speaker will be Mr. J. F. Roxburgh, Headmaster of Stowe. Mr. Roxburgh has just written a book for Messrs. Kegan Paul, to be published in the "To-day and To-morrow" series, with the name "Eleutheros, or the Future of the Public Schools," and he will no doubt cover similar ground in his address, the title of which is "Dead or Alive." Admission is by ticket, for which application may be made to Miss J. M. Harvey, the Parents Association, 56, Manchester-street, W.



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Letters to the Editor

LONDON MILK

RETAILERS AND FOOD COUNCIL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In reference to Sir Allan Powell's letter, I accept the correction of the value of 2.6 per cent. on turnover to 1.5d. per 100 quarts. On the average London consumption of 1.6 pint daily per customer, this is equivalent to under 1d. per customer per week!

Sir Allan is correct in saying my company's costs for 1927-28 showed a reduction on 1926-27. On the other hand, when the whole of the delivery had been converted to bottles, costs increased. I informed the Food Council on February 5, 1929, that our expenses for the distribution for the past three months had increased appreciably beyond the same three months in 1927. In fact, our expenses for the six months to September 30, 1929, were appreciably higher than for the summer of 1928.

The difficulty of apportioning expenses in a mixed business such as ours was emphasized by me at the first meeting with the Food Council, and I endeavoured to get Sir Allan's advisers to discuss in advance the lines on which they should be allocated. On December 7, 1927, I forwarded to Sir Gilbert Garnsey, the accountant advising the Food Council, a memorandum setting out in detail our practice in the matter, and requested an appointment to discuss any points he might wish to raise on the question. Sir Gilbert replied the following day promising to read through the memorandum and "to fix a meeting as suggested." Apparently Sir Gilbert's intentions were frustrated by the Food Council, as, in spite of further attempts on my part to have the basis of costings discussed, he wrote 13 months later (January 19, 1928) asking for the accounts to be sent in, saying that we could meet afterwards if necessary! In the light of events, I may be charged with excess of candour in deliberately having the qualification attached to our auditors' certificates—I certainly cannot be charged with attempted concealment.

On my part I have given the Food Council fullest possible information on our accounts. On the other hand, they have not informed me on what lines they have "adjusted" the figures given in the accounts. My claim is, and always has been, that on their own report (see Table B), apart from the two cooperative societies, whose businesses are conducted on entirely different lines to the general trade as regards service, the estimated net profits (2.6 per cent.) on the basis of the prices announced by the trade being charged, are not excessive, while the estimated net profits (1.4 per cent.) on the basis of the Food Council's recommendation are grossly inadequate. I would further remind readers that the whole of the increased price last year was paid to the producers, and this material fact was carefully omitted from the Food Council's report.

With great respect I submit in regard to Sir Allan's final paragraph that, so far as the milk trade is concerned, we have found no "endeavour" on the part of the Council "to work in harmony with the traders." On the contrary, we have formed the definite opinion that every opportunity has been sought by them to distort the facts and to prejudice the trade in the eyes of the President of the Board of Trade and the public.

Yours faithfully,
UNITED DAIRIES, LIMITED.
J. H. MAGGS, Chairman.
34, Palace-court, W.2, May 8.

MR. GLADSTONE AT ST. PAUL'S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During the winter of 1877-78 I was collecting for Dr. (later Sir) John Stainer information about the names of the musical instruments mentioned in the Hebrew Bible and the ancient Semitic versions of the Scriptures for a work which he was writing on the Musical Instruments of the Bible. I saw him frequently and sat with him often in the organ loft at St. Paul's. One day early in 1878, in going to the Cathedral from his house, 1, Amen-court, we met Mr. Gladstone near the Queen Anne statue, and he and Dr. Stainer went into the Cathedral for the afternoon service. A little later the rebuilding of the organ by Henry Willis was being discussed, and Mr. Gladstone came to the Cathedral and was shown over the organ by Dr. Stainer, who explained to him what Willis was proposing to do. During the conversation Mr. Gladstone expressed the wish that all the stops, which were the work of Father Schmidt (or, Renatus Harris, I forget which) should be retained. I was amazed at the knowledge of the old organ which he displayed. That afternoon Mr. Gladstone stayed to the service, and left the Cathedral with Dean Church and went with him to the Deanery. On another afternoon about that time Dr. Stainer opened the "peep hole" on the west side of the organ loft and pointed out Mr. Gladstone sitting near the pulpit.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone was a frequent visitor to 1, Amen-court, for he was greatly interested in the formation of the Training School of Music in Kensington Gore, and I heard several conversations between him and Dr. Stainer on the subject. He spoke often about his father's affection for the Cathedral, and I well remember his telling the story of the Quaker who was asked to subscribe to the building of a new organ in a neighbouring church. The Quaker said little but gave a handsome donation; and when the parson had expressed his thanks for such wholly unexpected generosity from a non-Churchman, the Quaker remarked drily, "Friend, if thee must worship by machinery have good machinery." I am sorry that I cannot give you exact dates, but I owe so much to Mr. Gladstone that I venture to ask you to put on record facts about him which I shall never forget.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.
48, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

THE UNTAXED MASSES

A VOLUNTARY LEVY PROPOSED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every one must have been struck with the fact, brought out so clearly during the Budget discussion, that while there are now 28,850,000 Parliamentary voters, capable by reason of their franchise of influencing the British Government, less than one in every 14 of them pays any income-tax at all, and that the great bulk of the tax is paid by less than half a million of them. That so enormous a majority escape all direct contribution to the cost of governing is obviously both discreditable and humiliating to the British people, who have ever stood for the sound principle, on which our Constitution is founded, that representation and taxation should be inseparable. You, Sir, in your leading article of April 15, said most pertinently, "The divorce of taxation from representation, which has increased so rapidly during these post-War years, is already one of the most disquieting factors in our political life."

Now the vast majority of the 28,000,000 of true British men and women who pay no income-tax must feel the humiliation keenly, and would be only too pleased to "do their bit," as they did so nobly in the Great War, provided the amount of contribution were reasonably low and fair, tempered to their means. To feel that they were contributing, in accordance with their ability, to the upkeep of the State would enable them to realize that it is indeed "their State," which they would proudly remember is the mother of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. Who among them would not be willing to pay 2d. a week, say, towards the administration of their country, in return for the privileges of its citizenship and of voting for their local representative in Parliament, and thereby of influencing the State policy?

My concrete suggestion is, therefore, that all registered voters who do not pay income-tax and are not either householders or the wives of householders (and they will include the greater number of voters of 21 to 25 years of age) should be asked to contribute 2d. a week, 8s. 8d. a year; and that all householders who do not pay income-tax, or only pay it to an amount not exceeding 10s. per annum, should be required to pay 1d. a week for every 8s. of weekly rent, or 4d. in the pound on the annual rent (for instance, 10s., if the annual rent be £30). Twopenny stamps, which could periodically be exchanged for an official certificate, would be a ready mode of providing for the weekly contribution, and the latest certificate could be presented to the presiding officer at the polling station on the occasion of an election, as evidence of title to vote and actually to utilise the fact of the voter's name being duly on the register.

Such small amounts as these would be gladly contributed for so noble and patriotic a purpose, and would scarcely be missed by the payers, while lifting from them the present feeling of humiliation at not being called upon. Yet in the aggregate they would yield from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 sterling a year, and would entirely remove the need for the recent unfortunate increase in the income-tax or supertax. The feeling of having a real interest in the State government would be most grateful to every patriotic Britisher, and it is a libel on our splendid people to assume the opposite. Anyone so unpatriotic and so supremely selfish as to be unwilling to contribute such a mite is surely unworthy of our citizenship.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. H. TUTTON (F.R.S.).
Cambridge.

NATIONAL MARK FOR CANNED FRUIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Expedition in a Government Department is a phenomenon which should be made public, as an astronomer records his discovery of a new comet; but it is possible to have too much of a good thing. Some Department or other of the Ministry of Agriculture, having convinced itself that a national mark for canned fruit is desirable, is forcing its scheme on the industry at a breathless speed. There is a Canners' Section of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, which is the only organization confined to those who actually can fruit, and the Ministry was informed that steps would be taken to ascertain whether the industry was or was not in favour of a national mark. Many doubtless thought the same as Sir William Lobjoit, who declared, at a meeting of the Farmers' Club, that it is very much more important to make the mark where it has already been applied successful—which, of course, is very far from the case—than to extend the number of varieties of produce under the mark; and it is a matter of opinion, indeed, whether the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act was intended to apply to manufactured articles at all. (If it does apply, there is no reason why our trousers, which are agricultural produce, should not be graded and marked.)

Without waiting for the reply from the Federation the Department resolved that the plan shall be tried forthwith at all hazards, sent out a circular to individual canners asking for the number of national mark labels which they would require, giving only four clear days for replies. Meanwhile answers to the Federation's *questionnaire* were arriving, and the result, so far, is that only three canners are in favour of the scheme as it stands, though one would support it with "slight alterations and additions"; and of the other 16 not one is in favour of the scheme, though some would consider it sympathetically if any properly thought out proposals were submitted.

The merits of the national mark are, for the moment, immaterial; but what should be interesting to your readers is the striking light thrown on what the Lord Chief Justice has castigated as the new despotism; which, of course, is bound to defeat itself in the long run; and the propriety of such autocratic action might well be questioned in Parliament.

Yours, &c.,
R. M. LEONARD.
The Food Manufacturers' Federation, Incorporated, 22, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.

LIVING ON CAPITAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Inchcape tells us of a friend of his who is not only giving up saving but is deliberately starting to live on his capital in order to prevent his being bothered by the State. It sounds an extreme case. But is not the State bringing such things on itself, in one particular direction? Deliberately it has started out to educate—lead up—the young of the country to expect, and then quite naturally to demand, a so-called better complexion of life, less work and more play, shorter hours, but still higher wages. Then it goes further, and raises the school age—more education, for education's sake, book-learning, higher standards—leading whither? No one wishes to stifle the ambition of those who are blessed with it, but there was virtue in that old command to do our duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call us. For duty helps both character and contentment. Are we not educating masses in discontent? Of course, we are still rich; hard work in the past and a sensible frugality have piled up accumulations, but they are beginning to melt like snow. How long will they last? And what then?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE S. C. SWINTON.

MUNICIPAL DICTATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am quite aware that in these Socialist days scant attention is paid to individualism, but may I venture to call attention to aspects of modern legislation and municipal methods which seem to me to be distinctly ominous? As regards the former, I notice that the Housing Bill now before the House of Commons enables municipalities to pass by-laws dealing with the number of persons who can be accommodated in any one house, even if it is only occupied by a single family. Are we, therefore, to have local authorities empowered to come and dictate to any head of a house how he should allocate the accommodation in the house among the different members of his family? It seems to me to be a gross interference with family independence. In the next place we have municipalities in several parts of the country trying to insist that their tenants of council houses should only use electricity and not gas. Already there are three or four cases of this now before the public, and I think it is quite time that someone entered a protest against the dictates of any local authority to regulate the life of those who live in council houses. There should be a limit to this sort of interference.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. SOMERVILLE, M.P., East Willesden.

LITTLE MANOR HOUSE, BATTERSEA

THE FIRST TRAINING COLLEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The excellent reasons advanced through your columns for the preservation of the Little Manor House at Battersea have not included an argument which naturally appeals very strongly to me. Ninety years ago my father, Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth (then Dr. Kay), with his mother and sister, went to live in this house to begin the great and successful experiment of giving to pupil-teachers the training in teaching and the education which enabled them to become the first certificated teachers in elementary schools. He had just shouldered in 1839, at the Privy Council Office, the heavy task of laying the foundations of our system of popular education. As an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, he had started in the workhouse schools the pupil-teacher system. So that the only pupil-teachers available for this novel experiment began life as pauper boys. These were housed in the upper rooms of the Manor House under his personal supervision. He used to tell me with just pride how not only they became the first trained schoolteachers, but how a few of them rose later to positions of even greater responsibility. The heavy cost of this fertile experiment was shared with him by his friend, Mr. E. C. Tufnell, also of the Poor Law Commission.

To each of these two founders of the first training college there are memorial tablets in the Chapel of St. John's College, Battersea, as it came to be called after it passed under the care of the National Society, before its recent merger in St. Mark's College, Chelsea, one of the numerous training colleges which were started on the model of Battersea. These tablets should obviously be carefully preserved, either where they are, or at St. Mark's, or in Battersea Parish Church. But what I have said is surely an argument against the destruction of a time-honoured house, whose history and architecture are both of peculiar interest. In the "Life and Work of Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth," by Professor Frank Smith (pp. 104-132), published by John Murray in 1923, are recorded these original and fruitful beginnings at Battersea of our system of training teachers.

Yours faithfully,
SHUTTLEWORTH.

ZIMBABWE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Maugham still evades my questions; but as he admits that his authority for information about Zimbabwe is Hall's "Prehistoric Rhodesia" I need not trouble him further, for I agree that it is a "wonderful book," though perhaps not in Mr. Maugham's sense. To Hall, all disks were "sun-disks," even those which appear facing p. 348, and do not appear facing p. 346; and the "fluted spiral monolith" on p. 352 has no "spiral pattern" of any sort, as may be seen from the original, No. 16 in the Loan Exhibition.

If Colonel Robert Beal, C.M.G., or any of his friends should read this correspondence, will they very kindly assist me to examine an "unmistakable sun-disk" from Rhodesia; perhaps even to include it in the Zimbabwe Loan Exhibition, which remains open till the end of May!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN L. MYRES
New College, Oxford.

CROCODILES IN AFRICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lake Tana, in Abyssinia, affords another instance similar to those of Lakes Kivu, Edward, and George mentioned in the letters of Captain J. E. Tracy Philipps and Dr. Hale Carpenter in *The Times* of April 10 and 14. Local Abyssinians say, and travellers have frequently recorded, that, though crocodiles are found in the Blue Nile close to Lake Tana, these reptiles do not occur in the lake. This accords with my experience during nearly a year in 1920-21 while I was making a detailed examination of the outlet. No crocodile was seen either in the lake or on its shores. We bathed in the lake without fear. A crocodile about 6ft. long used to be seen on the rocks in the Blue Nile about two miles down-stream from the outlet. There appeared to be only one individual, as it was always in the same locality, and it did not seem to vary in size. This one is said to have been shot later, after it had taken a pet dog.

Some large warana lizards, *V. niloticus*, were often seen basking on rocks at the outlet. Lake Tana is in a region of volcanic rocks. It is nearly 6,000ft. above sea level. It is difficult to suggest any reason why crocodiles should exist in the river and yet not in the lake. There can have been no appreciable change in the composition of the water between the lake and the place frequented by the crocodile.

The sulphuretted hydrogen and also the black sediment of iron sulphide, &c., found in the samples of Lake Edward water examined at the Government Laboratory in London almost certainly arose through the reduction of sulphates by organic matter originally present in the water during the period of transit from Central Africa to England. The presence of fish in the lake and of marsh vegetation on parts of its shores does not seem to tally with the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen or iron sulphide.

Sir William Garstin, who visited Lake Edward in 1903, described the water as very clear, light green in colour, and slightly brackish, but mentioned no odour or indication of sulphuretted hydrogen. Perhaps the crocodiles he recorded as existing in part of the lake were really warana lizards, a possibility suggested by Dr. Hale Carpenter.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
G. W. GRABHAM.
Funchal, April 24.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE GALLIC COCK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—President Doumergue in a speech in connexion with the celebration of the centenary of the French occupation of Algiers is reported as having recalled "Lord Salisbury's well-known statement about 'the Gallic cock scratching in the sand.'" The reference is to the British acknowledgment of the Western and Central Sahara as within the sphere of French influence.

Lord Salisbury was credited with many "blazing indiscretions," but he made no such statement injurious to French feeling. The facts are these. In a speech in the House of Lords explaining the Anglo-French agreement of 1890—an agreement which secured from France recognition of Northern Nigeria as within the British sphere—Lord Salisbury said that Great Britain had indeed recognized as within the French sphere a vast region (i.e., the Sahara), but, speaking as an agriculturist, he should describe it as "light soil." It was a writer in one of the Paris newspapers—I believe the *Matin*—who gave point to Lord Salisbury's statement by saying that he had graciously given the Gallic cock something to scratch in.

It was also a writer in the *Matin* who later on, when the French Colonial Party, by various irritating methods, were encroaching on the British sphere in West Africa, advised his countrymen to "abandon the policy of pin-pricks."

Your obedient servant,
Notting Hill, W. F. R. C.

Points from Letters

OLD ENGLISH DRINKS

Profit awaits any man, I believe, who will take a house on some frequented road and then hang out a sign, "Ye olde English drinks." Many a traveller would stop to taste a glass of old English "mead." Again, what better than a taste of gooseberry wine well made—the wine which makes such excellent champagne? Not forgetting elderberry (especially the flower of the tree), parsnip, and the many other old home-made wines. It is a great pity that these old recipes should be forgotten and lost in the rush and turmoil of modern life.—Mr. E. J. F. GARNET MAN, Benenden, Kent.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES

As the Australian apple season has now begun I suggest that we should be allowed the opportunity of buying the fruit while it is in good condition. The policy in the past has been to hold up supplies as long as possible so as to extract the last farthing a pound from consumers. The result of this is that the apples have lost flavour and are often on the point of going bad.—Mr. J. RALPH, 35, Meadow-road, Pinner, Middlesex.

TRAVEL IN GREECE

I fancy that a good many people are deterred from visiting Greece, as I very nearly was myself, by fear of the unpleasant conditions they may find in hotels outside Athens. I have just returned from a fairly extensive tour in that country, and I think it only fair to say that, so far as my experience goes, such fear is groundless. In the places and hotels which I visited I uniformly met with a most friendly reception, and found ample and varied food, excellent non-resinous wines and good beer, reasonable charges, and, most important of all, clean beds and adequate sanitary arrangements. Of the extraordinary beauty and interest of the country it is unnecessary to speak, and it seems a pity that non-existent drawbacks should keep visitors away.—Mr. E. G. H. NORTH, Fairway, The Devil's Highway, Wellington College, Berks.

A REGENT'S PARK FOUNTAIN

May one be permitted to offer to Mr. Lansbury the suggestion that the present time seems suitable for the expenditure of a small sum on refurbishing the Indian fountain standing on the height of the Broad Walk in Regent's Park? The faint inscription on the worn brass plate renders it difficult to read that the fountain was given—presumably in the middle of last century—by a Parsee gentleman in gratitude for the security of British rule in India.—Mr. W. P. HEWBY, Gay-street, Pulborough, Sussex.

CAESAR'S INVASION OF BRITAIN

According to the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," the first invasion took place in 55 B.C. If this is so, the year 1 B.C. was the fifty-fourth anniversary, the year 1 A.D. was the fifty-fifth, and the year 1946 (not 1945) will be the bi-millenary.—Mr. W. P. KER, The Malt House, East Horsley, Surrey.

SCENERY ON STAMPS

As it was in the pages of the *Countryman* last month that the suggestion was made that the scenery and wild life of Britain might well find a place on our stamps, may I remind some of your correspondents of two points:—(1) That the stamps of few countries are at such a low level artistically as ours and that a radical change is overdue; (2) that wild life and scenery already appear on the stamps of several great nations?—The EDITOR of the *Countryman*, Idbury, Kingham, Oxon.

WOMEN IN HOLY ORDERS

While fully appreciating the views expressed by Miss E. Grant Robinson, I think we must admit that, with no increase in brain power, the woman of to-day has marvellously increased her ability to use the given amount; and though there is nothing in this wonderful world so wonderful as man at his best, there is a woman's influence in the background. This influence comes insidiously rather than palpably.—Mrs. HOLE, Sunkist, Weybridge.

MOTOR-CARS ON FIRE

The practice of putting the petrol tank immediately behind the engine seems to introduce an unnecessary risk of fire in the event of the car overturning. This is obviated, to a large extent, by the more modern method of placing the petrol tank at the rear of the chassis and bringing the spirit to the carburettor by the vacuum system.—Mr. S. J. B. FLETCHER, Hôtel des Princes, Vichy.

DR. JOHNSON AND MAGDALEN BRIDGE

The heading "Dr. Johnson and Magdalen Bridge" prefixed to the quotation from Boswell's Johnson in your issue of May 3 almost implies that some *Oxford* church was "taken out of the way" in connexion with Magdalen Bridge. Mr. Gwyn is mentioned twice by Boswell—once under the date 1776, in the passage quoted, and again under the date 1759, when he appears to have competed unsuccessfully for the erection of old Blackfriars Bridge. It was apparently at the earlier date that a church was "taken out of the way," or, as Mr. Gwyn seems to imply, the approach to it altered.—Mr. H. CANTERBURY MAULE, The Pyghtle, East Bergholt.

OLD CUSTOMS

Mr. E. G. Box, in his letter printed in your issue of May 6, says that a wait for dinner on train journeys was no longer allowed even in the seventies. I well remember, however, experiencing such a wait at Preston when travelling as a boy of 16 in 1881 from London to the Lakes by L.N.W.R. express.—PROFESSOR CLEMENT C. J. WEBB, Walnut Tree House, Marston, Oxford.

SNOW IN AUGUST

I was interested in Colonel Fawcus's letter in your issue of May 5, but my shooting diary of August, 1894, does not confirm his memory of the weather. My father shot in that year, and in many other years, over the Grinton moors which nearly adjoin Marske. My record is as follows:—

Sunday, Aug. 12.—Strong wind, wet morning, finer at night.
Monday, Aug. 13.—A beautiful but windy day. Shot Low Moor. Bag, 135 brace.
Tuesday, Aug. 14.—A very wet and stormy day. Tremendous gale of wind. No shooting.
Wednesday, Aug. 15.—Rough, windy day with some heavy storms. Shot High Moor. Bag, 70 brace.
Thursday, Aug. 16.—A beautiful day; rather windy. Shot Middle Moor. Bag, 155 brace.
Friday, Aug. 17.—A nice day on the whole, though rather cold and some rain. No shooting.
Saturday, Aug. 18.—A very stormy day with some heavy rain. Shot High Moor. Bag, 60 brace.

—Mr. GERARD CLAY, Weston House, Albury, Surrey.

"FACE THE TRAFFIC"

You have allowed Colonel Mervyn O'Gorman so often to express in your columns his views on the rule of the road that perhaps you will permit me once more to bring forward mine. They are, "Keep to the right so as to face the traffic, whether in a road or in a street. Avoid left-hand pavements." It will be seen that my proposal is for the adoption of the one-way practice in streets. It also has the merit of uniformity, and the additional advantage of greater safety.—SIR ALDERNON LAW, 74, Brook-street, W.1.

LEFT? RIGHT?

If the Government were to alter the rule of the road it would be easier to alter it for vehicles which the police can control than for foot passengers whom they cannot. Every other European nation, I believe, drives by its right.—SIR WILMOT HERRINGHAM, United University Club, S.W.1.

"DEVILUPMENT"

When the Indian wishes to refer to the material progress of his country he calls it "devilupment." Might we not adopt this word to express the doings of a section of the community in the neighbourhood of Hadrian's Wall, Stonehenge, and Glastonbury?—The REV. G. A. A. WRIGHT, East Pennard Rectory, Shepton Mallet.

WINCHELSEA DEFENCES

I write as a regular visitor to Winchelsea of some 14 years' standing, and one who has always wished jealously to guard the great beauty of that ancient town and its purlieus. In the days of my first visit the sea was known to be encroaching, and the coastguard cottages, part of the present bungalow town, were even then condemned as unsafe for habitation. Mr. Ritchie has said that only some 10 per cent. of these dwellings are permanently occupied, and it is obvious that the majority of them are purely holiday resorts erected by owners who fully realized the risk they took. If this is not the case, one would like to know how these people, "in humble circumstances," to quote Mr. Nichols, contrive to find a living near to their homes.—Mr. G. H. RAYNER, 14, Broomhall-road, Broomhall Park, Sheffield.

WHITE MOLES

Recently I walked over to my house on Grasmere, for the first time this year, and I found that my caretaker had been trying to keep down the moles, and had during the last few days caught seven moles, of which four were white and three black. I have never seen a white mole before, though I knew they existed; but the proportion seems very high.—COLONEL HENRY D. OLIVIER, Langdale.

THE BUDGET

It may be apposite to remind your correspondents, who write complaining of the exactions of the Budget, that about 70 years ago the far-seeing Lord Salisbury prophesied that a time would come when "the rich would pay all the taxes and the poor make all the laws."—Mr. O. F. CHRISTIE, Harmer Hyde, Welwyn, Herts.

AT BROOKLANDS on April 21st Captain H. R. S. Birkin driving a 4½-litre Supercharged Bentley broke the existing Lap Record four times at a speed of 135.33 m.p.h. The car was not a specially built racing model but a standard engine and chassis given extra tuning.

This remarkable speed attained on a track built for a maximum of 120 m.p.h. demonstrates the extraordinary safety which has been built into standard Bentley productions.

* * *

"There is not a nation in the world outside Great Britain that has yet produced a touring car that, even with tuning, could put up a performance to equal Captain Birkin's achievement."
"The Daily Express," April 22nd, 1930.

* * *

"The recipe is as follows:—Take a sturdy chassis, install an engine rated at 25 h.p., add a supercharger, fit an open body, wings, and windscreen, and make the complete vehicle have a speed range of from 9 m.p.h. to 103 m.p.h. on top gear. Do all these things and you will have arrived about half-way towards the achievement which the 4½-litre Bentley represents. Only half-way, because you have yet to make your car its equal as regards other important attributes, such as road-holding, gear-changing, steering, and braking. . . ."
"The Motor," April 22nd, 1930.
(On a road-test of a fully equipped car.)

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THE QUEEN IN DEPTFORD

RACHEL McMILLAN COLLEGE

HELPING SLUM CHILDREN

The Queen visited Deptford yesterday to open the Rachel McMillan College (the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lady Astor on November 6, 1929), and afterwards visited the new dwellings built under the council's housing scheme in Watergate-street, where her visit was quite unexpected, being due to the interest which her Majesty took in the account of the new houses given her by the Mayor of Deptford during her tour of the college.

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Mayor of Greenwich, and at the entrance to the college by Lord and Lady Astor, Miss Margaret McMillan, and the Mayor of Deptford. The Mayor of Deptford introduced the governors to the Queen, who then proceeded to the large dining hall, where the opening ceremony took place.

Miss McMILLAN explained the objects of the college, an account of which appeared in *The Times* of April 21. The true founder was, she said, her dear sister Rachel, through whose labours and final sacrifice this college and school were enabled to attain their success. The real object of all the work was nurture. To give proper care to children whose early years were spent under conditions in which health was impossible the open-air schools were formed, and to give this nurture to tens of thousands of other children the Rachel McMillan training college for students in the theory and practice of dealing with young children was founded. The children's school was not in one large building, but housed in a number of self-contained shelters, each shelter consisting of 35 children. For 2s. a week they could feed a child, giving it three meals a day. These schools would become the observation centres of the future for great psychologists and thinkers, and they would prevent many of the illnesses which crowded the hospitals.

THE QUEEN'S TIMELY AID

She thanked the Queen for coming and Lord and Lady Astor for the magnificent gift which made the building of the college possible. She said the Queen had visited them on a previous occasion when things were going badly with the school, and she had come to their aid when they needed it most. She had come there now on the anniversary of her Coronation, and was twice crowned in the hearts of the poorest and most helpless of her subjects.

The QUEEN then declared the college open and wished it every success.

The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK said the dedicatory prayer, and a bouquet was presented to the Queen by the senior students.

LADY ASTOR thanked the Queen for her presence and explained her own connexion with the work. Mrs. Wintringham had got her to come and see the work and when she saw it she realized how absolutely essential it was. They had opened the college that day free of debt. Miss McMillan had told her it would take £10,000, but it had cost £20,000. She had been a very successful beggar and no one had been safe who had come into her house, and she was deeply grateful to that unfortunate man her husband.

TRAINING 80 STUDENTS

The Queen went over the college, which has a pleasant common room, a lecture room, 16 bed-sitting rooms, and 14 cubicles, all of them centrally heated and with bright coloured chints and hangings. There are 50 students already living in the neighbourhood and in the new term there will be accommodation for 80. In the hall there are two very large paintings by John Mansbridge of St. Francis of Assisi, one showing him feeding "his little sisters the birds."

Having gone over the college, the Queen next visited the shelters forming the school for tiny children from two years old which are beside it. Over 10 years ago she visited these shelters, on the occasion of an extension. Yesterday she went among healthy looking youngsters and saw them in groups, with bright pinafores, sitting at small tables with yellow and red china having an excellent tea with some special cake added in honour of her visit, and she saw them at play in their sand pits, and singing, reciting, and dancing, each group of 35 having its own shelter and its own corporate home and play life. Birds and animals, canaries, pigeons, guinea pigs, and rabbits, are kept to teach them kindness to animals, and the gardens are gay with flowers, tall lilies thriving in the gardens. Three meals a day are provided for 340 children, who remain nine hours a day in the school. The Queen had tea in the Rachel McMillan memorial room in the annexe, and then came back to the children to see some of the two-year-olds dancing together.

A SURPRISE VISIT

Then her Majesty drove with Lord and Lady Astor and the Mayor of Deptford to the new blocks of houses, the builder, Mr. Fred Thorne, accompanying the party. The visit not being expected, there was no answer to knocks at several doors, and the Queen said: "Everybody seems out." The Mayor explained that most of the inhabitants of the borough had gone down to Creed-street to greet her coming and going. However, when it was known that the Queen was visiting the blocks, most of the inhabitants reappeared like magic, and the Queen was much amused at one spontaneous remark of a surprised tenant: "Blimey if the Queen isn't the living image of Princess Elizabeth!"

There will be accommodation for about 4,000 people when the scheme is finished. It will take about 10 years before it is finally completed. Watergate-street is one of the old highways. It was the route of the Canterbury pilgrims, and ran north and south in the days of the old wherries.

Among those present at the Rachel McMillan College were Sir George Hume, Sir Frank Dyson (the Astronomer Royal), the Mayor of Battersea, Mrs. Wintringham, Sir John Gilbert, Sir Percy Nunn, and Mr. Morgan Jones.

THE WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY

PURSES RECEIVED BY LADY STRATHMORE

Lady Strathmore, deputizing for the Duchess of York, attended the forty-ninth anniversary festival of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, which was held at Church House, Westminster, yesterday. The hall was crowded, and Lady Strathmore was cheered as she walked down the centre aisle to the platform, where troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides from the society's homes filed past her to music played by the band from the Boys' Farm Home, Standon, Staffordshire.

The chief event of the afternoon was the presentation of over 500 purses of money collected by about 2,000 boys and girls on behalf of the homes. Some 500 children took part in the ceremony, which lasted about an hour, Lady Strathmore receiving each of the purses on behalf of the society. A bouquet was presented to Lady Strathmore by a young girl, who, with her sister, was received into one of the society's homes at 3 years of age when on the point of death from starvation.

The BISHOP of LONDON, in presenting the annual report, said that since the foundation of the society 49 years ago by Prebendary Rudolf 36,000 children had been rescued through its agency and given a better chance in life. The society had 111 homes in England and Wales and three in Canada, and in 1929 it had under its care 4,778 boys and girls, compared with 4,697 in 1928. As the society would celebrate its jubilee in the coming year, he thought that on its record of work it would be justified in making a special appeal for a sum of £50,000 in order to extend its usefulness.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, who presided, said that in view of the wonderful record of the society none of them need feel staggered at the idea of trying to raise a sum of £50,000 in celebration of the jubilee. Such a sum would enable them to extend the work by increasing the training given to the boys and girls, and the means for following them up after they had gone out into the world.

Mrs. SNOWDEN said the pioneer work of men like the great Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Barnardo, and in the present case Prebendary Rudolf appealed to the heart of all people who loved children. The valuable philanthropic work done by good men and women in Britain for many generations had done more to allay discontent and to prevent revolutionary activity than anything that might be mentioned.

LADY BEATRIX WILKINSON, who has been connected with the society for 43 years, said that it was only when one could look back that it was only when one could look back over the last 30 or 40 years that one could appreciate the deep significance of the work that had been done.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL

THE QUEEN TO OPEN NEW BUILDING

The Queen has signified her intention of opening the new Bethlem Hospital at Monks Orchard, Eden Park, Beckenham, on Wednesday, July 9, at 3.15 p.m.

The new hospital at Beckenham is the fourth "Bethlem." The first was on the site now covered by Liverpool-street Station, the second in London Wall, and the third at St. George's Fields, Lambeth, is shortly to give place to the new buildings to be opened by the Queen.

Intimately connected with the piety and religious sentiment of medieval times, Bethlem Hospital is an inheritance from the thirteenth century, having been founded by Simon Fitz-Mary, Alderman and twice Sheriff of the City. In 1247 he founded the Priory of St. Mary Bethlem. In 1346 it came under the protection of the Mayor and Alderman. At the Dissolution the institution, with the other "Royal" Hospitals of Christ's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Bridewell, came into the absolute possession of the City.

The first mention of Bethlem as a lunatic asylum seems to have been in the year 1403. After the Great Fire the Corporation granted a piece of ground for the erection of a new hospital in London Wall for 120 lunatics at a yearly rent of 1s. That building became inadequate, and in 1812 the existing hospital was occupied. The removal to Monks Orchard was made possible by the decision of the Corporation to accept the new site at the old nominal 1s. rental in place of the ground at St. George's Fields, the hospital having the advantage of disposing of the property.

The new hospital stands in grounds of some 200 acres, and the planning has been on the most modern principles after consultation with the Board of Control. The buildings are detached to allow of suitable classification and the housing of patients. In a separate science treatment unit will be pathological, bacteriological, psychological, dental, and electrical departments, and an X-ray department and operating room. Every possible encouragement is to be given to the work of research. There is also a nurses' home and accommodation apart from the hospital buildings for the resident medical staff.

Towards the £120,000 for which the hospital appealed, which was the additional sum necessary after taking into account the sum received for the site in Lambeth, Lord Wakefield, the president, gave £25,000 to defray the cost of the science and treatment unit; Lady Wakefield gave the chapel; and Lady Cooper £5,000 for the recreation hall. Sir Lionel Faudel-Phillips, the treasurer, gave 1,000 guineas to the fund. The foundation-stone of the new hospital was laid in July, 1928, by Prince Arthur of Connaught.

DR. BARNARDO'S WORK FOR THE EMPIRE

TRIBUTE BY LORD CUSHENDUN

LORD CUSHENDUN, presiding yesterday at the annual meeting and concert of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, at the Central Hall, Westminster, said that Barnardo's work conferred an immense benefit on the Empire. More than 30,000 young people had been sent overseas through the organization, chiefly to Australia and Canada, and 98 per cent. had made good. In 1928 199 weddings of Barnardo's girls were reported.

"The one thing which our great Dominions require more than anything else," he added, "is an increment of population of the right character and as far as possible of British blood."

BISHOP TAYLOR-SMITH said the age of 12 and onwards was the age of the soul's awakening, as well as the awakening of the mind and body; it was the impressionable age and it was so important for it was only early piety which could become eminent piety.

LORD DARLINGTON said that the work derived enormous help from the Royal Family, particularly the Duke of York, who was the president.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Jones, of Bournemouth, who was to have spoken, was unable to do so owing to a severe attack of laryngitis.

"YOUTH HOSTELS"

A SOCIAL SERVICE SCHEME

The National Council of Social Service has started a British counterpart to the "youth hostels" movement of Germany. In 20 years that country has been covered with a network of 3,000 hostels in which children and young people may procure a bed at 6d. a night or less, and 4,000,000 nights' lodgings were thus provided last year. The movement has both ministered to the German love of journeying on foot and stimulated it, and first-hand observers have attributed improved standards of health, habits, and taste among the people to its influence.

Recent years have seen a steady increase in the numbers of people who take every opportunity to walk or cycle in rural Britain, but many of them, and especially young people, cannot afford a night's lodging away from home, even of the cheapest kind now open to them in the ordinary way. Something has already been done to meet their need in Scotland, where in the last five years two series of simple hostels, 25 in all, have been opened along the Border and in the Highlands, and local organizations have also been started in Manchester, Merseyside, and Northumberland.

It is to link up these local beginnings and extend them on a national scale that the new movement has been launched, under the provisional name of the British Youth Hostels Association. The chairman of the provisional committee is Mr. Barclay Baron, of Toc H, and anyone interested is asked to write to Mr. E. St. John Catchpool, 18, Bridge-road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

EARLIER HOLIDAYS

CONCESSIONS BY RAILWAY COMPANIES

Although the summer service on the railways does not come into operation fully until July, the companies, in the hope of popularizing earlier holidays, have already begun issuing tourist tickets. A large number of period excursion bookings have also been introduced this month, and during the next few weeks, as holiday traffic increases, extra trains will be run.

The full summer programmes of the four amalgamated railway companies, when introduced in July will be found to contain excursion facilities on much the same scale as last year. The excursion arrangements will, it is hoped, provide for an extension of the interchange of tickets between rail and road so as to enable holiday makers to travel the most interesting part of their journey by road. These arrangements, however, are still under consideration by representatives of the railways and of the road transport undertakings in which they have acquired a financial interest. Local conferences have the subject under discussion, but progress has not been as rapid as was expected. It would seem as if the public will have to wait until next year for the full advantage of combined road and rail travel opened up by the millions of pounds invested by the railway companies in passenger road transport.

PUBLICHOUSES AND CLUBS

A resolution was carried unanimously at the meeting of the National Council of the British Women's Total Abstinence Union at the Friends' House, Euston-road, yesterday, asking that the Government should place the granting of all licences for the sale and supply of liquor under the control of one licensing authority. Mrs. WALTER RUNCIMAN, who moved the resolution, said that she would have clubs put under the same laws and regulations as the publichouses. The clubs might become a real danger in the future. It was much cheaper to start a club than a publichouse, and the police could enter a club only if they had a warrant. The magistrates should have the same powers in dealing with clubs as with publichouses. Mrs. SHILSTON WATKINS, who seconded, said the "bottle shops" in the North were a great danger. A publichouse was closed on January 31 as redundant, and £5,000 compensation was paid to the holder of the licence. Soon afterwards the same premises were opened as a social club, with the same people in charge. A further resolution asked that there should be no sale of land in advance to persons in the liquor trade in new housing areas, as it prejudged the case for a licence before the will of the residents was known. All the office-bearers were re-elected except Lady Lawson, the vice-president, who retired. Lady Horsley was chosen to fill her place.

VOLUNTARY HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS

OPPORTUNITIES UNDER NEW BILL

A conference of voluntary housing associations, convened by the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, was held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant to discuss the new Housing Bill with particular reference to voluntary housing associations. Captain R. L. Reiss, who presided, said that under the Bill there were in various directions increased openings for the activities of public utility societies provided that the local authority was sympathetic and was prepared to exercise the optional powers given.

Mr. B. S. TOWNROE said the voluntary housing movement, which had already supplied over 25,000 new houses, presented an invaluable machine to any Government. Several members of the Labour Government had already referred to the Bill as a new war upon the slums. Adopting this military metaphor, he would describe the Bill as the opening of the new offensive in the protracted campaign against bad housing which started nearly a century ago. The officials in Whitehall were like the staff officers at G.H.Q., but the burden of the attack on the slums would fall upon the first line troops—members of local authorities and of voluntary societies, and their officials. The Bill indicated that there were three lines of trenches to be taken, clearance areas, improvement areas and individual houses. Public utility societies were rather in the position of the Territorial Army in 1914. They were not admitted into the complete fellowship of the Regular Army—the permanent officials and local authorities. If the movement was to become of even greater value to the State the societies must be given more complete and sympathetic recognition. The English Bill was a step forward but the Scottish Bill omitted voluntary societies. It was not certain that local authorities would give a rate subsidy of £3 15s. to societies. There was a lack of co-operation in dealing with overcrowding, and it was possible that more use could be made of the societies. In Greater London voluntary societies now controlled over 14,000 dwellings built before the War and over 4,000 post-War dwellings. All Governments should be pressed to recognize these volunteers, helping them to obtain cheap capital and cooperating in finding alternative accommodation for overcrowded families.

The need for closer cooperation between housing authorities and public utility societies was urged in the discussion that followed. Mr. SPEAK (Shrewsbury) suggested that the constitution of local housing committees would be improved if power was given to co-opt members. DR. WOOD (Cambridge) thought that successful results might be secured by co-opting members of local authorities on the governing bodies of public utility societies. Mr. JUDD (Sevenoaks) proposed that local housing committees should be persuaded to enter into conference with representatives of public utility societies. Mr. COLLINS (Southampton) said that merely to give optional power to local authorities to pass on the grant to public utility societies was not sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that it would be very difficult to get members of Parliament to vote for an amendment giving power to a Minister to override a local authority.

A number of questions were asked about the interpretation of the Bill and several technical points were raised. A resolution was agreed to appointing a committee to consider amendments in the light of the discussion, and, after the Bill had passed into law, to ask the Ministry of Health to give official guidance on points raised.

BIRMINGHAM AND BLOCKS OF FLATS

Welcoming a Housing and Town Planning Conference of local authorities in the West Midlands at Birmingham yesterday, the LORD MAYOR of BIRMINGHAM (Alderman M. L. Lancaster) said that, although nearly 30,000 houses had already been built in the city, and they were building at the rate of between 5,000 and 6,000 a year, it would be some years before the shortage was overtaken.

Mr. JOHN G. MARTIN, secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, reviewing the general housing situation, said the number of houses of all classes and types erected in England and Wales between 1919 and the end of March last, with and without State assistance, was upwards of 1,463,000.

SCENE IN COMMONS LOBBY

"HUNGER MARCHER" BOUND OVER

DANIEL SHIELDS GILLIES, 27, a labourer, of Mill-street, Greenock, Scotland, one of the 14 "hunger marchers" who created a scene at the House of Commons on Tuesday evening by trying to force their way into the Central Hall, appeared on remand, before Sir Chartres Biron at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, charged with assaulting Police-sergeant Gorman. It was alleged that, when seized by the police officer, Gillies kicked him on the leg.

Sergeant Gorman, in cross-examination, agreed with Gillies that he led the "rush" at the entrance to the Central Hall. There was a scuffle, he said, between a number of policemen and the "hunger marchers."

Gillies suggested that it was one of the other men who accidentally kicked the officer, but Sergeant Gorman insisted that he had not made any mistake.

Detective-sergeant Pearson, of the Special Branch, gave corroborative evidence, and said that permission had to be obtained from the Serjeant-at-Arms before Gillies could be charged.

SIR CHARTRES BIRON.—Why do you suggest that that was necessary?

Sergeant Pearson.—It is one of the rules of the House, I understand.

The case was put back for the attendance of the inspector who took the charge.

The inspector in charge of Cannon-row police station said that when charged Gillies remarked, "I am sorry. I don't usually kick."

SIR CHARTRES BIRON said that the kick might have been done accidentally in the course of the scrimmage. But it was preeminently clear that Gillies, if not the leader, was largely responsible for conduct of a most disorderly character in the House of Commons which could not be tolerated, and he bound him over to keep the peace for 12 months.

SISTER'S POSE AS BROTHER'S WIFE

REVELATION AT SOUTHEND INQUEST

A woman's confession, roughly scribbled on a piece of newspaper, that she and her brother had posed for years as husband and wife, but had not lived as man and wife, was read at the inquest at Southend last night on the body of LOUISA THOMAS, 54, of Oban-road, Barking, who was found drowned in Prittle Brook in Priory Park, Southend.

Mrs. Ellen Scott, a greengrocer's wife, of Oban-road, Barking, a neighbour, said that a Mr. Thomas, whom she had always known as the dead woman's husband, died last Friday. Miss Thomas told her that Mr. Thomas had died without leaving a will. She said she had relatives in New Zealand and a cousin in Hampshire. The funeral was to take place to-day (Friday). The woman was 11 years older than Mr. Thomas.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Stevens, another neighbour, said that Miss Thomas, after Mr. Thomas's death, said to her, "I have never done anything wrong, but the only thing is I have let the neighbours call me 'Mrs.'" She said that Mr. Thomas was her brother," continued Mrs. Stevens, "but she had promised to look after him until he died, and they had posed as husband and wife. She was afraid the neighbours would talk now."

The CORONER read a note roughly pencilled on a piece of newspaper found in Miss Thomas's handbag. It said: "M. L. N. Thomas, of 19, Oban-road, Barking, do declare that my brother and I have not lived as man and wife. I kept house for him but I did wrong by deceiving the neighbours. They thought I was his wife, but I kept the secret. Please sell the home up for the Barking Hospital and Dr. Barnardo's Homes, except £50 please give to Mrs. Stevens. This is my wish, M. L. N. Thomas."

The CORONER adjourned the inquest until Monday evening next, pending the result of the investigations of the Metropolitan police.

R.A.F. "GROVES MEMORIAL" PRIZES

The Air Ministry announces that the "R.M. Groves" Memorial Essay Prizes for 1930 have been awarded to the following officers:—1st Prize, Wing Commander B. E. Smythies, D.F.C.; 2nd Prize, Squadron-Leader R. P. M. Whitham, M.C.; 3rd Prize, Flight-Lieutenant F. A. Skoulding.

FILMS AND THE EMPIRE

NEED OF BRITISH PRODUCTIONS

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The work of the British Empire Film Institute in encouraging the production of British films which portray British life, history, and ideals was commended at a meeting at the Mansion House yesterday. It is desired to place the institute on a sound financial basis in order that its work may be maintained and extended. A sum of £10,000 is required to clear off existing liabilities, to maintain the institute's educational work, and to provide more adequate accommodation in central London for the national library and central information Bureau.

The LORD MAYOR, who presided, said the film industry was becoming one of the most important industries in the world. It was estimated that about 250,000,000 persons attended cinemas weekly. The influence of the film was penetrating the world, not merely as a form of entertainment, but as a most potent factor in promoting trade and in moulding public opinion. America had long since recognized the value of the film as a trade magnet. In the British Empire there were some 8,200 cinemas largely dependent for their supply on American films; indeed, in some cases the percentage had been as high as 90, and it was somewhat startling to realize that the Empire had allowed its varied territories to be flooded with and its varied races taught by films showing foreign ideals and codes of morals. The time had arrived for British ideals, culture, and trade to be fostered through the medium of the films. The industry was undergoing vast changes, and England should prepare to meet them and aim at nothing less than winning a powerful position in the world's film industry.

The following resolution was submitted and unanimously passed:—

That this meeting deplores the predominance of foreign films on the cinema screens of the Empire and is of the opinion that the continued presentation of such films is injurious to the propaganda of British ideals and the expansion of British trade. It heartily commends the work that is being done by the British Empire Film Institute, and in particular its efforts to encourage and facilitate the presentation of a larger number of representative British films on Empire screens, films indicative of the character, culture, and commercial supremacy of our vast Imperial Possessions and providing a great contributory factor to the trading potentialities of the Empire, and it cordially supports the appeal for the necessary funds to carry on its work for the Empire.

AN "INFERIORITY COMPLEX"

The DEAN of ST. PAUL'S, moving the resolution, said there was not the smallest anti-American feeling in their minds. They all had a great admiration for the United States, and wished that in every way the two nations should be brought into cordial relations and cooperation; but many of them felt that the civilization of that great Republic was not represented quite at its best in the American film, and thought we ought to do better ourselves. We were at present suffering from what the psycho-analyst called an "inferiority complex." It was a very good thing to be humble and willing to learn from other people, but he thought we were a little inclined to disparage ourselves and to forget that we represented one of the oldest and foremost civilizations of the world, that we had our own customs, traditions, and national character, and our own language, which we wished to perpetuate, and of which we had some reason to be proud. It was specially unfortunate that from many films produced in the Empire Indians and other subjects of the Crown should get a false impression of our manner of living. We ought to remember that we had inherited a very glorious and magnificent Empire, and we did want to educate our own people and fellow-citizens in an appreciation of how much there was of interest and of power in India, the Dominions, and the Empire generally. In that way the film industry might have a very valuable, patriotic, and educative influence. The British film industry might aim quite safely at a rather higher level of production than that of the average American film. He commended what the British Broadcasting Corporation were doing in providing lectures on educational subjects.

Mr. H. SNELL, M.P., said the film reached more people than any other medium. It caught life in the act of living, and its power for good or for evil was probably the greatest of anything we had. We desired our own culture to reach our own people. At present foreign films were rather imposed on our civilization to an extent which confused the ordinary person as to what was really normal and what was not. There was no country that had a more magnificent studio in which to work than we had. Everywhere in the kingdom there were opportunities for the display of the very core and centre of our civilization; and the people of the Dominions were hungering for films of that kind. He referred to the great responsibility we had with regard to the Crown Colonies, and suggested that many of the films now distributed were not of the character that ought to be exhibited to peoples for whom we had a special responsibility.

POSITION IN INDIA

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE, High Commissioner for India, referred to the great social and educational influence which was being exercised by the film industry in India. There was already a very flourishing industry in India, he said, and probably as many feet in films were manufactured in India as in this country every year. Practically all the British films that were available were imported into India and shown in the cinemas there. British films had a preference in his country, where the people were naturally interested in the interests, culture, and history of England. The real difficulty in India was that most of the people lived in villages. It did not pay to build a cinema in a town of less than 50,000 inhabitants, and the total number of cinemas in India was only about 400. The Indian Government was fully alive to the importance of the educational aspect of the film industry and the various governments had had films manufactured for display in towns and villages with a view to instruction in such matters as health propaganda, sanitation, and the development of agriculture. In addition the State railways provided films of travel in India. Education in every way was necessary in India, and they felt that the film industry ought to be utilized for this purpose. They hoped that more British films of the right character would be manufactured and sent out to India.

LORD ASKWITH emphasized the importance of recording events and handing them down to future generations. A museum for films had been established by the British Empire Film Institute, and it needed to be properly housed.

Mr. HOLFORD KNIGHT, K.C., M.P., suggested that some of the City companies who had educational trusts might be prevailed upon to assist in stimulating the work of the Film Institute.

The appeal was further supported by CAPTAIN VICTOR CAZALET, M.P., SIR JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN, M.P., Mr. H. BRUCE WOOLFE, Mr. ARTHUR DENT, SIR HARRY FOSTER, and MAJOR F. J. NEY.

LACE-WORKERS AND SAFEGUARDING

PROTEST AGAINST WITHDRAWAL OF DUTIES

A mass meeting of lace-workers of Nottingham and other centres of the industry against the Government's decision to repeal the safeguarding duties will be held at the Albert Hall, Nottingham, to-night.

Lace-workers from Nuneaton and surrounding districts will be brought by motor-coaches to Nottingham to join a procession which will proceed, by a circuitous route, to the Albert Hall. Mr. Walter Wesson, the Lord Mayor of Nottingham, who is a Socialist, will preside at the meeting, and it is expected that Mr. A. Hayday, the Labour member for Nottingham West, will also be on the platform.

The meeting has been convened by the lace-workers themselves, and only lace-workers will speak. A resolution will be moved appealing to the Government not to remove the safeguarding duties, and asking for a deputation to be received.

WESLEYAN METHODIST COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

The Wesleyan Methodist new training college for women, at Belmont, Parkside, Wimbledon Common, which was for a long time the property of the Dukes of Orleans, was formally opened on Wednesday afternoon by the President of the Wesleyan Conference, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Lofthouse. The college was formerly carried on at Battersea for 55 years, but the buildings became totally unsuitable for the work, and it was removed to Dover until Belmont House had been made ready. Mr. WALTER RUNCIMAN, M.P., treasurer of the Wesleyan Educational Committee, presided.

PLIGHT OF WOOD-CARVERS

CRAFT WANING THROUGH NEW FASHIONS

A letter was published in *The Times* yesterday which contained an appeal to manufacturers from employers' and operatives' organizations in the London furnishing trades to consider the propriety of introducing wood-carving into any suitable schemes on which they were engaged. It is hoped that the appeal will save an ancient craft from the gradual extinction with which it appears to be threatened.

The wood-carvers are already a comparatively small body. In the London district about 400 of them are organized within a trade union. Their skill is applied not only to furniture but to architectural and ecclesiastical work. The demand for the application of their craft has been reduced by changes of fashion and to some extent by what could be called a mechanization of decoration. Modern treatment of interiors and twentieth-century styles of furniture seldom call for the carver's art, but there is also some imitation of carving in a special form of plaster which can be moulded and coloured to look like oak or mahogany. Machines can also be used to produce a flat type of mechanical carving which is far from effective, but could deceive the uninformed purchaser as to the method of its production.

It is very undesirable that the carver's craft should be lost to the country. The effect of changes of demand may be seen in another branch of the cabinet-making trade. Very little gilded work is now done, and it is stated that the average age of the gilder in the industry is about 60. If ever the fashion for gilded furnishing revived it would be necessary to turn to France for the needed workers. The decline in the employment of specialized craftsmen stops the flow of youth to their ranks.

Apart from a general decline in the use of carving the workers are faced with the insistence of some people that good carving cannot be done by Englishmen. This is stoutly denied in the trade, and it is stated that the constructional part of English work is definitely superior to any that is imported. Under the Merchandise Marks Act every piece of furniture that comes into Great Britain is supposed to be labelled with the country of its origin, but labels, it is contended, are frequently "lost," and inferior foreign furniture is sold as British, and eventually criticized as British.

In some trades, by a change or alteration of machinery, new avenues of employment have been found for workers displaced by the evolutions of fashion. The difference between these cases and that of the threatened wood-carvers is that the carver is a craftsman, and if he is not required for the work in which he has been trained, an old and honourable craft may die out in the course of a generation.

EMPIRE FAIR AND BALL

LORD JELLICOE'S APPEAL

Lord Jellicoe, in a letter to the Press, writes to enlist public interest in the Empire Fair at the Royal Albert Hall, May 21-24, and in the Empire Ball, also at the Albert Hall, on May 26, both of which are being organized by the British Legion in conjunction with the British Empire Service League. He states:—

"These two functions have been arranged with threefold objects: (1) to further the Empire movement; (2) to give wider publicity to the excellent craftsmanship of War-disabled ex-Service men; and (3) to raise funds for the British Legion, with special reference to its work in migrating ex-Service men within the Empire. I feel sure that the first two objects will appeal to all; as regards the third, I earnestly hope that the financial result may be very satisfactory, and I take the opportunity of impressing upon those who regularly support our appeal for funds that this Empire Fair is not an additional appeal inasmuch as it will replace what we normally make on August 4, and which this year will be eliminated."

Lord Jellicoe adds that support may be given by sending gifts for sale at the Empire Fair, or donations to the Fair Fund, to Captain W. G. Willcox, the Organizing Secretary, British Legion Appeal Department, at 18, South-street, Park-lane, W.1; by visiting the Fair and making purchases; or by taking tickets (30s. each, including supper) for the Empire Ball, which the Prince of Wales has promised to attend.

BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement announces in to-day's issue the publication of its annual British Empire Products Number on Empire Day, May 24.

The Number will form an up-to-date survey of the Empire's resources. Authoritative articles on the raw materials and individual units of the Empire will appear, and, in addition, such important general questions as research, marketing, finance, and commercial intelligence will be examined by distinguished contributors, who include Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies, Lord Olivier, formerly Secretary of State for India, Sir Algernon Aspinall, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. Henry Bond, Mr. Norton Breton, Mr. G. J. S. Broomhall, Sir Edward Crowe, Mr. Harry Dawson, Major Walter Elliot, Mr. F. S. Joelson, Sir Edgar Jones, Mr. H. M. Langton, Mr. A. de V. Leigh, Mr. Guy Locock, Mr. F. L. McDougall, Mr. John A. Todd, Mr. Frank Travers, and many others. The Number, which will be bound in a coloured cover and fully illustrated, will be included free with each copy of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* of May 24.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

YORKSHIRE COAL TRADE

SUBSIDY HOPES NOT REALIZED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, MAY 8

The hope that an improvement in the fortunes of the Yorkshire coal trade would come with the increase of the subsidy on exported coal from 1s. 6d. to 3s. has not been realized. A temporary fillip was given when, with the direct aid of the subsidy, several substantial foreign orders were received, two of them being for 95,000 tons each. The monthly ascertainment on which the miners' wages are based went steadily up and a period of comparative prosperity appeared certain.

The ascertainment went above the minimum in two successive months, but just when the owners had cancelled the huge amount accumulated through their having to make up wages over a period of 30 months, trade began to fall off and another deficiency was recorded.

A well-known Yorkshire exporter told me to-day that there had also been an increase in coal output in every country, and foreign competitors, like British exporters, did not know where to place their coal. Even with the assistance of a substantial subsidy Yorkshire is being undercut by other areas not enjoying a subsidy. He said that the Northumberland coalfields had the advantage of cheaper transport to the ports, paying 1s. 6d. a ton, while it cost Yorkshire exporters from 4s. to 5s. He believed they were losing on their cut prices, but the surplus stocks had to be got rid of somehow. The textile dispute had seriously curtailed consumption.

PITS CLOSING IN DURHAM

Twelve hundred men and boys at Chilton Colliery, Durham, have received notice to terminate employment on May 10, the local miners' lodge having been told by the owners, Messrs. Pease and Partners, that the pit must close for the present owing to trade depression. The owners hope, however, that work will be resumed in August, and have officially denied that the property is to change hands. The colliery is one of the largest in the district. Last week-end Newfield Drift was closed and 500 men were thrown out of work, while 80 men at the Newfield by-product plant are under notice.

A FLYING WEEK-END

One of the few occasions on which an air trip in a comfortable liner can be made of the length of England will occur on Saturday, May 24, when an air pageant is being held at Glasgow. For this event Imperial Airways are sending North one of their Silver Wing Argosy aircraft, the type carrying a buffet and steward, and seats can be booked at £5 single or £10 return for the trip to Glasgow on the Friday, the return being made on Tuesday, May 27.

News in Brief

Sixteen cows perished in a fire at a farm at Lochside, near Lossiemouth, yesterday.

A postcard posted by Miss Barber, of Fulwood-road, Sheffield, in Bangor when she was on holiday in 1909, has just arrived in Sheffield, 21 years late.

Six persons were slightly injured yesterday when a tramcar and an L.G.O.C. omnibus came into collision at the corner of New North-road and Bemerton-street, Islington.

The annual inspection of the Legion of Frontiersmen will take place on Horse Guards' Parade at noon on Sunday. The inspecting officer will be Major-General Lord Loch.

The Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George Hall, M.P., has appointed Mr. A. S. Le Maitre to be his private secretary in place of Mr. H. N. Morrison, who has been promoted to principal.

Fire caused much damage at a timber yard beside the Southern Railway at Swanley Junction, Kent, early yesterday. The railway lines were closed and traffic on a main road disorganized.

The Winchester (E.901), the second of the Southern Railway's new express passenger engines, which are being named after public schools, is now in service, and will be on view at Winchester to-day and to-morrow.

At Eastbourne yesterday Michael Downey, 36, was remanded for eight days on the charge of wounding his wife with intent to murder her. He was alleged to have inflicted three cuts on the woman's face with a razor.

Sidney James, the 13-months-old son of Private Thomas Leadbetter, 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, Shorncliffe, fell 30ft. from a bedroom window at Church-road, Cheriton, near Folkestone, and suffered only a few bruises.

Three civic receptions are being accorded to the British Poster Advertising Association during its annual conference this year, which takes place at Harrogate on June 2, 3, and 4. These will be at York, Harrogate, and Ripon on successive days.

Sir Julien Cahn has accepted the chairmanship of the National Birthday Trust Fund (for the extension of maternity services). He will have the cooperation of Lady George Cholmondeley, the founder of the fund, and Lord Strathcona as vice-chairmen.

While riding a bicycle at Streatham yesterday Joseph Spearing, of Everlite-avenue, Norbury, a carpenter, collapsed, and died as he was being taken to hospital. He was an old servant at Buckingham Palace, and on Tuesday received one of the long-service medals given on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the King's Accession.

At the first council meeting of the newly-formed Federation of Ratepayers and Kindred Associations of Surrey, held on Wednesday evening, Mr. J. Hugh Edwards, of Purley, was appointed chairman, Sir John Cameron and Mr. G. Wilkinson, of Dorking, vice-chairmen, Mr. R. H. L. Lee, of Croydon, hon. treasurer, and Mr. Edward J. Pearson, of Caterham, hon. secretary.

Robert Moreau Desvignes, 24, fitter, of St. Mary's-grove, Richmond, was sentenced by the Ealing magistrates yesterday to 10 months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing a motor-car which had been recently presented to the Rev. A. C. Buckell, vicar of St. Saviour's Church, Ealing, by his congregation, for altering the licence and number plates of the car, and for being in possession of a revolver and ammunition without a certificate.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Members and prospective members of the National Sporting Club and all others interested in the scheme for establishing the club in its proposed new Mayfair home are invited to apply for further particulars. (p. 1)

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for switchgear for Shanan Power House, including delivery and erection at site. (p. 1)

A communication is invited from the next-of-kin of Charles James Dunmock, of London or Bournville, who left about 40 years ago for Brazil. (p. 1)

A benefactor to buy and name a new operating table at Moorfields Eye Hospital is wanted. (p. 1)

A GREAT NEW
'SILVER EAGLE'
ALVIS

ALVIS, creators of world-famous fine car masterpieces, pioneers of revolutionary developments in automobile design, have achieved a sensational triumph in a *NEW* "Silver Eagle."

Eclipsing even its illustrious predecessor, this new standard model embodies fundamental improvements. Chief among these are a wider and lower chassis, full five-seater accommodation, lower centre of gravity, new radiator design with thermostatic control and superlative chromium plating, and luxurious ultra-modern coachwork.

Providing still more power, silkier running, greater beauty of line, this magnificent *NEW* Alvis "Silver Eagle" stands supreme.

There are 150 leading Agents throughout London and the Provinces who will be delighted to demonstrate "Silver Eagle" superiority, or if you prefer, we will gladly arrange for one of our factory representatives to visit you personally.

SILVER EAGLE

ALVIS CAR & ENGINEERING CO., LTD., COVENTRY

London Distributors: Henlys Ltd., Devonshire House, Piccadilly.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

IF ENTHUSIASM IS GOLD—AND IT IS

By CALLISTHENES

In this House we applaud enthusiasm. We cherish it, for we believe it can "conquer the world."

We also praise it, and we have sometimes come across people who do not praise it. "Enthusiasm," they will say, "does not last." That, they imply, is final condemnation. In this we differ from them.

It is, of course, a thing to be regretted that enthusiasm will sometimes fail. It is one of the fallibilities inherent in human nature for which everyone who knows the world will make allowance. But to condemn all enthusiasm because enthusiasm sometimes fails is to be blind to the forces which have made art and science and commerce and to be wasteful of human energy.

If enthusiasm is gold, and we believe it is, then every grain of it is to be cherished.

There are men whose life has been a succession of enthusiasms—but each one of them has had the force of dynamite. Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci both had enthusiasms which failed so that we can look upon a list of half-finished works. But what cataclysmic force was in their enthusiasms while they lasted and how exultantly we can look upon their finished works!

Fortunate is the man who can keep an enthusiasm unweakened from youth to age. He must go far since all his efforts are towards one goal. He must be happy since there is no happiness like enthusiasm.

But an enthusiasm which lasts only a week is better than none. A man aglow with enthusiasm may do much in seven days. He might evolve a great invention or win a battle or conceive an improvement in his business which will set it on the way to prosperity.

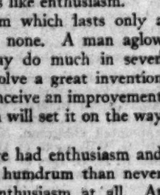
It is better to have had enthusiasm and slipped back to the humdrum than never to have had any enthusiasm at all. At least the man will know what real life is. He will have felt the thrill of having his faculties at the stretch and know thereafter that every lesser kind of effort is unsatisfying.

In this House we naturally have many men and women of strong and enduring enthusiasm who love their work and find their happiness in bringing it ever nearer the goal of perfection. That is one of our strengths. But we look with disrespect on no enthusiasm. The ardour of the youth just joined has, we know, the authentic creative force. We would not dispense with one moment of it. We cherish it and build it up to constancy and power.

For we know that enthusiasm is the gold of human life and effort. We seek it eagerly and value it to the utmost, for we know that without it there could have been no riches in our experience, no riches in our achievement.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Have your Route to INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON



Mapped out by Experts

Men familiar through personal experience with conditions in the East will tell you the best means of reaching your destination, and give advice as to equipment, sight-seeing, etc. They will book your passage and arrange for every detail of travel in advance. It is advisable to book as far ahead as possible for Eastern journeys. When you book at Cook's you have the advantage of the free service of their overseas branches.

A select escorted party, touring India and Ceylon, leaves London on December 6th.

Send for Programme.

Lee commission vouchers accepted.

Sailings and fares lists on application to

COOK'S INDIA WAGONS-LITS WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE

"The Temple of Travel."

Berkeley Street, London, W.1, and 300 Offices.

CAMBRIDGE FRENCH SOCIETY

"LES FEMMES SAVANTES"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 8

The productions of the Cambridge University French Society in recent years have set a high standard of accomplishment. Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes*, the society's choice of play for this year, the first performance of which was given to-night at the A.D.C. Theatre, would also be remarkable, if for no other reason than that it is being acted in ancient and modern dress on different nights. This is the first time that Molière has been performed in modern dress either here or abroad.

To-night's performance was given in the olden costume and was a strikingly accomplished production, based upon the traditions of the Comédie Française. The play was happily cast and, seeing the general level was high, it is hard to single out special performers for praise. Mention must, however, be made of Miss Camille Prior, who is known already for her speaking of French verse for the B.B.C., and who acted the part of Bélise with subtlety and charm, and of M. Marius Goring, who played Trissotin, the high-brow poet. His sense of the stage was remarkably mature. M. Léon Chouville as Vadius, the scholar, and M. Louis de Glehn as Chrysale were also excellent. M. Donald Bèves, the producer, is to be congratulated on a most lively and efficient piece of work. The society will perform the play in modern dress to-morrow night and also on Saturday evening.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

Recitals of the Week will be found on page 18

Entertainments

PASSION PLAY AT OBERAMMERGAU

FIRST PERFORMANCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OBERAMMERGAU, MAY 8

The opening performance of the Passion Play was given this morning. Some 1,500 newspaper correspondents, including some from the farthest quarters of the world, were present, but by far the greater part of the audience consisted of the general public. Every seat in the theatre was occupied, and some hundreds of persons could only secure standing room in the aisles. Rain, which began last night, fell unceasingly during the whole day, and the players were severely handicapped. For the greater part of the time they were compelled to act and sometimes to stand singing on the main stage completely exposed to a heavy drenching rain which spattered and plashed on the stone flags beneath their feet. The audience was equally at the mercy of the downpour.

Worst of all, the pitter-patter of the rain on the wooden roof of the theatre and on the flags of the main stage rendered many lines almost inaudible, and took away from the full effect of some of the clearest and loudest utterances of the actors. In spite of these setbacks, however, the players went steadily forward with the play. They were wet, they were cold, the noise of the rain was an increasing distraction, but they played with unflagging energy and conscientiousness, and if they experienced any inward discouragement they succeeded in hiding every trace of it from the audience.

The scenery, costumes, and the complete production were of a remarkably high order. Herr Johann Georg Lang has evidently studied the work of the Reinhardt and the modern German school of producers to good effect. Some of the Old Testament tableaux were perfect in their colour schemes and the posing of the figures; such scenes of the Life of Christ as the Last Supper, the Garden of Gethsemane, and the crowd before the House of Pilate were masterpieces of the producer's art. The acting cannot be judged from the ordinary standpoint. As amateur acting it ranks very high, but several of the lesser speaking parts could have been improved by a measure of professional training, especially in voice production.

THE LEADING ROLE

On the other hand, Herr Alois Lang's interpretation of the leading role can hardly be praised too highly. Though lacking the full majesty of feature of his predecessor, Herr Anton Lang, the new Christ, has an imposing face and figure and a speaking voice of extraordinary range. Less intense, it is said, than the former Christ, he conveys a most convincing impression of patient endurance combined with a great reserve of moral force. His voice, stern in rebuke and of a sweet but clear softness in grief and tribulation, is admirably suited to his interpretation of the Saviour, which also in gesture and action is almost faultless.

After Herr Lang's the best acting voice is that of Pilate (Herr Melchior Breitster). Herr Hugo Rutz as Caiaphas was convincing, if a trifle declamatory. Herr Guido Mayr, in a repetition of his 1922 role, gave powerful expression to the remorse and despair of Judas. Anni Rutz played the difficult part of Mary with great tenderness, and Hansi Preisinger as Magdalene scored a distinct success. Herr Peter Rendl as Peter deserves special mention, and also Herr Anton Lang as prologist. Some of the finest features of the play are the splendid crowd scenes. In these hundreds of peasants brought up in a religious tradition, understanding and believing what they act, are able to produce a general effect so vivid and convincing that it could never be achieved by a professional "crowd."

The Passion Play, however, is not to be judged by ordinary dramatic standards, and when all is said and done the play is highly impressive. In spite of the rain and the cold (there was new snow on the mountains near Oberammergau this morning) thousands of persons remained intensely interested for two spells of four hours each. That this should be the case is an adequate proof that the play still possesses all its old power and charm.

Accommodation has been booked here for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his family for August 3.

SOUND FILMS OF OPERAS

A NEW GERMAN VENTURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 7

A controlling interest in the Terra A.G., a leading film-producing company, has been acquired by a syndicate headed by Professor Max Reinhardt and Herr Curtis Melnitz, until lately European director of United Artists.

This is understood to be the first step towards the formation of a group under the artistic leadership of Professor Reinhardt, which will make European films with European actors, artists, and producers—a European "United Artists." Professor Reinhardt had previously contracted with Herr Melnitz to produce a sound film in three languages based on *La Vie Parisienne* of Offenbach. This is to be the basis of the new venture, and the Terra organization is apparently to be the instrument used.

The project has attracted interest in view of the artistic talent associated with it. Apart from Professor Reinhardt and Herr Melnitz, Herr Raimund von Hofmannsthal, the son of Hugo von Hofmannsthal, and Herr Tietjen, Intendant-General of the Prussian State Theatres, are to be on the board.

Herr Tietjen's cooperation suggests that the translation into sound films of the operas produced at the State theatres is to be another branch of the syndicate's activities.

THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT

NEW ITEMS IN THE PROGRAMME

The Royal Tournament, which opens at Olympia on May 29, will have all the old and popular features, with a number of new items. The latter consist of a combined display by the various arms, fencing by the Army Physical Training Staff, a performance by the pipers and drummers of the Scots Guards, and a review from the history of The Royal Fusiliers.

The following units have been detailed to take part in the tournament:—H.M.S. Excellent, H.M.S. Victory, H.M.S. Pembroke, H.M.S. Vivid, Physical and Recreational Training School, R.N., the Royal Marines, "J" Battery, R.H.A., 3rd Carabiniers, the Equitation School, 17th/21st Lancers, 7th Light Battery, R.A., 17th Field Company, R.E., Light Tank Company, 5th Royal Tank Corps, the Scots Guards, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment, Army Physical Training Staff, and the Royal Air Force Depôt.

There will be 12 displays, in addition to jumping and the skill at arms competitions. The fencing display will be given by 60 warrant and non-commissioned officers who have undergone a fencing course at the Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot. Opening with the Grand Salute, it will consist of foil and sabre training exercises, and Highland sword dancing, which is an excellent form of training for fencers.

THE PLAYHOUSE

"DISHONOURED LADY"

BY MARGARET AYER BARNES AND EDWARD SHELDON.

Madeleine Carr	FAY COMPTON
Richard Wadsworth	HARTLEY POWER
Rufus Cary	C. V. FRANCE
Robert Brennan	NIGEL BRUCE
Jose Moreno	HAROLD HUTH
The Marquis of Farnborough	GEORGE CURZON
Rosie Walsh	ANNETTE BENSON

Much used to depend in a play of this kind upon the extent to which the heroine engaged our sympathies. The young lady, who is about to marry a marquis, is blackmailed by a former lover and kills him. To be moved by this situation the audiences of yesterday would have had to be persuaded that the woman's case was really desperate, that from her point of view there was no other way out; and to be moved at all deeply we should have had to be persuaded that she was a woman capable of a love worth the price she was forced to pay for it. But the heroine who would be in the mode to-day must take a perverted pleasure in having been born without the hope of redemption. Madeleine is bad to the core, she knows that she is bad to the core, and in the end even her most devoted admirer passes sadly but bravely out of her life, leaving her to her badness. More subtle psychology perhaps, but it is apt to take the edge off melodrama.

Madeleine is of an amorous temperament, inherited, as she explains, from her mother. She gives herself to Jose, a half-caste cabaret dancer, whose primitive methods of wooing women find irresistible. She is then thrown into contact with a handsome young marquis, an idealist and a sportsman. She is slow to accept him, because she really loves him. But even after hearing from her own lips how bad she is, and how bad her mother was, the gallant young Marquis continues his suit and is accepted. Jose is very angry when he hears of her engagement. In his own queer way he loves her. He appears in her drawing room, slaps her face, and commands her to visit his apartment that night. Slipping a bottle of strychnine into her reticule she goes. Once there, she yields to his caresses, and then, hating herself for her weakness, poisons the coffee. Jose dies slowly and painfully before her eyes. The spectacle frightens her a little, but she is not really distressed, and our sympathies, which will be doing something, go out to the dreadfully writhing Jose.

The consequences are exciting melodrama, and she remains an unsympathetic character until the end, when we are bidden to admire the firmness with which she tells the faithful Marquis everything for which she hates herself. It is too much for the Marquis, and he takes his leave. Miss Fay Compton plays the ungrateful part with her usual accomplishment; Mr. Harold Huth is extremely successful as the half-caste lover who woos with blows and arm-twistings. In the rest of an admirable cast Mr. Hartley Power's friendly detective and Mr. George Curzon's Marquis distinguish themselves. The pace of the production is sometimes too slow for drama so tenuous, but in most other respects the play is well produced.

OXFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL

A BACH CONCERT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, MAY 8

The charm of this festival is its variety, though choral singing naturally predominates. Last night we had a different kind of concert consisting of vocal and instrumental works of Bach conducted by Mr. Reginald Jacques (Queen's). For many years there has been a cult of Bach in Oxford, so that this concert proved to be the most enthusiastic and, from the audience's point of view, the most successful so far. It is true that the two motets, "Be not afraid" and "Come, Jesu, come," stretched (though they certainly did not break) the technical capacity of the Oxford Harmonic Society, the fifth choir to contribute to this symposium of music. But their address to the music was bold and resolute, and, if their performance was not highly polished in detail, their actual accomplishment of one of the most difficult tasks in choral music was firm and decisive. In the superb cantata, "Praise Jehovah in his splendour" (No. 11 for Ascensiontide) they sang with spirit and understanding; the soloists were all expert Bach singers (Miss Silk, Miss Brunskill, Mr. Bruce Flegg, and Mr. Stuart Robertson); and Mr. Jacques inspired the whole with well judged dynamics, so that the sum total of the achievement was most exhilarating.

The orchestra played the first overture in D, Mr. N. W. G. Tucker, an undergraduate of New College, joined them in a modest but attractive performance of the D minor piano concerto, and Miss Silk contributed two arias to a programme that could hardly have been better chosen unless, perhaps, something had been substituted for one of the motets, which, however brilliantly sung, are not to be numbered among Bach's most inspired works.

OXFORD COMPOSERS

The chamber concert organized by the University Musical Club and Union and given in the Town Hall this afternoon, provided further variety, and had the additional interest of bringing forward works by Oxford composers, who in every case played the piano parts of their sundry and various works. The honoured name of Dr. Ernest Walker, who had so far appeared only in the unostentatious rôle of programme annotator, came first on the programme, with Mr. Ivor James, who played his eloquent violoncello sonata with its felicitously ingenious finale. Another senior member of the University, Mr. W. A. Pickard-Cambridge (Worcester), contributed five straightforward songs, straightforwardly sung by Mr. Marcus Beresford, an undergraduate of Merton. Then followed three works by junior members, still in residence: a rhapsody for flute and piano, by Mr. J. A. Sykes (Balliol), a slight work, but with real substance in it, well played by Mr. R. Swingler (Christ Church); a rhapsody for viola and piano, by Mr. Bernard Naylor (Exeter), played by Miss Anne Wolff, of which the engaging ideas are rather too loosely knit together; and four really excellent songs in modern idiom, by Mr. Herbert Murrill (Worcester). The programme was completed by a capital performance of the clarinet quintet of Mozart, who, of course, was not an Oxford man, not even, like Haydn, an honorary doctor; but there was this much of local significance in the choice of this work, that Mr. Frederick Thurston, who played the clarinet with the liquid tone and supple phrasing that have made him a great artist, is a native of Oxford.

It is well to know that not only the performance but the composition of music is practised in Oxford, and this concert shows that this branch of musical activity is healthy and flourishing. Of Mr. Murrill we may hear more another day.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

A special recital for children will be given on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park to-morrow afternoon. A half-hour programme beginning at 4 p.m. will be played by Mr. Clifford Ball, the carillonneur of Bournville Garden City, who has selected items having a special appeal to the young. In the crowd it is expected that there will be parties of crippled children.

On Sunday afternoon there will be another special recital at the suggestion of the Women's Guild of Empire.

The programmes of the recitals to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball to-day are:—

4 to 4.25 p.m.—*Intermezzo* (*Cavalleria Rusticana*). Nocturne in E Flat (Chopin). Minuet from *Semele* (Handel). "The Dear Little Shamrock." "Londonderry Air."

6 to 6.25 p.m.—Melody in F (Rubinstein). "Old Folks at Home." "Parted" (Tosti). "When Other Lips." "Love's Old Sweet Song."

To-morrow's and Sunday's recitals will be at noon, 4 p.m., and 8 p.m.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

In welcoming the first annual exhibition of the National Society of Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, and Potters at the Grafton Galleries as a serious attempt at a more inclusive exhibition than we have had before, it is necessary to say at once that not more than the Academy itself does it—except in sculpture—represent the more genuine contemporary talents, using "contemporary" in the sense of reflecting the artistic ideas and aspirations of to-day. There are plenty of "modernist" pictures, but they are mostly of the kind produced by the clever opportunists, who catch at a mode to cover up technical deficiencies, and not of the kind produced by the artists who form the backbone of such bodies as the London group, the London Artists' Association, and the Seven and Five Society. To take a few names at random—there is nothing by Mr. Duncan Grant, Mr. Paul Nash, Mr. John Nash, Mr. Cedric Morris, Mr. Matthew Smith, Mr. Keith Baynes, Mr. Elliot Seabrooke, Miss Vanessa Bell, Mr. Edward Wadsworth, Mr. Ben Nicholson, Mrs. Winifred Nicholson, Mr. F. J. Porter, Mr. R. V. Pitchforth, and Mr. William Roberts. As in the case of the Academy, it does not follow at all that the absence of these artists is the fault of the society; everybody acquainted with artistic politics knows that there are many possible reasons why an artist does or does not exhibit in a particular place, and it may well happen that, if this first exhibition is a success, the more genuine talents of the kind described will be attracted; but it is necessary to state the fact itself firmly lest people who do not follow contemporary art very closely should suppose that what they see here gives a fair idea of its nature and quality. In the matter of kind it is a more catholic exhibition than that of the Academy, but its principal effect, in a comparison of the two, is to encourage a sympathetic appreciation of the difficulties of the Academy in getting hold of the more capable younger artists.

Taken as a whole it is a lively exhibition, though it is lively by "notions" rather than by originality in artistic principles. Its positive claims on our gratitude are that it allows us to see to advantage the work of two or three interesting sculptors, that it presents a large and excellent collection of drawings and engravings—more up-to-date though not better technically than the one at the Academy—and that it includes the work of our leading potters.

Such a large exhibition, of 495 works, excluding pottery, is best discussed in general terms. The great majority of the better oil paintings are of the kind we are accustomed to see at the New English Art Club, and a good many of them have been seen before, either there or in one-man shows of their authors. A fair proportion of them are by women. To make a small selection of the better oil paintings—observing that the reference to the New English applied to kind and not to actual presence there—we might name "The Invalid," by Mr. Alexander Jamieson, "The Girl at the Window," by Mrs. Margaret Fisher Prout, "Winter Day, Fez," by Mr. Henry Bishop, "Flower Piece," by Miss Beatrice Bland, "Rina," by Mr. Arnold Mason, "Miss Flora Thomas," by Miss Ethel Walker, "By the Sea," by Mr. Nevile Lewis, "The Black Cat," by Miss N. L. M. Cundell, "Nude," by Mr. T. C. Dugdale, "A French Harvest," by Mr. Algernon Talmage, "Fruit," by Miss Elizabeth Drury, "A.K.Z.," by Miss Anna K. Zinkeisen, "Victorians," by Miss A. K. Browning, "Brunette," by Mr. Ernest Jackson, "Camellias," by Mr. Maxwell Armfield, "Game and Fruit," by Miss Sylvia Gosse, "Kalna-Srira," by Mr. A. P. Allinson, and "Silver and Rose," by Miss Emily Court.

Though it is not easy to see what he is after with his curly forms, the smaller "Nude," by Mr. Blair Hughes-Stanton, is probably the most genuine work of a more advanced kind, but Mr. J. W. Power has some quite amusing "cubistic" compositions of a jazz band, very pleasing in pattern and colour. "Portrait of William Plomer," by Mr. Edward Wolfe, is a good example of the picture that is aggressive without being strong. You cannot work out a plastic composition with all that positive colour, and Mr. Wolfe's talent is for the colour pattern.

Neither Mr. Eric Kennington nor Mr. Maurice Lambert quite convinces us of sculptural powers—compare, for instance, Mr. Lambert's silver "Edith Sitwell" with Mr. Dobson's gold "Osbert Sitwell"—but their work is interesting, and Mr. Lambert's "Girl and Bird" is a very charming thing. It is Mr. Frank Dobson who leaves no doubt, and his "Hamhill Torso" is a very beautiful piece indeed. The potters are Mr. W. Staite Murray, Mr. Bernard Leach, Mr. Charles Vyse, and Miss Gwendolen Parnell, and the quality of their work may be taken for granted.

DUTCH DRAWINGS

An exhibition of drawings by Old Dutch masters, nearly all of whom are decidedly minor masters, at Colnaghi's Galleries, 144-6, New Bond-street, yet again causes one to wonder why so many lesser artists could draw so much better than they could paint. It is not, of course, always so, but very many of the drawings here compare very favourably with pictures by the same hands. Aart de Gelder, for example, is not only a weak but a vulgar painter, yet here is a drawing (No. 28, "The Prophet Elias"), very much in the manner of Rembrandt, which is thoroughly competent, and cannot be called pretentious. Samuel van Hoogstraten's "St. John in Prison" is a still better essay in the manner of Rembrandt, and shows an admirable grasp of the master's method. Occasionally, as is inevitable with the Dutch school of the seventeenth century, we come on a drawing so essentially descriptive that it might be by a poor painter of the nineteenth century, and among such are Hermann Saftleven's "Hilly Landscape" (No. 25) and Franz van Mieris the elder's "Portrait of a Young Man" (No. 8). But for the most part the drawings are charming and modest. The draughtsmen are usually as romantic as they can be, but it is a confined and domestic romanticism, which has its attractions, and what is more to the point, often prevents the artist from attempting more than he can do.

At the same gallery is a small exhibition of paintings in oils by Mr. Alan Beeton. These are very careful and accurate. In his larger pictures this accuracy is too patently photographic, and the forms cut like paper against the background. But in some smaller pictures, especially a series depicting a lay-figure in various attitudes, Mr. Beeton is better able to assimilate what he describes. These are pleasing enough, and sometimes have passages, as, for instance, in the chair to the left of "The Letter," which are really interesting in colour. Mr. Beeton does not seem to use quite the right canvases for his very minute painting, and a slight roughness of surface is not altogether agreeable.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"PARSIFAL"

At the second performance of *Parsifal*, which was given last night at Covent Garden, there were two important changes in the cast. Mme. Bella Fortner-Halbaerth took the part of Kundry and Herr Fritz Wolff sang the title-role. Herr Wolff's Parsifal came nearer to the ideal than one had imagined to be possible. His lack of comprehension in the first act was clearly due not to stupidity, but to innocence of experience, and his awakening to knowledge in the second act was a very beautiful and entirely convincing piece of acting. Herr Wolff very rightly concealed the fact that he possesses a powerful tenor voice until his outburst of "Amfortas! Die Wunde!" in the second act. His vocal treatment of the part corresponded with its dramatic growth. He sang this agonized outburst with fine feeling and with an accuracy of intonation which was not always observed by some of the other principal singers. In the final scene, where Herr Wolff made his vocal climax, he put a little more pressure on his voice than it would bear, and a rather unpleasant *vibrato* appeared. But in the first scene of this act the dignity of his gestures and the purity of his tone were admirable.

Mme. Fortner-Halbaerth also acted well, and her voice is of the right kind for the part of Kundry, leaning towards the contralto rather than the soprano. Where dramatic declamation or quiet acting was required her performance was good, and often lighted by imagination; but in the second act, where the dramatic effect must be obtained primarily through the voice, she failed to give us the smooth *legato* phrasing and beauty of tone required. Herr Janssen and Herr Andresen repeated their fine performances as Amfortas and Gurnemanz, though the last-named was not always in tune, especially in the first act. Herr Robert Heger conducted, and the performance went smoothly, if at times a little stiffly in the matter of rhythm.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY. SUMMER EXHIBITION. Now open, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Catalogue 1s. Season Ticket, 5s.

RALPH PEACOCK. Exhibition of Profile Portraits and Children's Pictures at Barbizon House, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1.

VICARS BROTHERS, 12, Old Bond-street, W.1. *HUNTING COUNTRIES.* By F. A. STEWART.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. GROUP EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS. CONNARD, GERNEZ, WM. NICHOLSON, PEPLOE. Closing May 17th. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

LONDON ARTISTS ASSOCIATION. Paintings by MORLAND LEWIS, H. E. du PLESSIS. **COOLING GALLERIES,** 92, New Bond-st.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS. 1. DRAWINGS by MASTERS of the XVIth-XIXth Centuries. 2. MAUDE PARKER, R.W.A. Water-Colours of LONDON, PARIS, and RIVIERA. 3. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS. 148, New Bond-street, W. Admission Free.

EXHIBITION of PICTURES by LEGER, METZINGER, SEVERINI, and VIOLLIER; also PAINTINGS in space by KOTCHAR. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. **LEICESTER GALLERIES,** Leicester-square.

JEWELLERY by RAYMOND TEMPLIER. 30th April-17th May. **CURTIS MOFFAT, LTD.,** 4, Fitzroy-square, W.1. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, LTD. PAINTINGS of PALESTINE by RUBIN. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

WALLIS & SON. Paintings by MONET, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, FANTIN, &c. The French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, W.

ABDY & CO., Ltd. *PAINTINGS BY MACLET.* 10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1. Admission free. 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.

ERIC KENNINGTON Sculpture. Water-colours and Drawings. Bas-relief in Portland Stone by BAINBRIDGE COPNALL. **The GOUPIL GALLERY,** 5, Regent-street.

HOWARD GALLERY. Etchings and Drypoints by ALFRED R. BLENDELL. 28, Museum-street. Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Adm. free.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART. Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington. *CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.* Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted. Admission free.

P. & D. COLNAGHI & CO. PAINTINGS by ALAN BEETON. DRAWINGS by the DUTCH MASTERS. 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

DOGS AND CATS. By NINA SCOTT-LANGLEY. **THE SPORTING GALLERY,** 32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1. 173rd EXHIBITION. Daily, 10-5. Admission 1s.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-street, W.1. Panels, Drawings, Etchings by OROVIDA. Hours 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Admission free.

W. B. PATERSON GALLERY, 5, Old Bond-street, W.1. *EXHIBITION of PICTURES* by GABRIEL VOLKOFF. Daily 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission free.

GREATOREX GALLERIES, 14, Grafton-st. (1) FLOWER PAINTINGS by CECIL KENNEDY. (2) Etchings of Burmah by C. W. CAIN.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY. DRAWINGS by PETER F. ANSON and PAINTINGS by P. G. SPACKMAN. 131, Charing Cross-road. Admission and catalogue free. 10-7. Saturdays included.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-st., W.1. Paintings by JUAN CASTILLO and PIERO SANNALVADORE. Admission and Illustrated Catalogue free 10-6.

ENGLISH GLASS PICTURES & CHINESE MIRROR PAINTINGS of the 18th CENTURY on EXHIBITION at H. BLAIRMAN and SONS' GALLERIES, 26a, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st. 1. Flowers and Western Seas—Water-colours by KATHARINE CAMERON, A.R.E. 2. Scenes from Nature's Book—Water-colour Drawings by J. S. C. McEWAN, BROWN and SONS' GALLERIES, 26a, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, Ltd. Paintings by RENOIR, HENRI-ROUSSEAU, MODIGLIANI, PICASSO, DERAIN, BRAQUE, UTRILLO. Contemporary English Paintings also on view. 73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

FIRST EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by *JEAN LURCAT.* **ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD.,** 1a, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

FIFTH FISON MEMORIAL LECTURE. This Lecture will be delivered by PROFESSOR G. ELLIOT SMITH at Guy's Hospital Medical School, on TUESDAY, May 13th, at 5 p.m. Subject: "The Distinctive Attributes of the Human Brain." Admission by ticket to be obtained from the Dean, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, S.E.1.

DANCING

3 *lines* 9*s.* (*minimum*)

A. CASANI'S SCHOOL of DANCING, 90, Regent-street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons. £1 1s., including Six-Eight, Fox-trot, Waltz, &c. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438 and 9.

AUDREY PHILLIPS. Kensington 4500. Ballroom Lessons, 10-7. Students trained. Court Presentation. —Knightsbridge Hotel, S.W.1.

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET (6017 May). TEACHES FOXTROT or any other DANCE in THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. Hours 10.30-7 daily. PRACTICE DANCE TUESDAY, 6 p.m. Court Curtsey.

ALICE HALL SCHOOL.—Principal, Wendy Pearson. Latest Dances; four private lessons £1 1s. COURT CURTSEY.—7, Hanover-street. Mayfair 6319.

ALL DANCING TAUGHT, 10-10 daily, by Miss UNA FLORENCE, Hotel Quebec, Marble Arch. Welbeck 9141. Practice dance TO-NIGHT, 8.30, 3s. 6d. Band.

BALL ROOM DANCING, 10-10.—Miss Amy Greenwood, Finalist and Judge; separate studio each pupil. 34, Bloomsbury-street, W.C. Museum 0266. Cars parked.

COURT PRESENTATION lessons a specialty. Ballroom Dancing. Tea Dances, Thurs., 4.45, 3s. 6d. HUMPHREYS SCHOOL, 41, New Bond-street. May 5792.

DELIGHTFULLY DIFFERENT! DANCING Lessons "Buenos de Mesquita" Studios, 95, New Bond-street. Appointments unnecessary. Large staff. Tea-dance to-morrow, pupils can practise with their teachers.

DOREEN STONE, Ltd., 58, Haymarket. Regent 4355. Dancing all branches. Court presentation a speciality. Students trained part exchange services for all exams.

GLEN MOUFLET (Miss). COURT CURTSEY. Personally PARTNERS, teaches PRIVATELY 10-10 six days.—New Zealand Building, 429, STRAND. Temple Bar 7427.

PHYLLIS HAYLOR, MOLLY SPAIN. Century Ballroom, 100, Regent-street. Regent 3563. Ballroom Dancing. Court Presentation.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd. SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.

**DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG.* To-night, at 5. (Fourth performance. First cycle.) Act 1, 5 to 6.55; Act 2, 8.15 to 9.15; Act 3, 9.45 to 11. Gladys Cole, Odette de Foras, Frida Leider, Maria Olczewska, Gladys Palmer, Thea Phillips, Betty Thompson; Otto Helgers, Herbert Janssen, Viktor Madin, Lauritz Melchior.

Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.

**RHEINGOLD.* Monday, at 8.30. (First performance. Second Cycle.) Odette de Foras, Maria Olczewska, Gladys Palmer, Betty Thompson, Anna Tibell, Josephine Wray; Ivar Andresen, Octave Dua, Arthur Fear, Eduard Habich, Otto Helgers, Edward Leer, Friedrich Schorr, Fritz Wolff.

Conductor—ROBERT HEGER.

†DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER .. Tues., 13, at 8.
†DIE FLEDERMAUS .. Wednesday, May 14, at 8.15.
†DIE WALKURE .. .. Thurs., May 15, at 8.15.
*PARSIFAL .. .. Friday, May 16, at 5.30. (Last Performance of this Opera.)
†DIE FLEDERMAUS .. Monday, May 19, at 8.15.

* PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 39s. 6d.; Circle, 28s. and 24s.; Balcony, 21s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 15s.; Gallery (reserved), 5s. 9d.
† PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 13s.; Gallery (unreserved), 3s. 9d.
Box-office 10 to 6. Telephone: Temple Bar 7961.

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. H.R.H. the PRINCESS MARY, COUNTESS of HAREWOOD, has graciously consented to be present at an *AFTERNOON CONCERT* on FRIDAY, MAY 16th, at 2.30 p.m., in aid of the Royal Free Hospital Extension to ensure Medical Education for Women. LOTTE LEHMANN, MARIA OLCZEWSKA, ELISABETH SCHUMANN, IVAR ANDRESEN, GIOVANNI INGHILLERI, REDDLE NASH, are generously giving their services. Prices: Boxes from 5 Guineas; res. from 5s.; unres. 3s. Tickets to be obtained at Box-office and usual Agents.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30. TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present RALPH LYNN in *"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."* A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS. Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. *THE MAN IN POSSESSION.* With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY. Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. G. 6970. *"INSULT."* "A GOOD, STIRRING TALE."—*Daily Mail.*

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978. EVENINGS, at 8.30. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30. *THE SILENT WITNESS.* MARIE LOHR, MALCOLM KEEN. "FINE CRIME PLAY."—*Daily Mail.* "REAL DRAMA. PLENTY OF THRILLS."—*D. Sketch.*

CRITERION. (Gerr. 3844.) At 8.40. Mat., Sat., 2.30. *"THE MULBERRY BUSH."* By Edward Knoblock.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present *"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."* By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30. THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY. *SILVER WINGS.* HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE, MARK STONE, DONALD MATHER, DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. DENNIS KING in *"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."* A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd. (Smoking.) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. *SUSPENSE.* By Patrick MacGill. GORDON HARKER, SIDNEY MORGAN, OSWALD DALE ROBERTS, ALGERNON WEST, ROLAND CUTLER, VINCENT HOLMAN, ROBERT DOUGLAS. The Play Produced by Reginald Denham.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. *"THE GLEN IS MINE."* THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL PLAYERS.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues. and

Imperial and Foreign News

RULER OF THE HOGGAR

A SAHARAN TEA PARTY

President Doumergue, during his visit to French North Africa for the Algerian centenary, received on May 4 at Algiers a number of chieftains from the interior, including the Amenokal, King of the Hoggar, on whom he conferred the cravat of Commander of the Legion of Honour. The following article describes a recent visit to the Amenokal in his country in the heart of the Sahara.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In the high lands under the Air Mountains, in the heart of the Sahara, a thousand miles from any ocean, dwells the Amenokal, the King of the Hoggar, the ruler of the Veiled Tuareg. We set out from Algiers in two cars at the end of February to visit him and to explore botanically some unknown regions of his vast mountainous territory or perhaps to go on south into the desert to the Adrar des Iforhas.

Our cars, 10 h.p. Delahaye Sahara type camionettes, with very large balloon tires, had the year before been to Lake Chad and back with Prince Sixte de Bourbon. When we started an icy wind

was blowing over the Atlas Mountains. We stopped the first night at Berruaghia, 85 miles from Algiers, and when we woke in the morning we found snow falling and all the passes blocked. Snow fell all day and trains were derailed. After three days we transported the cars by railway 25 miles to Boghari, where there had been no snow.

All across the flat pasture land of the Haut Plateau, through the country of the Uled Nail and over the Saharan Atlas by the Col des Caravanes, and down the gentle southern slopes to the Oasis of Laghwat, there are 166 miles of excellent road. At the end of them the last French towns or villages, with their churches and war memorials, have been left behind. Architecture, climate, light, and vegetation have changed; the land has become Africa.

After the Oasis of Laghwat there are stony plains, and then the bare, brown plateau of the Chebka, intersected by a network of valleys or wads. Here live the Mozabites, whose principal holy cities are M'zad and Ghardaia, 125 miles from Laghwat. After Ghardaia there are no telegraph wires. The track winds away into the vast Chamba country and the sand dunes bordering the Grand Erg Occidental, a golden sea of sand as large as France. In 220 miles we passed nothing except a German legionary with a few men working on the track, a small Arab caravan, a vulture feeding on the carcass of a camel, some birds and insects, and a few gazelle.

As we ran into El Golea in the evening the acacias and orange-blossom smelt very sweet. Everywhere in that Saharan garden is the gurgle of running water. There are cypress, eucalyptus, and even the Aleppo pine to shade the streets. Orange, tangerine, lemon, and cedrat trees were flowering and bearing fruit. Lilac and apricot trees were in bloom in the gardens, and huge, sweet-scented tea-roses. Strawberries were ripening in the shade, and there were violets and hyacinths and all the vegetables of France.

Fort Miribel, 90 miles from El Golea, is a tiny habitation in the level waste. A few sand grouse fell there to our guns. After Fort Miribel comes the dreadful Tademait plateau, flat, black, and utterly barren. Then we crept steeply down into rocky river beds, where a thorny acacia and other African plants grow wild.

THE VEILED TUAREG

Nearly 900 miles from the Algerian coast is In Salah, *le nombril du Sahara*, a picturesque mud-built town which, with its oases of date palms, is gradually being swallowed up by the sand creeping on it from hundreds of miles on every side. Its entire native population—and their little donkeys—live on dates. Only the richer people are able to vary their meals with chicken and *couscous* prepared from barley grown under the palms. French soldiers grow a few onions and radishes, but there are none of the oranges of El Golea.

We hunted a mouflon when we reached Tajlut in the evening among the purple mountains, and later we entered the deep gorges of Arak. The track climbs out of a labyrinth into a high country of rocks and wads and sandy plains, filled with gazelle. At In Eker, 4,000ft. up, at the foot of an unnamed mountain, 350 miles from In Salah, the Hoggar has begun. Tamanrasset, the headquarters of the Compagnie Saharienne du Hoggar, the outpost of European trading among the Tuareg, is only 100 miles away.

The Amenokal, King of the Hoggar, greeted us after the Tuareg fashion—which is not to shake or to grasp hands but to allow the palms to rub gently as they are withdrawn in a gesture towards the heart. Leaving our sandals at the entrance of the tent, we joined the circle of green-tea drinkers seated on the ground. The Tuareg drink tea as often as they can afford and with the same ceremony and delight as the Arabs of the north. For their guests, it is more polite to sip noisily and even to belch loudly as a sign of pleasure, than to plunge into conversation. The Amenokal addressed us through his interpreter. He can only speak Tamashack, the Tuareg language. But, in preparation for his visit to Algiers in May for the centenary celebrations, he has learnt two words of French—"Merci beaucoup." He was hoping to bring home a good rifle and a motor-car, for he is an excellent shot, and loves to be driven in a really noisy car as fast as it can be made to go. He confessed that he would like to go up in an aeroplane, but that nothing would ever induce him to get into a boat.

The Amenokal is gigantic. He is over 6½ft. tall, exceedingly corpulent, and weighs about 20st. Like every man of his race, he wears the black veil. His eyes and a glimpse of a black beard, as he lifted the veil from beneath to drink his tea, were all we saw of his face. The cloth, dark blue or black, in which the Tuareg dress themselves almost entirely, is made in Birmingham and reaches the Hoggar with the caravans coming from the Sudan. It is not considered good unless the dye comes off readily on the fingers. The Tuareg are not particularly dark-skinned, but, especially their women (who are not veiled), they like to rub their faces with the dye.

The villages in the Hoggar are inhabited by the Sudanese slaves of the Tuareg, or the descendants of these slaves, and by people of mixed blood, for the real Tuareg are nomads and will not live in villages. Neither will they work. Their territory is enormous. The Amenokal used to spend most of his time with his flocks as far south as the Air Mountains. Now he receives a subsidy from the French Government and will soon be moving from his encampment into a house which is being built for him near Tamanrasset.

So we were received in the Hoggar, the country of a warrior race and its slaves; of the finest camels in Africa, sturdy little donkeys, gazelle, foxes, jackal, sand-grouse, birds of prey, snakes, and scorpions; of wild Barbary sheep and antelope in the high mountains; of bare rocks and peaks and sandy wads full of tamarak and sweet-scented thorny acacia—a wild and barren land of dawns and sunsets of incredible beauty, cold, brilliant nights, and rainless, sun-scorched days.

** Pictures on page 20.

BRIBERY ALLEGATIONS IN AUSTRALIA

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE IMPUGNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 8

Allegations of bribery against members of the Federal Public Accounts Committee which has been investigating the claim for £65,000 compensation brought by the broadcasting companies on the taking over by the Government of the "A" class broadcasting stations were disclosed by Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, in the House of Representatives to-day.

Mr. Scullin stated that Mr. Roland Green, a member of the Committee, alleged at the last meeting of the Committee in Melbourne that an unnamed Melbourne insurance agent informed him that every other member of the Committee had accepted a bribe in consideration of influencing the Committee to decide in favour of the claimants. Mr. Green declared, according to Mr. Scullin, that the chairman of the Committee, Mr. Coleman, who is at present on his way to Geneva to represent the Commonwealth at the International Labour Conference and before the Mandates Commission, "earned £500," and that he (Mr. Green) was approached by Major Conder, former manager of 3LO (the Melbourne broadcasting station) and offered £200 "to purchase dresses for his wife." The Committee, after hearing the charges, had suspended its inquiry in order to inform Mr. Scullin. Mr. Scullin added that the Cabinet had decided upon a thorough and immediate investigation. The form of the tribunal would be decided later.

Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Government was adopting the proper course.

Notes of the Committee's proceedings on April 29, which are available, show that Mr. Coleman, replying to Mr. Green, absolutely denied the charge, and added:—

For the purposes of expediting the inquiry it was agreed tentatively and without prejudice that a claim against the Government existed. The honour of every member of the Committee is impugned. It is the more cruel and more malicious since no decision has been reached. We are not justified in inquiring further. I shall leave instructions to protect my interests in the event of a public inquiry.

Major Conder denies Mr. Green's charges without qualification.

LENA GOLDFIELDS TRIAL

SENTENCES BY SOVIET COURT

Moscow, May 8.—The Supreme Court to-day sentenced Koliasnikov, the chief metallurgist of the Lena Goldfields, and Muromtzev, the legal adviser of the concessionnaires, to 10 years' imprisonment on charges of destructive activities and espionage. On account of the prisoners "sincere penitence," however, the Court reduced their punishment to six years' imprisonment. Riadov de Ribon, another of the accused, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.—*Reuter.*

Bashkirtzev, who is alleged to have burned a Soviet zinc factory, was sentenced to death, but the Court took into consideration that he had acted upon the instructions of others and that he had expressed sincere penitence, and therefore commuted his sentence to 10 years' imprisonment.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN CONCESSIONS IN RUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 7

The decision of the directors of the Lena Goldfields to cease working the concession in view of the Soviet Government's attitude is prominently reported here. There is a direct German interest in that some German capital is involved, and an indirect one in that several German concessions have experienced similar difficulties.

The question of assurances against molestation is likely to play an important part in the impending German-Soviet discussions. It is probable that the Soviet authorities will find it convenient, in view of the "political gesture" which they hope to obtain from Germany as a counter-weight to the agreements with the Western Powers signed at The Hague, to abstain from further harassing the German concessions for the present.

THE "WIZARD OF GALLSPACH"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 8

Herr Zeileis, the "wizard of Gallspach," Austria, to-day applied to a Berlin court for an injunction to restrain Professor Lazarus, of Berlin University, from stating that he had studied the Zeileis method at Gallspach and undergone treatment.

Herr Zeileis, who has no medical diploma, claims to have cured 250,000 persons of cancer, consumption, and other ills, though medical commissions have reported most unfavourably upon his activities. Since he established himself there Gallspach has grown from an obscure wayside station to a flourishing town. No fewer than 145,000 people visited it in 1929. The "wizard" lives in a castle, and recently built an infirmary costing £300,000.

Counsel for Herr Zeileis said when Professor Lazarus visited Gallspach he had only seen an engineer. He had seen neither the consultation rooms nor the Zeileis apparatus (a glass wand filled with helium gas which is applied to the part of the body believed to be affected). Charges of quackery brought against Herr Zeileis by Austrian medical bodies had failed.

Professor Lazarus said he found the streets of Gallspach filled with people recognizable by any doctor as incurably ill. They were hurried in hundreds into the consultation rooms and after a few seconds of the "healing treatment" were dismissed. Accurate diagnosis could not possibly be made when 200 people were treated in 30 minutes. In great excitement the witness then dashed the glass wand he was holding on the table before him, smashing it to atoms, and shouted that he accused Herr Zeileis publicly of manslaughter and could prove his charge.

The Court reserved its decision.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF INDIA

MR. GANDHI AND VIOLENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 8

In a leading article this morning on the Indian situation—which is receiving very much attention in the American as in the British Press—the *New York Times* questions the sincerity of Mr. Gandhi's belief in non-violence, and doubts the logic of his charge that the Government of India actually welcomes outbreaks of violence such as that at Peshawar.

Discussion concerning the relative merits of passive resistance and active sedition is, on the whole, academic, the newspaper writes. Mr. Gandhi must be aware that resistance to constituted authority cannot be preached to several hundred millions of people without speedily resulting in overt acts. Even among a non-aggressive people like the Hindus there are bound to be exceptions to make trouble.

The *New York Times* thinks it would "unquestionably be better for Mr. Gandhi's cause if the Nationalist campaign could be conducted wholly without violence, and even without civil disobedience." It suggests the extended use of a commercial boycott as the weapon likely, in the opinion of the *New York Times*, to achieve the desired end without involving violence.

The commercial boycott has been used with effect in China, it says, and there is no reason why it could not be made even more effective in India. That the British would not be at their best in dealing with completely non-violent resistance is true. Neither would any other ruling Power. Passive resistance, in the form of a boycott on trade, schools, Courts, and Legislatures, has the effectiveness of a hunger-strike. It is inconceivable that the Government of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would seek to provoke, or even to acquiesce in, a test of arms in India if peace can in any way be maintained. But it is probably true that an outburst of native violence, countered by sharp Government repression, is the quickest way out for a dominant Power. Mr. Gandhi's letter [to the Viceroy] is obscure, but among the things one may discover in it is a desire to threaten the British Government with violence, balanced by a lively apprehension lest this might play into the Government's hands.

MR. GANDHI'S ARREST CONDEMNED

BOMBAY, May 8.—The Bombay Presidency Association, of which Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Parsi merchant and cotton mill owner, is president, passed a resolution to-day protesting against the detention of Mr. Gandhi "without fair and open trial," deploring the use made by the Government of a century-old, obsolete Regulation for the purpose, and expressing the opinion that "the existence of the Regulation on the Statute Book is a disgrace to any civilized Government."

Mr. Ratansi Morarji, a Bombay non-Moslem member of the Council of State, has written to the Viceroy resigning his seat as a protest against "the ruthless repression culminating in the arbitrary internment of Mr. Gandhi."—*Reuter.*

MOSLEM DENUNCIATION OF GANDHI CAMPAIGN

BOMBAY, May 8.—The Council of the All-India Moslem Federation to-day passed a resolution disapproving of the civil disobedience movement as detrimental and injurious to the best interests of the Moslem community and as bound to bring the country into a chaotic condition and interfere with progress.

The resolution advises Moslems to keep aloof from the movement, and advocates counter-propaganda in the villages by Moslems by the publication of leaflets and hand-bills acquainting the villagers with the true state of affairs. It also urges the Government boldly to come forward and announce the date and *personnel* of the Round-Table Conference immediately, so as to allay public nervousness and restore confidence among the Moderates.

The Council also passed a resolution expressing the widespread alarm and anxiety of Moslems throughout India on account of the recent firing at Peshawar and the consequent loss of lives, and declaring that the Government *communiqué* on the matter fails to carry conviction. It urges that, with a view to allaying distrust and suspicion, the Federation should be permitted to send a deputation to Peshawar to ascertain the facts.—*Reuter.*

SITUATION AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, May 8.—Although the situation does not yet permit of the withdrawal of the troops in occupation of the city, the Government has decided to keep the troops in the background as much as possible during the Moslem Festival of Bakr 'Id. Whatever control of the religious processions is necessary will be exercised by the police.

Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadud Khan, Wali of Swat, has placed at the disposal of the Frontier Administration a body of horsemen to deal with revolutionary movements in outlying villages.—*Reuter.*

LAHORE, May 8.—Three prominent workers of the Nationalist Congress were sentenced here to-day on charges of sedition. Muhammad Alam was sentenced to eight months, Zafar Ali to two years, and Dr. Satyapal to three years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Reuter.*

THE COMMISSION ON DISARMAMENT

MEETING DEFERRED UNTIL NOVEMBER

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 8

M. Louden, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, has informed the members of the Commission that, having considered the letter from the President of the London Naval Conference (Mr. MacDonald) of April 21 last, and the annexes thereto, and having informally sounded the various members of the Commission with regard to the date at which they could profitably resume proceedings, he considers that a meeting of the Commission this summer would encounter serious material difficulties which might be detrimental to the Commission's work.

M. Louden states that he has ascertained that the majority of the delegates hold the same opinion, and has accordingly decided to convene the Commission for November 3 at Geneva.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S TOUR IN ALGERIA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BONA, MAY 8

President Doumergue, who is in Algeria for the centenary celebrations, visited hospitals and other institutions in Constantine yesterday afternoon, besides dedicating a War memorial on Rodky heights above the city, whence there is a view of miles across cereal-growing plains. There was a fireworks display in the evening. The President left Constantine at 9 this morning and arrived at Bona at 3.30, where he was welcomed by local officials. Later he visited the native quarter and the civil hospital. After the official banquet he and his suite will spend the night on the cruisers Duquesne and Suffren now anchored at Bona. All the vantage points from Constantine to Bona were thronged by natives.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES

NEW BATTLESHIP GRANT REFUSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 8

The Army Estimates having been passed by the Budget Committee of the Reichstag with little amendment, the Navy Estimates were taken to-day. Admiral Raeder, the Chief of Naval Direction, pointed out that the Estimates for 1930 amounted to only 194,000,000 marks [£8,700,000], with a few unimportant additions, whereas in the "normal" year 1928 they had amounted to 235,000,000 marks [£11,750,000], and even in 1929, which was generally regarded as a year of exceptional stringency, to 203,000,000 marks [£10,150,000].

The most important feature of the debate was a statement by General Groener, the Minister of Defence, in which, on behalf of the Cabinet, he withdrew any pressure which may have been felt by the Government parties to support the grant for the second armoured vessel, or "pocket battleship," and left the Reichstag to decide. The Committee later refused the grant.

Members of the Reichstag knew, General Groener said, that he was not a thoughtless "Big Navy" enthusiast. But they also knew that he regarded the replacement of the superannuated German vessels as essential. He had pressed this view in the Cabinet and it was solely for financial reasons that he had agreed to the postponement of the first grant for armoured vessel "B," after the late Cabinet had decided unanimously—with the approval, that was to say, of the four Socialist Ministers—on the presentation with the 1931 Budget of a naval construction programme including battleship replacements. Holding such views it was natural, therefore, that he should have regarded sympathetically the East Prussian motion in the Reichsrat to include a first grant for the vessel in this year's Budget without increasing the total naval expenditure. The Government had no wish to take the initiative or to exert any influence on the decision, but there had been no reason why it should present an alternative draft to the Reichsrat amendment, as no extra expenditure was involved and the previous Cabinet had agreed in any case on the necessity of providing for naval replacements within the limits of financial possibility.

It was only, therefore, a question of the date on which the construction of armoured vessel "B" was to begin. The Government requested the House to decide this point itself. He assumed in any case that the Reichstag stood by its previous request for the presentation of a long-term construction programme. The Government on its part would carry out its predecessor's decision in this matter.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS

The debate brought forth fewer criticisms than that on the Army Estimates. The most widely shared objection was to the disproportionately large number of senior officers, officials, and high posts.

Admiral Raeder explained that in consequence of armament developments the admirals and inspectors had more extensive and complicated tasks than before the War. At any rate, there was no doubt that they were all fully employed. The same tendency was noticeable in the British Navy. The number of crews and ships had diminished, but the number of senior officers had increased. In reply to criticisms of the costliness of German shipbuilding and armaments, both General Groener and the Admiral argued that it was largely due to the absence of the fixed programme now contemplated and the consequent placing of odd orders from time to time, according to the generosity of the prevailing Reichstag majority. If they could lay down armoured vessel "B" (to be known, apparently, as the Elsass-Lothringen) out of this year's Budget they would avert the dismissal of 800 to 1,000 workmen from the Wilhelmshaven Yard. The remaining battleships were getting so old that last year in two vessels six boilers out of 14 were beyond use.

Most of the Estimates were passed by the Committee without amendment. The grant of 2,900,000 marks for armoured vessel "B" was rejected by 19 votes to 13, with three abstentions. General Groener's statement had enabled the Democrats and the Left Wing of the Centre to oppose the grant without fear of endangering the stability of the Government. A Centre motion to restore the cuts made by the Reichsrat in other grants, especially that for the construction of the light cruiser Leipzig, in order to find the money for armoured vessel "B," was rejected.

It is very probable that the voting will follow the same lines in the plenary House and the battleship grant be eliminated this year.

GERMAN ARMY ESTIMATES

CRITICAL FRENCH COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 8

The new German Army Estimates are the subject of a detailed analysis in the French Press that is really an expression of surprise and alarm. Comparisons are made between the cost of men and material in the old Prussian Army of 1913 and the Reichswehr of to-day, and it is asserted that when all allowances are made for the higher cost of a professional army and the rise in prices it is still evident that the Estimates are false.

In particular it is asserted that the Army to-day costs Germany proportionately 3½ times as much as the Army of 1913 cost Prussia, and that the increase would represent a price index of 340 per cent. Other points made are that there were in the Army of 1913 more than 100,000 professional soldiers, so that the additional cost of the professional as compared with the conscript cannot be pleaded. The amount allotted for small arms is alleged to be more than 50 per cent. above world prices, and the total expenditure on material for the present small Army one-third as much again as that of the Prussian Army of 1913.

In view of the fact that the General Staff was formally abolished under the Peace Treaty surprise is expressed that Germany should need 982 officers and officials for the administration of a Department that in 1913 numbered only 619. Finally, it is noted that ever since 1925, when the Inter-Allied Commission of Control was disbanded, the Estimates have risen steadily year by year.

The conclusion is drawn that the figures reflect a deliberate attempt to cover up expenditure which it is not safe to admit openly, and are hardly of a nature to inspire confidence. It is inferred that Germany is manufacturing and storing war material or is covertly subsidizing industries for the manufacture of war material.

CANADIAN POLITICAL CRISIS

THE BUDGET AND ELECTION PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 8

No agreement has yet been reached about the ending of the session, and the Conservatives are indisposed to sanction any hurried disposal of important business. The Government has obtained priority for the Budget and estimates and will allow the debate to proceed freely for a few days. But, apparently, if there is any evidence of obstructive tactics it will not hesitate to jettison the Budget and dissolve Parliament summarily.

In the debate yesterday Mr. Woodsworth, Leader of the Labour Group, was very critical of the Budget, which he characterized as "getting away from Laurier Liberalism with a vengeance," and declared that during the campaign many voters would find it very hard to distinguish between Liberals and Conservatives. He also expressed hostility to any kind of British preference and particularly to the plan advocated by Lord Beaverbrook.

YOUNG PLAN BONDS

THREE QUESTIONS TO BE SETTLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 8

The Treasury experts held their last meeting here this morning and separated without having completed the arrangements for the issue of bonds under the Young Plan. Little progress was made beyond the point which was reached yesterday. The three main questions which have yet to be settled are the nature or denomination of the bonds, the manner of their amortization, and their distribution between the Powers.

As stated yesterday, the French are anxious that the bonds should be international—that is, that those issued on one market should be capable of transfer to another market and quotation in another currency at will. If the French bonds, for instance, could be offered in London as well as in Paris they would find a readier market and be subscribed for more quickly. The British hold to the text of the Young Plan as drawn up by the Experts' Committee in Paris last year. Articles 133 and 136 of the Young Plan provide that the principal of the bonds shall be payable only in the currency of their place of issue, at its equivalent gold value; and that after a period of 10 years the Bank for International Settlements may consider, in consultation with the national banks, the issue of bonds which may be paid in different currencies at the will of the holder. The British delegates maintain that the Young Plan in its present form was drawn up at the cost of considerable sacrifices by Great Britain and that no further concessions can be made by them.

As regards amortization, it is understood that objections have now been raised to redemption by purchase on the market, and that this point is to be discussed further with the bankers. Amortization will be spread over 35 years. On the question of distribution the bankers and the Governments are to be consulted. The date of issue is still uncertain, but it is hoped that the bonds will be placed on the market by the end of this month.

The Italian Ambassador having notified the French Government of Italy's ratification of the Young Plan, it is stated as probable that the instruments of ratification by France, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany will be deposited at the Quai d'Orsay to-morrow, thus putting the plan into official operation.

The work of winding up the Reparation Commission has begun and May 31 is reported to be the date for its completion.

IMMIGRATION BAN IN ALBERTA

(FROM OUR ALBERTA CORRESPONDENT)

With the exception of *bona-fide* farmers going on to Alberta farms, with means of their own to carry on and with the full knowledge that they come of their own volition and at their own risk, this province has placed a ban on immigration until unemployment conditions improve.

The ban applies to parties of British boys for training in Alberta schools of agriculture, and the arrangements for one party to come out this spring have already been cancelled. No suggestion is made that the British boy scheme has been a failure. Alberta organized this plan in 1924, and since that time has trained some 250 boys, only 5 per cent. of whom have failed to make good. It is merely that abnormal unemployment conditions exist, and that until the situation rights itself the Alberta Government will not further aggravate this condition by adding other immigrants to the number already here, many of whom have had a hard time during the past winter.

ELECTION PLANS IN SPAIN

POLITICIANS AND THE CONSTITUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MAY 8

At Seville to-day the Chancellor reopened the university, and classes were resumed for an hour. Then disorder broke out again and the red flag was hoisted, and a fight ensued between the Catholic students who desire to continue their studies in peace and their radically-minded comrades.

Compelled by circumstances, General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, has ordered a halt for the second time in his march towards what he calls normality, meaning a resumption of national life under the Constitution of 1876 as it was in force before the Dictatorship. General Berenguer's policy presupposes that it is possible to restore the old conditions, and he is preparing to hold a General Election on the former lines.

The great obstacle in the path of this policy is that the revival of the Constitution of 1876 appears to be an almost impossible task. For some years before the establishment of the Dictatorship party vices had reduced it to a shadow, and the Dictator and the King between them gave it a death-blow.

The students' agitation, however disagreeable and annoying, is a mere incident compared to the constitutional conflict looming in the background. Conservative opinion, ranging from Señor Sanchez Guerra, the former leader of the party, to the Democrat-Conservative leader, Señor Ossorio Gallardo, calls for the abdication of the King. Only part of the Conservatives under the nominal leadership of Count Bugallal try to uphold the Constitution, which has become a fiction. The Reformists, under Don Melquiades Alvarez, accept the right of the nation to revise the contract under which the Monarchy was restored in 1875. The Republicans are no longer content to remain in obscure opposition, but are gathering forces for an open trial of strength. Only the Liberals have not yet declared themselves. Like the Conservatives, they are divided, and whatever position Count Romanones or the Marqués de Alhucemas may take, these former leaders represent only minorities to-day. Señor Cambo, the Catalan leader, is a dark horse among the Conservatives, and so, among the Liberals, is Señor Alba, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, who lives in Paris.

This brief review shows that so far public opinion, where it has been allowed to express itself, has in considerable part declared for the sovereignty of the nation against the sovereignty as exercised by the King. The conclusion forced upon observers is that a crisis is inevitable when the Cortes meets, if not before.

THE ANGOLA BANK NOTE CASE

A CONFESSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, MAY 8

The trial of the men accused of obtaining an unauthorized issue of notes of the Bank of Portugal was resumed to-day. The day was occupied by counsel for the accused reading the defence put forward by their clients. All, except Reis, pleaded ignorance of having acted illegally. Counsel for Reis began by reading a confession made by him in which he said, "I confess; I have forged." Reis confessed to falsification of documents which induced Messrs. Waterlow to print the notes. Reis denied all the other offences with which he is charged and pleaded his patriotic intention of rescuing Angola from financial embarrassment. The confession was received calmly by the public, as it was expected. The Court meets again to-morrow, when Reis will be examined.

Telegrams in Brief

By way of demonstration, Rear-Admiral Butler, U.S.N., with a fleet of 140 naval aeroplanes flew over NEW YORK on Wednesday.

Three hundred rose trees, comprising 35 varieties, have been shipped from BRITISH COLUMBIA to the British Legation at Peking to adorn its famous gardens.—*Reuter.*

The CANADIAN Bill for prohibiting the granting of official clearances by consignments of liquor destined for the United States will come up for its third reading by the Senate on Tuesday.

The Bill for the establishment of a Divorce Court in ONTARIO passed its third reading on May 6 in the Canadian House of Commons. No serious opposition to the Bill is expected in the Senate.

The ROTTERDAM Chamber of Commerce has issued a volume of statistical data concerning the trade, industry, traffic, and finance of Rotterdam. Similar volumes will be issued henceforth at quarterly intervals.

Miss Molly Meame, a young English dancer who had been appearing at the Théâtre Mogador in PARIS, has died after a fall from the balcony of her hotel. She had been in ill-health for some time.

The Prince of Monaco, who, as was reported in the later editions of *The Times* of yesterday, dissolved the National Council, which was only elected on Sunday, on the ground that there had been irregularities in the election, has ordered a general meeting of electors for May 17.

A telegram from West Palm Beach, FLORIDA, says that H.M. Sloop Wistaria went aground yesterday on the Peanut Islands, north of Lake Worth Inlet, while putting out for the Bahamas. The vessel was not damaged and was expected to be refloated at high tide.—*Reuter.*

An agreement has been signed between representatives of the FRENCH film-producing industry and the Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers, by which authors and composers are entitled to a share on a royalty basis in the proceeds of any film in which use is made of their work.

Interstate rivalry within the Cabinet has prevented the adoption of the AUSTRALIAN Defence Minister's proposal to transfer the Jervis Bay Naval College to the Flinders Naval Depôt. Duntroon Military College will likewise remain undisturbed. The necessary economies will be made by staff reduction in the three institutions.

BIG FIRE AT NEW JERSEY

PETROLEUM EXPLOSION ON WATER FRONT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 8

Several thousand gallons of petroleum exploded this morning at Bayonne, New Jersey, four miles across Upper Bay from the southern end of New York. The explosion caused a fire which threatens the whole store of crude oil and petroleum along the Bayonne waterfront.

The first explosion occurred in a motor-tanker just before 10.30. Within two hours 12 big tanks on shore exploded and the office building and barrel shed of the Gulf Refining Company were destroyed. The fire blazed fiercely on the shore—where everything had been baked dry by the intense heat of the last few days—and on the oil-covered surface of the water off the piers. A diver who was 30ft. below the surface when the fire started was hauled to the pier only just in time. All the fire brigades of the district were hurried to the water front, where they were helped by fire boats from New York and others supplied by the half-a-dozen oil companies involved. Their task was made more difficult than it otherwise would have been as the explosion injured the pipe lines supplying foamite—a substance used to spray oil fires. The heat of the flames prevented a close approach. Overhead a huge column of black oil smoke rose high into the air and floated far over the sea.

Several persons have been injured but so far no deaths are reported.

Other Foreign News on following page

Going to Court!

As people open the magnificent London Season number of Harper's they stagger back with cries of amazement. Then they spring forward ravenously and devour its pages with their eyes, unable to repress silvery peals of laughter, awestruck whistles, deep sighs of satisfaction, guffaws of delight, and minor swears of astonishment. Are you prepared to miss so much happiness? No, no, a thousand times no! Order Harper's to-day! All good bookstalls have it

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The most magnificent series of court gowns illustrated in colour and a wonderful article on the same subject by Cherry Poynter

SUMMER FASHIONS
A red hot article on Summer fashions by Marjorie Howard, our Paris editor, who is fresh from Cannes where fashions are set for the coming season

A FASHION "TALKIE"
by Baron de Meyer

DEBUTANTES
Photographs of all the most beautiful debutantes of the Season
Stories and articles by
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BRITAIN AND EGYPT

NEGOTIATIONS ABANDONED

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT

EGYPTIAN VIEWS

The news that the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations had broken down was communicated to the House of Commons by Mr. Henderson yesterday afternoon.

As had been feared, the question of the Sudan was the rock on which the negotiations foundered. Agreement had been virtually reached on all points connected with Egypt, but on the Sudan neither side would give way. The Egyptian delegates appear to have made two demands which encountered the unyielding resistance of the British Cabinet. One was the abolition in favour of Egyptians of the right of the Governor-General of the Sudan to restrict immigration into that country. Even more important was the formula which, it was proposed, should complete the clause in the proposed treaty which referred to the political status of the Sudan. The Egyptian delegation claimed that this formula should be so worded as to bind both parties to open negotiations within a year from the signature of the treaty in regard to the Agreement of 1899 in all its aspects. The formula was referred to the Cabinet on Wednesday, and was not found acceptable. Attempts to amend the formula in a manner acceptable to both parties were unsuccessful. A version laid before a meeting of the Cabinet at 10 a.m. yesterday was rejected, and some further discussion was ended by Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, at 12.45 p.m. without any dramatic incident.

19 HOURS' CONFERENCE

The close of the negotiations found most of the delegates and technical experts very tired indeed. The meeting which opened at 8 a.m. on Wednesday dragged on with brief adjournments for meals until 3.15 a.m. yesterday, and was resumed at 10.45 a.m.

The discussions seemed, indeed, to have become a test of endurance from which Mr. Henderson emerged in better condition than some of his colleagues. The negotiations, indeed, were conducted in a very cordial spirit, and when they finally broke down there was an exchange of friendly sentiments between the Secretary of State, who said that the greater part of the British public would be very sorry that the delegates had been unable to reach an agreement, and Nahas Pasha, who replied that the Egyptian public would equally regret the failure, since they desired nothing more than the best of relations with Great Britain. Mr. Henderson then added that he wished to be understood clearly that the door must remain open, and that if either side thought better of the situation the Treaty was still there to be considered afresh.

Mr. Henderson left London for Geneva at 4 p.m. yesterday. He will spend to-day in Paris and will continue his journey to-morrow. The Egyptian delegates will leave Victoria Station at 11 a.m. to-day for Marseilles, where they will embark for Alexandria.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

MR. HENDERSON regretfully announced at question time to-day the failure of negotiations with the Egyptian delegation "in spite of sincere and friendly efforts on both sides." The cause of the failure was the inability of the British Government to agree to Egyptian demands regarding the Sudan. He added that a White Paper would shortly be issued. Unionists were openly relieved that the Government had not extended the already generous terms offered to the Egyptians, and the Socialists resented the expression of their thankfulness; but otherwise the announcement was calmly received.

STATEMENT BY NAHAS PASHA

After the conference, Nahas Pasha made the following statement to the Press:—

In spite of the sincere and really strenuous efforts of both sides to reach an honourable and satisfactory settlement consolidating the friendship between Great Britain and Egypt, we have unfortunately been unable to reach an agreement, or even an understanding, on the question of the Sudan, which is so vitally connected with that of Egypt. We went to the utmost length, but could not abandon Egypt's inalienable rights in the Sudan.

Much as we regret the rupture of the negotiations, we do not in any way regret our visit to England. It has enabled us to establish the happiest relations with Mr. Henderson and other members of the British Government, as also with many other distinguished men. It has, above all, given us an opportunity to appreciate at close range the sterling qualities of the British people, who have not been sparing in their hospitality and expressions of friendship with our people and our country.

We have lost a treaty of friendship with Great Britain, but we have won her actual friendship, which is all important.

FEELING IN EGYPT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MAY 8

The news of the breakdown of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations has given rise to animated discussions this evening among members of the foreign colonies in the cafés and among the British who frequent the Turf Club, but on the whole it is too early yet to make any definite statement as to the local reaction to the news.

Mohamed Pasha Mahmud, the Leader of the Opposition, told me this evening that he was sorry that the Treaty had not been signed. At present there is feeling of satisfaction in many quarters that something definite has been decided, but it is not improbable that, as the status of Great Britain in Egypt will now remain the same, there will soon be a wish that the Treaty had been signed. It is certain that the Delegation in London has been in the closest telegraphic communication with the Cabinet here, at any rate latterly, and it is supposed that the Delegation was mainly influenced to refuse to sign by a few prominent members of the Wafd in Cairo.

LORD BYNG OF VIMY

It was stated yesterday that Lord Byng of Vimy, who has been in South Africa for health reasons, will sail from the Cape in the Carnarvon Castle, accompanied by Lady Byng, to-day. He is expected to arrive in England about May 26.

THE TIENTSIN CUSTOMS

YEN'S DILEMMA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MAY 8

Yen Hsi-shan's order to seize part of the Tientsin Customs revenue is causing lively interest here. The Customs Commissioner has refused to budge, and Yen cannot use force without violating the French Concession. If he attempts to collect the duties elsewhere, or by other means succeeds in attaching the revenue, the Nanking Government is determined to close the Custom House, withdraw the staff, and blockade the port.

There is humour in the fact that Yen is trying to do to the Nanking Government what Sun Yat-sen tried to do to the Peking Government some years ago in Canton, but, whereas then the Powers staged a naval demonstration in defence of the Customs, they now stand aside and let this valuable and formerly quasi-international institution become the shuttlecock of Chinese politics.

The question of a blockade depends upon the so-called Northern fleet, which is superior to the naval forces of Nanking and derives its maintenance from Manchuria. Nanking hopes that Chang Hsueh-liang, the Governor of Manchuria, will order his fleet to close the Northern ports, in which case there would be no Customs revenue for Yen to seize. The personal sympathies of Chang are believed to be with Chiang Kai-shek, who is reported to have offered him the control of Chihli Province as the price for his support, but Manchuria as a whole does not favour the South, and is averse from further meddling in the affairs of China proper.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS

NANKING, May 8.—Chiang Kai-shek left Nanking at 3 o'clock this morning for Hsuchowfu, at the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai Railways, in order to direct the offensive against the Northern coalition, but he could not proceed farther than Pengpu, 80 miles northwest of Pukow, owing to fighting up the line. The fighting is heaviest on the Lunghai Railway west of Hsuchowfu.

Although the Government forces are reported to have recaptured two towns, their casualties are said to have totalled 7,000, 2,000 of which arrived in Nanking to-day. The wounded are too numerous to receive adequate attention. —*Reuter.*

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BURMA

RELIEF WORK AT PEGU

The India Office received yesterday copies of telegrams sent by the Government of Burma to the Viceroy concerning the earthquake at Pegu and Rangoon. The latest official news is dated Wednesday. The Commissioner sent to Pegu then reported that the pagoda, the municipal offices, and the cooperative bank buildings were in ruins. The Session Court and some of the District Officers' bungalows had been badly damaged. The fire which followed the earthquake broke out in the most congested part of the town. The Commissioner estimated the deaths at 300 or 400. "This (says the official telegram) is a guess, but is a conservative estimate and may be exceeded." [Other reports, seemingly trustworthy, put the loss of life at double the official guess.] The damage to property must amount to many lakhs of rupees. A medical officer with a staff of nurses arrived from Rangoon at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The local officers are reported to be working splendidly and have the situation in perfect control. A relief fund will be opened at once. The Red Cross has already donations of Rs.5,000.

In Rangoon 46 deaths were reported and some 200 injured. Over 40 buildings collapsed; the Secretariat buildings were badly damaged.

INDIAN RED CROSS APPEAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 8

The headquarters of the Indian Red Cross at Simla has received from its Burmese provincial branch a message stating that hundreds have been killed and injured in the earthquake and that the branch had immediately voted 5,000 rupees [£375] for the relief of sufferers, and had opened a relief fund. The managing body at headquarters has telegraphed 5,000 rupees to the Burmese branch and is issuing through its branches, which now exist in every province of India and in several Indian States, an immediate appeal for all possible assistance, contributions to be sent to the Rangoon branch.

THE INDIA OFFICE

SIR C. JACOB'S SUCCESSOR AS MILITARY SECRETARY

Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob leaves the India Office to-day on completion of his four years' tenure as Secretary of the Military Department. He is succeeded by General Sir Alexander Cobbe, V.C., who returns to the appointment after four years' tenure of the Northern Command, India.

Sir Claud Jacob has served for 46 years with and for the Indian Army, which he entered two years after being first commissioned to The Worcestershire Regiment. In the Great War he commanded the Dehra Dun Brigade, the 7th Meerut Division, and later the 21st Division in France. From 1916 to the end of the War he commanded the II. Army Corps. After the Armistice he took his corps to the Rhine, but soon left for India to become Chief of the General Staff. Later he held the Northern Command, and on the death of Lord Rawlinson, in 1925, he acted as Commander-in-Chief, pending the arrival from home of Sir William Birdwood. He was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal in November, 1926.

Sir Claud Jacob and Sir Alexander Cobbe were last night entertained at dinner in the Café Royal by the Military Department of the India Office.

AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTE

Mr. George Frederick Page, of Messrs. Nightingale, Page and Bennett, Kingston-on-Thames, will be formally installed as president of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute to-day. He joined his present firm, which was established in 1825, in the year 1889, when he was 23 years of age.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Anglo-American Debenture Corporation.
Bournemouth and Poole Electricity Supply.
Burton, Son, and Sanders.
Express Dairy Company.
Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds.
Kepong (Malay) Rubber Estates.
North British and Mercantile Insurance.
Rubber Plantations Investment.

MORE TROUBLE AT OHIO PRISON

ANOTHER FIRE

CONVICTS KILLED IN THEIR SLEEP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 8

Two of the wretched survivors of the fire at the Columbus (Ohio) prison were killed in their sleep by machine-gun fire early this morning, after a night of disorder among a group of 500 or 600 "subversive" prisoners who are being kept behind barbed-wire entanglements in the middle of the prison yard.

For several days after this group had been segregated and safely surrounded by barbed wire and machine-guns comparative peace reigned in the prison, broken only by some disturbance among the soldiers on guard, resulting from the fact that they were being given the same food as the convicts, which, in their opinion, was not fit for consumption. However, just after midnight last night one of the tents in which the convicts behind the barricade are living caught fire. Whether the fire was accidental or not is unknown. It spread with such rapidity that within a few minutes all the tents but one were ablaze. The convicts methodically moved their few belongings out of the tents as the flames reached them and congregated in excited, noisy groups along the barriers of their pen.

The authorities refused to call the fire brigade on the ground that it would cause confusion in which some of the prisoners might take the opportunity to escape. The tents were completely destroyed. Extra guards and ammunition were rushed into the prison, and an additional machine-gun was mounted on the roof of the chapel overlooking the pen. The convicts at length grew tired, became quiet, and lay on the ground to sleep.

It was some time later that the machine-gun on the chapel roof suddenly fired. It smashed the window of a dormitory beside the chapel where "well-disposed" convicts were sleeping, killed two and wounded another. It is understood that an investigation will be held. The authorities have refused to supply new tents and announce that the convicts will have to sleep in the open, whatever the weather may be.

RUSSIAN GRAIN CROP

CRISIS THREATENED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 8

The Bolshevist leaders in Moscow have been greatly alarmed during the last few days by the agricultural outlook. Since the conclusion of the May Day celebrations reports have been coming in from the countryside that the peasants are not exerting themselves sufficiently. The Commissariat of Agriculture of the R.S.F.S.R. [Russia proper] has drawn up a general report based on figures supplied by the rural agents, from which it draws the conclusion that only heroic measures can avert a very serious grain crisis, because at the end of April not even 30 per cent. of the total grain area of the R.S.F.S.R. had been sown.

The Commissariat considers that the campaign which the Government started a month ago to encourage the "uncollectivized" peasants to bestir themselves by remission of taxes and other promises has now definitely failed, the peasants remaining apathetic. One of the chief reasons for the backward agricultural conditions is the chaos produced by the temporary reversal of the compulsory collectivization policy in many districts. As a result of disorderly attempts to reshuffle arable holdings, nobody knows exactly what land he is expected to cultivate, as the contradictory orders given by the centres admit of a variety of interpretations.

While the local authorities, collective administrations, and private peasants are engaged in disputes, the sowing season is slipping by. The Commissariat points out that after next week hope of averting disaster may be abandoned. At the same time it expresses fear that appeals to the countryside will not be heeded, as all these things had been said a month ago, but the warnings had either fallen on deaf ears or had been distorted before reaching their destination.

NEW SOVIET ORDERS OF MERIT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 8

The statutes of two new Red orders of merit created in connexion with the May Day festival have been published by the Soviet Government.

The first is called "The Lenin Order" and is to be conferred on individual citizens and on bodies or associations for their achievements in various departments of economic life, especially in industry and agriculture. The Insignia of the Order bears Lenin's portrait, which citizens thus decorated may wear on various occasions, especially during festivals, "but when those honoured with this Order are arrested or otherwise in custody they must remove the Order until they regain their liberty." The second, called the Order of the Red Star, is open particularly to officers and soldiers of the Red Army.

The U.S.S.R. had already two orders of merit, the Order of the Red Flag for the military and the Order of the Labour Flag for civilians.

TOURS AND CRUISES

SPECIAL SERVICE OF "THE TIMES"

Attention is drawn to the Special Service offered by *The Times* to readers on tour by land or sea.

The Publisher will be pleased, on receiving the itinerary of any projected travel, to arrange for the dispatch of copies of the paper, which will be so forwarded as to arrive simultaneously with the subscriber at his places or ports of call.

Subscribers who wish to avail themselves of this service should send their names and home addresses to The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4. The account, at the rate of 4d. per copy, post free, will be payable on the subscriber's return.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated at the Palace, Norwich, yesterday that the condition of the Bishop of Norwich was favourable. His temperature was satisfactory, and he passed a good night, but until the pain in the swelling of one foot subsides he will not be able to put his foot on the ground or make any effective progress.

Yesterday morning's bulletin concerning Mr. T. R. Ferens, who is critically ill at Hull, stated that there was no change for the better in his condition. Last night his condition was reported to be much the same.

Mr. Edgar Granville, M.P., who underwent an operation on Wednesday, was stated yesterday to be progressing quite satisfactorily.

NEW RIOTING IN INDIA

POLICE STATIONS BURNT

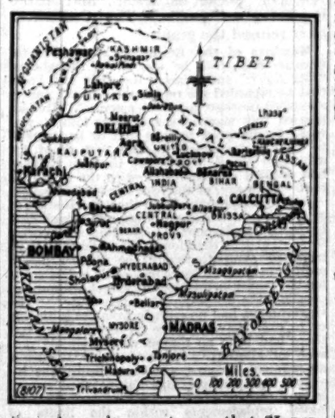
MOB ATROCITIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 8

Rioting on a most serious scale is reported from Sholapur arising out of the picketing of liquor shops by Congress volunteers.

The trouble began yesterday and was renewed this morning, when the police fired on volunteers who came into conflict with them after the volunteers had been prevented from cutting down palm trees [from which toddy is made] near the



city. An early report says that 25 persons were killed, including two policemen, and that 100 were injured. All the liquor shops and two or three police stations were burnt.

British troops are proceeding to Sholapur from Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY, May 8.—The trouble at Sholapur this morning started with a dispute between Congress volunteers and the owners of the trees which they proposed to cut down. When the police intervened they were attacked by an excited mob. The Police Magistrate was summoned, and he ordered the demonstrators to disperse, warning them of the consequences if they persisted in their violence. As the mob refused to disperse and began to pelt the police with stones, the police were ordered to open fire.

Meanwhile, rioting, in which mill hands who had declared a *hartal*, took part, had broken out in several parts of the city. Attacks were made by the mob on the police stations, of which six are reported to have been set on fire. Two of these are believed to have been destroyed. The police had repeatedly to open fire on the rioters, whose total casualties are at present unknown. Two policemen are known to have been murdered and many to have received injuries.

The officer commanding the Auxiliary Force telegraphed for more troops, and, in response, detachments of the 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding) are on their way from Ahmednagar, 120 miles to the north.

The mob tried to advance in the residential quarters, and were kept back only with difficulty. This evening it was announced that 13 British subjects, eight women and five children, were being removed to Poona by special train.—*Reuter.*

BOMBAY, May 8.—Two policemen were beaten to death by the mob at Sholapur, their bodies being soaked in kerosine and burnt in the public square. A third policeman was murdered in the evening. Five other policemen are missing, and it is feared they have been murdered.

The police were forced to fight their way back to the railway station, where they had to stand with their backs to the wall, and hold the mob at bay. The civil lines were given up to looting by the rioters.—*Exchange.*

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

CHANGE OF TACTICS IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 8

The campaign against the Salt Act has been temporarily given up here, and the Congress Committee is turning its attention to an intensive boycott of foreign cloth. It is understood that Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Mr. Gandhi's successor, will shortly lead Congress volunteers from different places in the Surat district to raid the Dharsana salt depôt, as had been contemplated by Mr. Gandhi before his arrest.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the well-known Bombay political leader, has written to Sir Annepu Parasuramadas Patro, president of the All-Parties Conference, suggesting that the conference should formulate views recommending to the Government the steps it desires to be taken to relieve the present situation.

The present civil disobedience movement, Mr. Jayakar says, is one of despair born of a feeling, which the Government have recently done little to combat, that the proposed Round Table Conference is a myth, if not a trap, and that India can obtain nothing through the medium of peaceful negotiations. "Since the announcement of the Round Table Conference in November the Government have not taken any steps to create confidence in the popular mind that they are in earnest about the matter, or that the proposed Conference would lead to results which will satisfy the bulk of Indian opinion. By their inaction the Government are making the Conference an odious apparition. They appear to have exhausted themselves by that supreme effort in November."

Mr. Jayakar says that a wiser Government would have published long ago the date, *personnel*, and terms of reference of the Conference, to make it clear that India may achieve at the Conference complete Dominion status, with, perhaps, a few transitory safeguards. It is idle for the Government to adopt the attitude that so long as this "war" continues they can do nothing but resist the subversion of the law.

About 3,000 bales of cotton, valued at two lakhs [£15,000], were destroyed by fire here to-day.

FIGHT WITH CHITTAGONG RAIDERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8

In a village opposite Chittagong a suspicious group of men was challenged by the villagers. The marauders immediately opened fire, killing one man and wounding four others. On the alarm being given a party of police crossed the river and succeeded in tracking the murderers, four of whom were killed in the ensuing fight. Two others were wounded and taken to Chittagong as captives.

Groups of the rebels who recently attacked Chittagong are believed to be in the neighbourhood still, although many have probably worked their way back to their homes.

Other Indian news on preceding page.

FOOD PRICES

THE CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

COMMONS DEBATE

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The House began consideration of the Bill for disciplining the retail trades with the knowledge that its details are to be examined by a Committee upstairs, and the Opposition were not favourably affected by this subjection of so important a measure to the less exhaustive method of procedure.

MR. GRAHAM did, as usual, a very good best to explain to Socialists that it was not all he wanted and to anti-Socialists that it was the inevitable consequence of the reorganization of capitalism. His plea was that the Bill was merely the usual method of protecting the community against the abuse of monopoly. Therefore the experience of control in the War and of the Acts dealing with profiteering had no relevance. The Linlithgow Committee and the Royal Commission on Food Prices had both reflected and confirmed the general impression that either the prices paid to the producer were too low or the prices charged to the consumer were too high.

LACK OF POWERS

The Unionists had assented so far as to create the Food Council in 1925. That body, though active and talented, had failed through lack of powers to obtain information and to enforce its decisions. The milk combine had therefore been able to enforce winter prices for an extra month at a day's notice and without the slightest proof of any increase in their costs. The bakers had recently been able to break away from the relation of wheat prices to bread prices observed for four years, and to ignore the protests of the Food Council.

The Bill, therefore, conferred upon a new and statutory Consumers' Council powers to exact full information from retailers. But it would be a ridiculously impotent body unless fuller knowledge were followed by control of prices. General price fixing must be postponed until there was a majority for Socialism, but meanwhile, although supplies could not be controlled, the prices of certain staple articles could and must be fixed if the purchasing power of the poor were to be maintained

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER had no objection to forcing traders to justify their charges, provided that trade secrets were preserved, but he fiercely attacked price fixing, and moved the rejection of the Bill on that account. In a good dialectical speech, he marvelled that the Government should legislate for lower prices for necessities on the morrow of having legislated for higher prices for coal; and that a prophet of free trade should fetter British traders, while encouraging foreign competitors. He pointed out that the Board of Trade would have power to fix prices by emergency order even without the contemplated report by the Council and approval of Parliament. The Royal Commission of 1925 had been wholly against fixing prices, except in an emergency, as "unsound and unworkable." Those intended beneficiaries, the National Farmers' Union, had condemned a proposal incapable of enforcement except by an army of officials. Sir William Beveridge, with his unique experience in the Ministry of Food during the War, had enumerated exhaustively the vices of control. The Imperial Economic Conference of 1923 had given the unanimous opinion of the Empire that price fixing put quality at a discount, was excessively costly, and led to price levels either oppressive to all traders or regulated by the margins of the least efficient traders. The Bill gave industry a further dose of the poison of uncertainty; and afforded a crucial test of the sincerity of Liberals in their declared objections to Left Wing Socialism.

"WEAK AND MUDDLED"

One of the champions of that movement, however, MR. WISE, only reluctantly supported what he thought was a weak and muddled interpretation of right principles, and explained that of the two main proposals of the Bill one was incomplete and the other unworkable. If traders were allowed to keep their secrets from all but officials, the public would never know their iniquity. If supplies were not controlled, price fixing would be unsafe and impracticable. For example, if wheat prices fluctuated, the prices of flour and of bread could not be controlled; and, further, the profits of the meat trust were made largely abroad and could not be touched. The Bill must therefore be strengthened by another measure for the control and bulk purchase of imports.

This super-protectionist conclusion embarrassed SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, who denied that the Bill ought to have any such implication. Retail prices, he said, had fallen by only half as much as wholesale prices during the last five years, partly because of the effect of high taxation on traders anxious to maintain their profits, but partly also because they had been able to increase profits beyond the amount required for taxation. Liberals refused the Socialist demand to change economic into political business, but they were impressed by the fact that the consumer was not obtaining the benefit of the fall in wholesale prices.

After MAJOR TRYON, in the final attack, had analysed the experience of control during the War, MR. W. R. SMITH replied that the Bill was forced on Parliament by public opinion, fostered by Unionist propaganda in 1924. With Liberal support the Government had a majority of 266 to 202.

MR. HENDERSON IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 8

Mr. Henderson arrived at the Gare du Nord at 11.15 to-night. He will lunch with M. Briand to-morrow and discuss with him the questions which are to be considered at Geneva.

This evening the *Temps*, in commenting on Mr. Henderson's visit, says that he had consistently shown himself a believer in confident collaboration between France and Great Britain, and had shown, both in The Hague and in London, his personal good will and desire to understand the aims of French policy. The *Temps* attaches importance to the interview between Mr. Henderson and M. Briand in view of the coming meeting between them and Signor Grandi and other Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The article concludes with a further plea for Franco-British confidence.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

MR. BALDWIN'S POLICY

SAFEGUARDING AND EMPIRE

Mr. Baldwin opened his "Home and Empire" campaign last night by addressing a crowded meeting in the Hippodrome at Sheffield. Lord Fitzwilliam, president of the Sheffield Conservative and Unionist Association, was in the chair.

The following are points from Mr. Baldwin's speech, which is reported on page 11:—

I have never known so great a change in the outlook in this country as that during the last 12 months.

The greatest loss is the loss of confidence.

The events of the last year have washed away for all time in this country the last foundations of the fortress of free trade.

No industry needs rationalization more than the steel industry, which could not rationalize without safeguarding.

There is not a single duty the Chancellor of the Exchequer is taking off, when he removes the safeguarding duties, that we shall not have the greatest pleasure in putting on again the moment we get in.

For the protection of our standard of life, for negotiating with foreign countries, for retaliating, safeguarding is essential.

My ideal for years has been a vision of our Empire as an economic unit, and it is that for which we are working.

When we come in, which will be whenever this Government goes to the country, our first task is to apply that great principle of safeguarding with a free hand.

We shall call forthwith an Imperial Conference and any agreement which may be made with regard to preference not involving the taxation of foreign food will be put into force at once.

I will not ask the people of this country at the forthcoming election to put any tax on foreign foods.

MISS JOHNSON'S FLIGHT

ADVENTURES IN THE DESERT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, MAY 8

Miss Amy Johnson, who is flying alone from England to Australia, reached Baghdad this evening, after four days' flight from London. Yesterday, in flying from Constantinople to Aleppo, she found some difficulty in crossing the Taurus Mountains at a height of 8,000ft., the maximum attainable in her heavily laden machine. She followed the railway line through the narrow pass, flying through dense clouds, with visibility extremely poor.

To-day's flight from Aleppo to Baghdad was a nerve-racking experience. When she landed she was covered from head to foot with a thick layer of sand, but was cheerful. Miss Johnson explained that midway between Aleppo and Baghdad her machine was tossed about at the mercy of a violent gale. She dropped in 10 minutes from 7,000ft. to 300ft. There were dense clouds of sand and visibility was almost nil. She decided to land in the desert and did so successfully, placing her tool boxes and luggage against the wheels of her machine to prevent it from being blown away. She also covered the engine in an endeavour to keep out the sand. She had no idea of her whereabouts and saw no Arabs, but heard dogs barking in the distance. She passed a most uncomfortable two hours in these conditions. The weather then improved and Miss Johnson restarted and flew eastwards until she saw the Tigris and followed the course of the river. But atmospheric conditions were so bad that she did not see Baghdad and continued her journey 10 miles to the south of it where the junction of the rivers Tigris and Diala gave her the clue to her position. She then returned and made an excellent landing at the Imperial Airways aerodrome.

To-morrow Miss Johnson proposes to fly to Lingeh, on the Persian Gulf, or possibly to Bundar Abbas. She hopes to reach Karachi on Saturday, beating Mr. Hinkler's time on the same portion of the journey by two days.

NEW BRITISH CRUISERS

OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION IN NAVY WEEKS

As under the Naval Treaty no more British cruisers to carry 8-in. guns will be laid down for at least another six years, particular interest attaches to the completion of the Norfolk, York, and Dorsetshire, which, with one exception, will be the last of such vessels of the pre-Treaty programmes. Arrangements are being made for the public to inspect these cruisers during the Navy Weeks to be held at the Royal Dockyards between August 2 and 9.

At Plymouth, H.M.S. Norfolk will be among the ships to be open to inspection. This new 10,000-ton cruiser, carrying eight 8-in. guns, may be seen in close proximity to the world's greatest battleship, the Rodney, of 35,000 tons, armed with eight 16-in. guns; and to the Malaya, which, after the Treaty reductions are enforced, will represent the oldest British battleship type, of 27,500 tons, armed with eight 15-in. guns.

Portsmouth will have the Dorsetshire, a sister-ship of the Norfolk, and while it may not be possible to go on board, as she will not be in commission until about the end of September, the ship can be seen in the final stages of fitting out. The Dorsetshire is the last of the 10,000-ton cruisers allowed under the Treaty.

At Chatham, there may be seen H.M.S. York, the first of the medium-sized 8-in. gun cruisers, of 8,400 tons, which has just commissioned for the Atlantic Fleet.

AUSTRALIA AND EMPIRE TRADE

EXTENSION OF PREFERENCES URGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 8

In the House of Representatives to-day Dr. Earle Page, Leader of the Country Party, introduced a motion affirming the desirability of increased Empire trade and Imperial economic unity, and suggesting as the quickest and most practical way of achieving that end the extension of reciprocal preferences.

Dr. Page said that the ideal policy was Imperial economic unity, implying the lowest possible tariffs within the Empire. There was also need for a considered policy of developing primary and secondary industries within each portion of the Empire to their maximum, thus affording the most effective protection against the outside world.

Mr. Paterson, ex-Minister of Markets and Transport, supporting the motion, said that he advocated the great Empire economic unit in which the larger vision of Empire took the place of the narrower vision of country. Australia gave substantially more preference to Great Britain than *vice versa*, but it was easier for a protectionist country to give preference than for an almost free trade country.

The debate was adjourned.

MARSHAL FOCH STATUE

The Prince of Wales will unveil the statue of Marshal Foch, the gift of the Empire, in Grosvenor-gardens, London, on Thursday, June 5, and not on June 7, as officially announced yesterday.

NAVAL TREATY

CRITICISM IN THE LORDS

BRITISH CRUISER STRENGTH

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The Lords heard to-day the first profound Parliamentary criticism of the Naval Treaty, bluntly and vividly put by LORD BRIDGEMAN. His case was that the Treaty had reduced the Navy below the limit of national security on the sole authority of the Government; that there was no possibility of reaching even the permitted standard of naval strength by 1936; that the only agreement signed by all the five Powers did not include the vital point of a decrease in the maximum size of battleships; and that if European Powers built seriously we should have to respond and thus be put in an invidious position in American and Japanese eyes. He wished to know who had decided that our minimum cruiser strength could be reduced from 70 to 50; and how we proposed to build the five or six cruisers a year and the 80 destroyers necessary for replacement until 1936. What was the Government's building programme? There was no need to adjust it to the strength of the United States, but only to the protection of our trade routes.

LORD CARSON took a much more fiery tone. He declared that the treaties marked the surrender of British naval supremacy by a Government which had not, and could never obtain, any mandate for such a surrender. They imperilled the national safety, for it was unaccompanied by any compensatory increase in the Army or the Air Force. They risked the life of the nation, for they left it without any guarantee that its food could be brought to it.

LORD JELLICOE'S VIEW

LORD JELLICOE put this outburst in its proper perspective by giving the view of a sailor. He shared the uneasiness caused by the lowering of naval strength to a level below British requirements, without, as he thought, expert approval; and he remembered that in 1914 nine German raiding cruisers had kept busy 114 British cruisers. He did not share any suspicion of or concern for the strength of the United States; but he did not see how the strength of the British Navy could be kept up even to the permitted level until 1936, and he deplored the consequent frustration of the careers of so many naval officers and men. He begged the Government at least to provide decent compensation for them. LORD WESTER WEMYSS showed that these views were shared by the other naval members of the House.

LORD PARMOOR answered the technical objections by explaining that the life of a cruiser had been extended from 16 to 20 years. That meant that the permitted replacements could be effected by 1936. The new figure—50—of British requirements in cruisers had been accepted by the Admiralty as sufficient until 1936; and the diminution from the figure—70—given in 1927 had been made possible by new guarantees of peace such as the Pact of Paris. He could not, however, yet say what the Government's building programme would be. He only knew that their views were closer to the modern spirit of Lord Jellicoe than to the archaic conception of Lord Carson that peace and security depended on force alone.

LORD BRIDGEMAN withdrew his demand for papers, after a final plea that the Government should announce its building programme as soon as possible.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

A meeting of the Economic Advisory Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Noel Buxton, Miss Bondfield, Sir Arthur Balfour, Mr. E. Bevin, Mr. W. R. Blair, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Mr. E. Debenham, Sir Andrew Duncan, Sir Daniel Hall, F.R.S., Sir William Hardy, F.R.S., Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir Alfred Lewis, Sir William McLintock, and Mr. R. H. Tawney.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

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THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	THE MULBERRY BUSH	8.40
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Everyman	THE GLEN IS MINE	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER	8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Palace	HEADS UP!	8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	8.45
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	HAMLET	7.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. F. GOLDENBERG	8.15
Central Hall	LONDON JUNIOR ORCHESTRA	8
Wigmore Hall	MR. ANTON MAASKOFF	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NOT SO QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	12 to 11
Astoria	THE GRAND PARADE	12.45 to 11
Capitol	CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD	12 to 12
Carlton	THE VAGABOND KING	2 to 11
Empire	ANNA CHRISTIE	12 to 12
Kensington	FLIGHT	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE GREEN GODDESS	2 to 11
New Gallery	MAMBA	1.30 to 11
Plaza	STREET OF CHANCE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SEA HAWKS 2.30, 5.30, & 8.30	
Regal	SONG OF THE WEST	1 to 11.30
Shell Picture Theatre	FLIGHT	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	JOURNEY'S END	12 to

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1930

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Weather Forecast

BRITISH ISLES (all districts).—Moderate winds between west and north, fresh at times; bright intervals; occasional rain or showers; cool, slight ground frost locally inland at night.

Further Outlook.—Rather unsettled. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Queen opened the Rachel McMillan College at Deptford yesterday and paid an unexpected visit to the blocks of dwellings built under the new housing scheme in the borough. (p. 13)

The regulations for the air race for the King's Cup, to be held on July 5, differ from those of previous years in some important respects. (p. 18)

Rationalization in the Post Office was discussed yesterday by the Union of Post Office Workers, which is endeavouring to protect the status, salaries, and working conditions of the staffs. (p. 11)

The telephone service between this country and Australia is shortly to be extended to Europe. A reduction in the charge for telephoning to North America is announced. (p. 18)

Mr. J. T. Brownlie, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, speaking at Manchester yesterday, denounced the disruptive tactics of the Communists inside the trade union movement. (p. 11)

Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob is succeeded as Secretary to the Military Department at the India Office to-day by General Sir Alexander Cobbe, V.C.

A meeting in support of the British Empire Film Institute, which needs £10,000 for its work, was held at the Mansion House yesterday. (p. 13)

A conference of voluntary housing associations met in London yesterday to discuss the Housing Bill, and appointed a committee to suggest amendments. (p. 13)

The first annual show of the Alpine Garden Society was opened in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Westminster, yesterday, and will be continued to-day. (p 19)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords Lord Bridgeman raised the question of the British policy of naval construction as affected by the recent Treaty. Lord Jellicoe and Lord Wester Wemyss were among the other speakers, and Lord Parmoor replied for the Government. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons Mr. Henderson announced the failure of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, and Mr. W. Graham explained the provisions of the Consumers' Council Bill. (pp. 8 and 9)

The Government propose to drop the School Attendance Bill and to introduce in its place a comprehensive measure dealing with the raising of the school-leaving age, maintenance grants, and the future of non-provided schools.

Mr. Baldwin began his "Home and Empire" campaign at Sheffield last night, when he spoke on the policy of safeguarding and Imperial economic unity. He said that the Conservative Party, the moment it got in would restore the duties taken off by Mr. Snowden. (pp. 11 and 16)

The decision of the local Liberal Party to contest the Central Nottingham by-election has come as a surprise to both the other parties. The Socialists had been hoping for "a Free Trade alliance." (p. 11)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

After a conference which lasted 19 hours, and was followed by a further meeting of the delegations, the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations broke down yesterday on the question of the Sudan. Both sides expressed regret, and Mr. Henderson said that the door must remain open for a possible renewal of negotiations. (p. 16)

Serious rioting occurred at Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency, yesterday as the result of the picketing of liquor shops by Congress volunteers. The police were compelled to fire on the mobs repeatedly. It is reported that 25 people were killed and 100 injured, and that among the victims were two policemen, whose bodies were burned in public. Detachments of British troops have been sent to the scene. (p. 16)

An interesting situation has arisen in connexion with Yen Hsi-shan's order for the seizure of part of the Tientsin Customs revenue. As the Custom House is in the French Concession Yen cannot use force to execute his order, and if he attempts to collect the duties by other means the Nanking Government will close the Custom House, withdraw the staff, and blockade the port. (p. 16)

The preliminary grant, inserted by the Reichsrat, for armoured vessel "B" was yesterday struck from the German Naval Estimates by the Budget Committee of the Reichstag. (p. 15)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The First Spring Meeting was continued at Newmarket yesterday, when Lord Astor's Buck won the March Stakes by two lengths from Baytown, with Empire Builder third. (p. 6)

In the match between the Australians and Essex at Leyton yesterday Essex were all out for 67, P. M. Hornibrook taking six wickets for 11 runs; at Lord's, M.C.C. made 293 for eight wickets in reply to Surrey's total of 245. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—A Japanese Conversion Loan; the Rubber Position; Rubber Trust's Annual Meeting; J. and P. Coats's Lower Profits; White Star Line Accounts; Thos. Firth and Sons' Report; and Fierce Competition in Insurance. (p. 22)

In the Money Market there was little change in either loan or discount rates. Further gold withdrawals took place for France, the Bank losing £1,188,000 of bar gold. Foreign Exchanges were slightly more favourable to sterling, the New York, Paris, Italian, and Swiss rates showing small rises. Spanish currency was weak. Argentine dollars appreciated. Silver rose 1-16d. to 19¼d. per oz. (p. 22)

The Stock Markets yesterday were quiet, and with a few outstanding exceptions continued unsatisfactory in tone. Gilt-edged securities showed rallying symptoms. Foreign Rails were flat. J. and P. Coats fell on the reduction made in the bonus. A sharp rise occurred in Electric Construction. Rhodesian, Copper shares, and Rand Gold shares were firm. (p. 22)

A HAND OVERPLAYED

The negotiations between the British and the Egyptian Governments have broken down at last. Their failure was anticipated as soon as it was known that NAHAS PASHA and his colleagues cherished ambitions in regard to the future political status of the Sudan which were in complete opposition to the British view; and MR. HENDERSON, in his commendably brief statement in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, made it quite clear that the Sudanese question was the rock on which the negotiations came to grief. It cannot be said that they were terminated in haste. A formula which should be acceptable to both parties was pursued by the delegates through long nocturnal hours with more industry than hope. In spite of the patience and pertinacity of MR. HENDERSON, who evidently holds that the principle of the eight-hour day is inapplicable to diplomatists, it eluded their grasp. No other result could have been expected when once the Egyptian delegates had made up their minds to ask for more concessions than those offered them in the draft agreement with MAHMUD PASHA, and maintained that attitude in spite of every friendly warning. They may have expected that MR. HENDERSON would prove more squeezable than previous Foreign Secretaries. Instead of that they found him resolved to allow no enlargement on the essential structure of the draft agreement of last August and to make no step beyond what he then described as "the extreme limit" of concession. His firmness, however, did not prevent the negotiations from being conducted and concluded in a friendly spirit which should survive any disappointment that may be felt in Egypt at the return of the Wafdist leaders empty-handed.

Though no White Paper on the negotiations will be published until some time next week, enough is known of their course to explain the cause of NAHAS PASHA'S failure. He and his advisers overplayed their hand. Their initial misconception of the position of Great Britain in the Sudan was abundantly illustrated in the course of the negotiations, and most of all when they insisted, as a condition of their signature of a treaty, that the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1899 should be reviewed in all its aspects within a year. This and other proposals relating to the Sudan could only be interpreted as aiming at the restoration of the absolute Egyptian sovereignty which collapsed so tragically—and so deservedly—in the Mahdist revolt. Though it was improbable from the first that this attitude towards the problem of the Sudan could find favour with any conceivable British Government, the Egyptian delegates persisted in it to the point of sacrificing the agreement virtually reached on all other points. It must be supposed that their desire to "go one better" than their predecessor and enemy MAHMUD PASHA blinded them to the disagreeable but manifest necessity of following in his tracks if they were to return from London with any treaty at all. It is of course too early to hazard an opinion as to how their failure will be regarded in Egypt, or whether it will make a breach in the impressive unity of their party. The general belief is that an important minority of Wafdists was ready to accept the Mahmud-Henderson agreement, and other parties also may gain a marked accession of strength from their failure. In any case there is no doubt whatever that the draft agreement, as was shown by the comments of the Arabic Press, came as an agreeable surprise to great numbers of Egyptians of all classes and parties, who are likely to be proportionately disappointed at the failure of the representatives of a professedly democratic party to follow up the success of a temporary Dictator.

Meanwhile the position of this country in Egypt and the Sudan remains unchanged. In answer to a question, MR. HENDERSON informed the House yesterday that the *status quo* in both countries will be maintained, and that the four reserved points—the security of British Imperial communications in Egypt, the defence of Egypt against foreign aggression, the protection of foreign interests and minorities in Egypt, and the Sudan—are still reserved. A British garrison will consequently remain in Cairo, and any Egyptian legislation which is likely to affect the large foreign communities in Egypt will continue to interest the British HIGH COMMISSIONER. The maintenance of these rights may cause some irritation to Egyptian nationalists, but they cannot justly blame the British Government for its refusal to surrender them without any guarantee that its important interests in the Sudan and those of the Sudanese, whom we are pledged to protect, will be respected. The Sudan will remain under the Anglo-Sudanese administration which its people have enjoyed since the end of 1924, and the Sudanese will be trained for eventual self-government without external interference or competition. The legitimate interests of Egypt in the Upper Nile will continue to be safeguarded by the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929, but the conditional and unnecessary offer attached to the Mahmud-Henderson draft, which might permit the return of a battalion of Egyptian troops to that country, has naturally lapsed. The friendly nature and determination of the negotiations justifies the belief that Egyptian public opinion will understand where the responsibility lies for the failure to accept the generous terms which the Labour Government offered last year. In this country satisfaction at the successful defence of British interests need not exclude the hope expressed at the close of the negotiations that the Egyptian Government may yet be disposed to think better of its decision and to reopen negotiations where they were abandoned. That the Wafd has made a step in the right direction is made manifest by a comparison of the recent negotiations with the conversations between MR. MACDONALD and ZAGHLUL PASHA in 1924, when the Nationalist leader demanded the complete evacuation of Egypt and the Sudan, and with the Sarwat-Chamberlain proposals, which did not touch the Sudan and were unceremoniously rejected by NAHAS PASHA. The comparison suggests that with time and experience the Wafdist leaders may yet succeed in harmonizing their Nationalist ambitions with political realities.

Fixing Retail Prices

The House of Commons met for yesterday's debate on the second reading of the Consumers' Council Bill with the knowledge that the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the London Chamber of Commerce are both strongly opposed to the principle of MR. GRAHAM'S proposals. They have lost no time in declaring their firm conviction that the delegation to a Government Department of statutory powers to regulate prices and charges would be detrimental to the trading interests of the country and of London. They are satisfied, they say, that it would lead to world-wide dislocation and distrust, with either a scarcity of commodities or a lowering of the standard of quality, and would cause hardship to all classes of the community. The unanimous resolutions of these two bodies cannot be dismissed as random reflections or hasty *obiter dicta*. The intention of the Government to establish a Consumers' Council in place of the existing Food Council has been known to them since November. They were thus in a position, directly the details of the measure were published, to pronounce a decision for or against it, and their prompt and unhesitating verdict is one of uncompromising condemnation. This was not a very happy send-off for the second stage of MR. GRAHAM'S Bill. Inside the House he had to face at best the abstention of those Liberals who regard it as a thoroughly bad measure, with the knowledge that the party as a whole consider that the worst of its more objectionable features are the proposals for price-fixing which he himself described as a vital part of it. Liberal support—if indeed it could be called support—was therefore little more likely to help MR. GRAHAM than the reasoned amendment for rejection to be moved from the Conservative benches—on the ground that the effect of a Bill which creates an arbitrary and bureaucratic power to fix prices must be detrimental to the interests of producers and consumers alike.

MR. GRAHAM began his defence of his Bill by recalling the reasons for the appointment of the Food Council, and pointed out that, although that body had done an enormous amount of good work, its operations had been greatly handicapped because it was set up without compulsory powers. Next, after quoting detailed instances in which it was proved that excessive prices had been charged for various articles of food, he went on to explain the steps by which the Government proposed to put an end to these extortionate charges. These are to establish the Consumers' Council on a statutory basis; to give it compulsory powers of getting information on the basis of which prices could be fixed; and, when the information had been gained and the prices fixed, to make it legally obligatory on all traders to observe them. In this part of his explanation, which he described as unquestionably the controversial field, he admitted candidly that unless the Government own or control supply the effectual control of prices is impossible. While the Labour Party are in a minority there can, he said, be no question of ownership or out-and-out control. But, short of a definitely Socialistic scheme, he claims that his Bill goes to the effective point. He might have called it the thin end of the wedge, for that of course is what it is meant to be. If the Board of Trade is given the power to fix the prices of food, wearing apparel, clothing materials, fuels, and other articles of common use, the day will surely come when, if the country returns a clear Socialist majority to Parliament, the prices of all commodities will be fixed by the State, with the sanction of legal penalties to enforce their observance. MR. GRAHAM was careful to explain that the Government have no intention of abusing the power which they seek, and expressed his conviction that the very existence of the power would be a sufficient deterrent over a very large part of the field. These personal opinions of his may be taken for what they are worth. They sound rather like the excuses addressed to Little Red Riding Hood by the Wolf.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, on the other hand, was able to quote in support of the principle of his amendment—which is entirely in favour of giving to the Food Authority all necessary powers of investigation—an imposing array of highly competent witnesses diametrically opposed to the policy which MR. GRAHAM and the Government wish to impose upon the country. Except in cases of emergency the Royal Commission of 1925 declared themselves wholly against the fixing of prices "as unsound and unworkable." At greater length the Imperial Economic Conference of 1923 gave it as their unanimous opinion that price-fixing puts quality at a discount, is extremely costly, and leads to price levels either oppressive to all traders or regulated by the margins of those traders who are least efficient. From the speech in which SIR HERBERT SAMUEL defined the position of the Liberal Party it was evident that he also—though he considered that the House would be well advised to pass the second reading—looked upon MR. GRAHAM'S proposals as a source of possible danger. He was all for publicity wherever there was reason to think there was a monopoly or combine. But the Bill, he said, was in very wide terms, and there was a fear that it would authorize a kind of official supervision of all the retail and wholesale traders, and of every broker and dealer. Consequently he advised that in Committee Clause 5 should be carefully examined with a view to inserting amendments to make it clear that it was not intended to authorize the establishment of an inquisitorial body and should not apply where there is real competition and where intervention is unnecessary. But Clause 5 is the very kernel of the Bill. If that is to be destroyed or weakened by Liberal amendments MR. GRAHAM'S proposals will be robbed of their sting. Which, presumably, is not what MR. GRAHAM wants.

Mr. Scullin's Surrender

MR. SCULLIN had hitherto shown himself so sound a judge of Australian feeling, and so capable of withstanding pressure from the extremist wing of his party, that it is hard to understand how he allowed himself to be stampeded into his recent blunder over the returned soldiers, a blunder from which he has now extricated himself by an ignominious capitulation. Preference in employment, especially Government employment, to those who left their jobs to fight in the War is a sacred principle in Australia, and has hitherto been observed without question by every Government and public institution, as well as by practically all private employers. It is legally obligatory as regards the public services, and, where it is not actually prescribed by law, it is regarded as a moral obligation resting on the promises made to the soldiers when they enlisted. It has the whole force of public opinion behind it, and this opinion is made effective by the excellent organization of the returned soldiers' league, the formidable hostility of which no prudent politician would care to provoke. Alarmed, however, by the spread of unemployment, which has put many thousands of good trade unionists out of work, MR. SCULLIN'S Government, which is primarily a Government of trade unionists, was rash enough to seek to make more jobs for unionists by cancelling the preference enjoyed by the returned men. Henceforth, the PRIME MINISTER announced a few days ago, preference for work on Government contract would be given to soldiers only when they were also trade unionists. The Labour principle of preference to unionists was to take precedence of the national principle of preference to returned soldiers.

This, of course, was nothing less than a breach of public faith, as well as a defiance of public feeling and of the powerful ex-soldiers' organizations. As must have been expected, it provoked a storm of indignation, both in Parliament and in the country. In both the House of Representatives and the Senate there were angry debates, in which the Government found itself attacked by members who had hitherto supported it, including MR. HUGHES and MR. DUNCAN, and deserted even by some of its own party followers. The excuse was made that the great majority of the returned soldiers—between eighty and ninety per cent.—were trade unionists, and would thus be unaffected by the change; but this did not serve to allay the storm. The Opposition, plainly supported by public opinion, threatened to hold up business in the Senate, where it has a majority, and the Government found itself compelled to back down. It is to MR. SCULLIN'S credit that, when he decided to give way, he attempted no half-measures, but completely and unambiguously reversed the policy which he had announced as that of the Government. The preference to soldiers clause will, he has promised the House of Representatives, be retained intact in all public contracts, and the ex-soldiers will continue to enjoy the preference they have always received in the public services. Perhaps the best comment on the surrender is that of MR. HUGHES, who congratulated the Government on the courage it had shown in reversing its decision, and thus proving itself worthy of the confidence of the House.

Children of the Canals

MR. GOSLING'S Bill to amend the Canal Boats Act, having itself been amended in Committee, comes to-day before the House of Commons for further consideration. In its original form it prohibited altogether the residence and the carrying in these boats of any child under the age of fifteen. The outcry provoked by this drastic proposal has led to the introduction of certain modifications by the Committee. As it now stands the Bill applies only to children of school age. These children are still to be prohibited from residing in the boats during termtime, but they may do so in the school holidays and they will also be allowed to travel in them. It is further laid down under a new clause that in no case may a child be carried in a boat used for the conveyance of refuse. This last provision removes the reason for one of the objections to the present system urged by supporters of the Bill, and the other changes that have been made in it do something to meet the criticisms of its opponents. It is a definite gain that canal boat mothers, instead of being compulsorily separated from their children (unless they elect to live on shore) until they have passed the school age, will at least be able to keep them under their care and influence for the first five years of their lives and afterwards during the holidays—if, as is highly improbable, they can afford to vary their living arrangements to fit in with the school terms.

But what about the time when they are at school? It is a cruel hardship for a woman that she should have to choose between leaving her husband or being parted from her children as soon as they reach the tender age of five. That—and the difficulty and expense of farming them out to live with other people, most probably in conditions far less healthy than the open-air life of a barge—are the grave injustices that still make the Bill, even in its amended form, an unwarranted interference with the liberty of the individual. All the charges that the freedom now enjoyed by the canal boat population has been abused by the parents, that they treat their children with cruelty and even sell them into slavery, have, as SIR HERBERT LIDIARD points out, been challenged and withdrawn. The only excuse left to the promoters for proceeding with their fussy legislation is that without it the early training of the canal children must suffer. In the sacred name of education—a much finer and bigger thing, if they only knew it, than any of its formal machinery—the House of Commons is asked to break up the homes and destroy the family life of a class of kindly, law-abiding citizens, with a standard of decency and morality not always to be found in the crowded slums to which, if the Bill goes through, many of their children, in the most impressionable years of their lives, will probably be banished. The evils of this particular consequence of the Bill are to be ignored. So, on the other hand, is the increasing success of voluntary effort in supplementing the home influence and practical training of their present lives with the teaching of the class-room; and so are the wishes of their parents, except that in the holidays they would still be free, if what their detractors say were true, to exploit their children for their own selfish needs. Happily they are not that kind of people. While the Committee has been sitting the case brought against them by the promoters of the Bill has collapsed altogether.

REBATE ON LIFE ASSURANCE

A SOUND PRINCIPLE ALTERED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I notice that during the debate in the House of Commons last Tuesday Mr. Snowden was reported to have stated that:—

> If the person were permitted to deduct 2s. 3d. in the £ the result would be that in nearly every case he would be getting a deduction of 3d. in the £ more than he had actually paid.

I notice also that in *The Times* report of the debate it is stated:—

> In reply to Captain Bourne's amendment adding 3d. to the rate of relief, he said that this would mean that the smaller incomes out of which premiums were paid might claim back more in relief than they paid in tax.

I fear it is possible that these statements may give the impression that in the case of a small income the individual, instead of paying tax, may find himself in receipt of a payment from the Inland Revenue authorities. This, however, could not be the case, as the Acts already provide either:—

(*a*) for a reduction of the amount of tax payable by the individual, or

(*b*) for repayment of tax if tax has already been paid.

It is, I think, obvious that in case (*a*) tax could not be reduced below zero, and in case (*b*) that repayment cannot be in excess of the original payment.

On behalf of the life assurance companies and the cause of life assurance generally, the benefit of which is universally admitted, I would like to express the view that it seems a great pity that the Chancellor should have thought it necessary to make an alteration in a principle for allowing rebate which has proved so easy of application and of such immense advantage to the insuring public. Many thousands of policy-holders have entered into their contracts on the understanding that relief, on the basis of the standard rate of tax, would be forthcoming throughout the duration of such contracts, and one cannot help feeling that great dissatisfaction must be caused by a departure from the above-mentioned principle. This seems all the more deplorable as it does not appear to me that in return the Revenue will gain an additional amount of tax commensurate with the disturbing effect on intending proposers for assurance.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
W. A. WORKMAN, Chairman, Life Offices Association.
10, Fleet-street, E.C.4, May 8.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that a decision has been reached with regard to the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill, it may not be improper for me to comment upon three points that have arisen on the proceedings.

The Bill was rejected because the main line railway station was, in the opinion of the committee, placed in too prominent and important a position adjacent to the bridge-head. It seemed to be thought that a railway station should be buried away because it was an unseemly thing. The conception of a railway station as a public building and a place of public resort, worthily designed and maintained for the purpose, does not appear to have been given sufficient thought. Yet that is what a railway station should be, and, given that, it deserves the finest possible site.

During the proceedings upon the Bill, and in fact on the very day the Bill was rejected, schemes were being constantly put forward by architects, engineers, and others. Even the members of the committee had their schemes for consideration. Every one, indeed, who turned his attention to this subject produced a fresh scheme. Every one was an expert, and, amid a welter of conflicting schemes, none has survived. A large public improvement cannot be approached in this individualistic fashion. It can only be possible where there is cooperation towards making one scheme representative of the combined skill and pains of all.

Now there are not, in fact, so many schemes that are practicable. There appear to be many because they were largely designed *in vacuo*. Unluckily for their designers, there are numerous and restrictive conditions which river and road and rail traffic require to be observed, and there are engineering difficulties which must be overcome by any scheme. If approach is made to the problem, as it should and must be, through the facts and circumstances which surround and underlie it, it will quickly be found that the solution must fall within narrow limits. By a process of elimination it will be found that the final choice is indeed small. It is much to be regretted that the case was not put to the committee from the start in this way, as probably much time and discussion and misunderstanding would have been avoided.

Finally, as I conceive it, the architect, if he has the gifts which entitle him to follow his profession, is required not to put forward impracticable but pretty paper solutions, regardless of the facts and circumstances, as some have done, but he is required to give to a scheme, determined by the facts and circumstances, an orderly and coherent form and appearance. There is no hope for any scheme until the architect is taught his proper place and function. He is servant and not master. He may suggest and modify, he may not dictate and define. I venture to submit that traffic considerations must be dominant. I further venture to submit that they are not in conflict with town planning and good architecture. Indeed, they give sense and proportion to what, without their directive and defining influence, would only be idle exercises.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK PICK.
55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1, May 7.

PLACING OF PUBLIC MONUMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the correspondence on the subject of Hadrian's Wall it has been justly pointed out that when public monuments of great interest are in danger of neglect or destruction it is only by means of urgent protest from private individuals that the public interest is awakened. Would it not be possible for some committee or body to be responsible, not only for the safeguarding of great national treasures, but for the lesser, but still important, business of taste and suitability in their arrangement and setting?

Suppose one takes a stroll up Piccadilly, one will find at Hyde Park-corner Gilbert's delightful bust of John Hunter placed against an unsuitable background, and in such a position that from the street it is too high, from an omnibus top too low, to be seen properly. The probability is that thousands of people do not know it is there. Continuing the walk eastwards one would soon come to the iron gateway which the guidebooks call "a beautiful memento of Devonshire House." And so it is. But this thing of beauty has been made to look rather silly in its present position. For a gate that leads nowhere lacks dignity, and seems to come into the category of a button that has no loop, of a hook that has no eye. Turning south to Westminster, one might wander into the Victoria Tower Gardens, and in that peaceful spot one's sense of the fitness of things would again be badly disturbed. For Rodin's "The Burghers of Calais" is not only shot up too high, but is so placed that it disturbs the symmetry of the tower behind it, while having no proper background of its own.

Going farther afield, one could find many instances of the same kind. But these three alone show how unfortunate it is that there is no body of persons of taste and authority to regulate the arrangement of art treasures in such a way that they shall be shown to the best advantage instead of the worst.

Yours faithfully,
JEAN GRAHAM.

TEHERAN TO TREBIZOND

II.—NATIONALISM IN THE EAST

STANDING ARMIES

In his second article on life in the Nearer East Mr. Michal Vyvyan describes the growth of nationalist and modernist ideas under the new military régimes of Turkey and Persia.

(By Michal Vyvyan)

On a journey through the military zones of Northern Persia and Eastern Turkey one is naturally impressed by the military aspects of the new régimes. The traveller's time is so divided between the hospitality of the officers' messes and the less welcome attentions of the police that there is little time for general observations, and the authorities naturally intend that there shall be none. It is, however, evident that the proportion between the military forces of Turkey and Persia is not relative to their needs but to their financial resources.

The reliance of the Nationalist Governments in the Near and Middle East upon their new model armies is not mere dependence upon the instruments of Nationalist and Modernist reform. Military organization is the easiest feature of the Western disciplined State for non-Western people to imitate with the minimum shock to tradition; and a measure of continuity is preserved when the status of the army as the basis of Riza Shah's or Mustafa Kemal Pasha's dictatorship is not unlike that of the standing army emanating from the Royal household at the zenith of the Turkish or Persian Sultanate.

The function of the army differs in each case. The Persian standing army of not more than 35,000, while a serious drain on a revenue of under £9,000,000 (1926-27), is barely adequate to its task. Riza Shah's army, the first, for over a century, to be free of foreign officers or instructors, has been created for the chief political task in Persia, that of centralization. For this reason commands are assigned to specific tribal areas; Northern Kurdistan, for instance, belongs to one command (Zafer ed Dowleh's).

Kurdistan, stretching from Kermanshah northwards to the Turkish frontier, is only one of the tribal "problems" which ring in the core of Persia on every side. Each of the centres of Persian civilization has been historically the prey of one or more of the nomadic tribes on the

mountain circumference of the central plateau; Tabriz and Hamadan for the Kurds, Isfahan either for the Bakhtiari on the West or the Turkomans from across the Salt Desert on the East, Shiraz for the Qashqai or Lurs, Kerman for the Arabs south of the Salt Desert, Meshed for the Turkomans on what is now the frontier of the U.S.S.R. The tribes were not only raiders but makers of dynasties overnight. Security from this form of terrorism, which might make of Persia another Afghanistan, can only be secured by a standing army faithful to the central power, and not built up, as its predecessors, on discordant tribal elements, each with its own local costume and private loyalties, and mixed with a handful of Cossack *on bashis* or Sepoy *jemadars*.

Naturally the development of the army has ministered to national arrogance, has assisted the growth of exclusiveness and hostility to foreigners (by no means an unmixed evil in a country which has been so politically exploited), and has provided a sanction for the system of restrictions on the movements and actions of the individual which has superseded the laxity of the old régime. Thus the system of internal espionage and of *agents provocateurs* still has an influence, if a waning one, in the land in which the author of the "Siyaset Nameh" recommended it as an essential department of government nearly a thousand years ago. In Eastern Turkey, too, one may still have the piquant experience of being followed in turns by a police officer in uniform and the same individual in plain clothes, supremely oblivious of his quarry's recognition.

TURKISH MODERNISM

The Nationalist, as opposed to the utilitarian, aspect of the Army is not so incidental in Turkey. The Kemalist dictatorship is backed by an Army of 150,000, the main item in an expenditure on "defence forces" (including police) of a third of the national revenue of £22,000,000 (1928-9). But it is more than a defence force, it is a kind of political leaven with functions perhaps parallel to those of the Red Army in Russia. The Ghazi Pasha is essentially a military saviour, identified not so much like Riza Shah with the internal task of centralization as with the withdrawal from foreign influence, dating from the abolition of the Capitulations, the evacuation of Constantinople, and the Anatolian War. In this respect he had a link with tradition in the history of a people who, unlike the Persians, are essentially a military race, and his historical position has already been stabilized by the numerous Ghazi statues and War memorials of the new Turkey.

The militarist tendency is only one element in the complicated make-up of the Nationalist political system. The doctrine of Nationalism and Modernization is the easiest label to apply to the movement common to all the States making up the former Islamic world, and implies the imitation and exploitation of Western traditions and methods, with the aim not so much of bringing non-Western States into the Western States system as of putting them in a position to compete with Western nations on equal terms, with equal political and economic resources, while preserving their newly-won and distinct national identities. Sometimes the tendencies of Nationalism and Modernization may appear to conflict, as over the reform of headgear in Turkey and Persia. In Persia, where a symbol of Nationalist centralization was needed, a distinctly national headgear, the *qola pehlevi*, was introduced. In Turkey, after tentative movements to adopt the *kalpak* as a specifically Turkish headdress, the claim of Westernization prevailed, and the resulting uniform worn by the bulk of the population—a cloth cap, generally with flaps—is quite foreign to Europe, though in essence European; so that in fact two ends are served at once.

The unprecedented course of reforms introduced by the Kemalist Government naturally left behind an almost complete cultural void. The successive abolition of the Caliphate and Sultanate, the suppression of the *Evkaf* ("ecclesiastical" endowments), of the Koranic schools, and the Sheri'at courts, and the introduction of the Swiss Civil and Italian Criminal Codes, the ban on the orders of dervishes, on the harem and on polygamy, the projected extension of the suffrage to women, the closing of mosques where their numbers were considered excessive, the abolition of a popular headgear identified with

Islamic culture, of the Islamic calendar, and finally of the Arabic or in fact Islamic alphabet, are changes which have cut away modern Turkey from its roots in the past. It is as a substitute for the Islamic culture that the new gospel of Turcism has been sponsored by the Government. Former pseudo-Nationalist movements in Turkey encouraged by its rulers, the Panislamism of Abdul Hamid and the Panottomanism of the Young Turks were forms of Moslem cosmopolitanism or imperialism attempting to rationalize the commitments of the Caliphate and Sultanate outside the purely Turkish core of its dominion.

The new movement is strictly Turkish. It is cultivating Turkish exclusiveness in the hope of achieving a basis for a self-conscious Turkish culture, but it is also trying to draw on the cultural traditions of the Turks before they became merged into the rest of the Islamic world. This doctrinaire side of the movement is admittedly its weakest. It is closely paralleled by the gospel of "Japhetism," the kind of global nationality created for all the Eurasian populations of the Soviet Union and associated with the name of the Caucasian scholar, Nikolai Marr. It was anticipated towards the end of the last century in the doctrines of Zia Gök Alp, at once the Grimm and the Fichte of the Panturkish cause, and it was reflected in the contemporaneous school of writers who aimed at substituting Turkish words and phrases for the traditional Arabic or Persian equivalents of conventional literary style.

During the Great War the Turks had ceased to call themselves "Osmanlis" instead of plain "Turks," and Panturanianism was in full spate with a backwash in Enver Pasha's adventures in Central Asia. There was no scope for its restricted and more logical development until the final change was brought about by the new treaties and the Anatolian War. Then followed the elimination of other than Turkish nationalities (with notable exceptions) in Asia Minor, the epoch-making transference of the capital from the headquarters of the Caliphate to Angora, and the official suppression of Islamic cultural traditions.

Characteristic of the new doctrinaire Turcism is the foundation of the *Türk ojaghlari*, literally "Turkish hearths." These are, in effect, local "Turkish societies" devoted to the cultivation of national sentiment and not confined within Turkish political boundaries but also established in various Turkish-speaking parts of Asia. The *Türk ojaghlari* are responsible for the annual publication of the *Turk yili* (Turkish Year-book). Another feature of the academic side of the movement is the *Türkiyyat Enstitüsü* (Institute of Turkish Culture) at Constantinople. It is in keeping with the new Turkey's avoidance of any suspicion of *Weltpolitik*, which in a different form was the ruin of the Ottoman Sultanate, that since 1926 the activities of the *Türk ojaghlari* within the Soviet Union have been curtailed, since neither party to the Turco-Soviet entente wants a repetition of the Enver episode.

The practical side of the Nationalist movement is shown in the Turcisation of racial minorities in Asia Minor, in altering Greek and Armenian place names, and requiring the Turkish language to preponderate in the curriculum of foreign schools established in Turkey. Similarly the course of legislation reserving certain professions to Turkish nationals, stating a minimum quota of Turkish employees in foreign firms, and requiring their books to be kept in Turkish, has the same end in view, while by hampering foreign enterprise it is contributing to the present economic depression of Turkey.

(Concluded)

The first article appeared yesterday.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

MEMBERSHIP DIPLOMAS

A meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons was held yesterday, with Lord Moynihan, the President, in the chair. Dr. L. G. Parsons and Mr. Seymour Barling attended, and, on behalf of the medical staff of the Birmingham General Hospital, presented a replica of the portrait by Partridge at the hospital, of Joseph Hodgson, president of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1864.

Diplomas of membership were granted to the following candidates who had passed the final examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery of the Examining Board in England, the medical school of each being shown:—

Ata Ullah, Mohammad, Punjab and Charing Cross; Bagshaw, H. B., Camb. and Lond.; Bailey, G. N., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Baker, J. R. G., Lond.; Barker, A. N., St. Bartholomew's; St. Thomas's; Bashford, G. R., Birm.; Boyd, Julia Albina, Royal Free; Beattie, D. A., St. Bartholomew's; Bolton, D. H. St. Thomas's; Bowling, E. E., Leeds; Brewster, Mabel, Royal Free; Brooks, R. O., Manch.; Burkhards, A., Univ. Coll.; Burridge, C. E., Birm.; Cameron, G. G., Guy's; Chopra, Surindro Nath, Punjab, Edin., and Midd'x; Choudhuri, Sheel, Punjab and Lond.; Coates, J. F., Bristol; Coke, A. F. H., St. Mary's; Conway, Charlotte Alice Greatorex, Royal Free; Conyers, J. H., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Cook, Margaret Allen, Royal Free; Coorland, H., St. Bartholomew's; Cronyn, H. D., St. Mary's; Curtis, H., Camb. and St. Thomas's; d'Abreu, A. J., Birm.; Dell, C. M., St. Thomas's; D'Rozario, W. J., Madras and Guy's; Dowdell, P. G., Univ. Coll.; Dusseau, J. C. E., Toronto; Eapen, J. J., Madras and Birm.; Fawcett, E. E. M., St. Bartholomew's; Ferguson, Sheila Janet, King's Coll.; Finlaison, F. H., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Fish, R. H., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Forster, E. D., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Frederick, L. V., St. Bartholomew's; Freeman, J. D. J., St. Thomas's.

Graves, P. R., St. Thomas's; Gunewardene, S. R., Ceylon and Univ. Coll.; Halpe, H. C., Madras and St. Mary's; Hamilton, C. J. K., Camb. and Liverpool; Hay, D., Camb. and St. Bartholomew's; Hayes, Geraldine Juliana Gregg, Manch.; Heathcote, Columba Mary Dolores, Charing Cross; Henry, J., Leeds; Hindmarsh, J. R., Durham; Hingston, Cicely Lamorna, St. Mary's; Hollingworth, Laura Margaret, Univ. Coll.; Holmes, E. W., St. Mary's; Hopper, Ethel Elizabeth, Charing Cross; Howells, L. H., Lond.; Irvine, K. N., Oxf. and St. Thomas's; Ive, O., Guy's; Jacob, L. A., Madras and St. Thomas's; Johnstone, M. M. St. G., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Jones, E. G. M., Univ. Coll.; Kotikasthira, C., St. Thomas's; Kendall, N. F., St. Bartholomew's; Kershaw, J. D., Univ. Coll.; Lal, S., Punjab and Midd'x; Lander, F. P. L., Midd'x; Law, Grace, King's Coll.; Lesver, R. H., St. Bartholomew's; Lewry, E. Z., Manch.; Little, G. S. K., St. Bartholomew's; Lloyd, J. B., Lond.; Lwow, H., Vienna and St. George's; McComas, H. G., Guy's; McDonald, S., Camb. and Durham; McKissock, W., St. George's; Malim, R. W., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Maltby, Margery Louisa, Royal Free; Mandelstam, M., Oxf. and St. Bartholomew's; Mann, R. S., Camb. and Univ. Coll.; Markby, C. F. P., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Mason, J. H. G., Midd'x; Melville, C. B., Melbourne and Guy's; Morgan, J. B. S., Cardiff and St. Bartholomew's; Murray, F., Lond.; Napier, F. J., Guy's; Nodine, J. M., Midd'x; Nunbrecher, A. M., Midd'x; Nutt, E., Oxf. and St. Thomas's; Oakley, C. L., Univ. Coll.; Ormerod, G. L., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Owen, M., Cardiff and Univ. Coll.; Oxley, F. M., St. Bartholomew's; Paull, C. H., Bristol; Payne, D. D., St. Thomas's; Phillips, M., Lond.; Pilkington, F. E., Camb. and King's Coll.; Poppiewell, J. E. F., Guy's; Poynton, J. O., Camb. and Charing Cross; Price, A. C., Guy's.

Ramadas, Subbaraya, Bombay and St. George's; Ramanathan, S., Ceylon and King's Coll.; Ranawake, G. K., Ceylon and Midd'x; Reese, J. M., St. Mary's; Robb-Smith, A. H. T., St. Bartholomew's; Roberton, C. G., Camb. and Westminster; Robinson, H. E. W., Camb. and St. Bartholomew's; Roberts, Victoria Marjorie, Oxf. and King's Coll.; Rose, J. D., Durham; Rose, Pattie Elizabeth, Royal Free and St. Mary's; Ross, K. M., St. Bartholomew's; Rumbell, C. A., Guy's; Sakula, J., Middlesex; Samatapala, K. T., Ceylon and King's Coll.; Sexton, L., Leeds; Seedat, K. M., Bombay and Charing Cross; Shah, M. H., Punjab and Univ. Coll.; Shelley, Ursula, Royal Free; Sheridan, Edna Frances, King's College; Silman, L., Leeds; Silman, S., Leeds; Simson, Phyllis Frances Lucy, Royal Free; Singh, J. G., Camb. and King's Coll.; Smith, Edith Mary Partington, Camb. and Charing Cross; Somasundar, P., Madras and Lond.; Southwell, B., Guy's; Southwell-Sander, G. H. G., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Spithaki, T. M., St. Thomas's; Stanger, J. K., Durham; Stephenson, R. W., Guy's; Sur, B. P., Calcutta and Edin.; Taylor, F. H., Durham; Taylor, G., Manch.; Vasudeva, J. N., Punjab and St. Thomas's; Wharton, L. R., Bristol; Whitelaw, J. C. D., Camb. and St. Thomas's; Williams, D. A., Cardiff and Univ. Coll.; Williams, Rose Eleanor, Royal Free; Winton, F. R., Camb. and St. George's; Woods, Joyce Rewcastle, Royal Free; Wrangham, G. E. H., St. Mary's; Young, W., Cardiff and St. Mary's.

Lord Moynihan was reappointed the representative of the College on the Court of Governors of the University of Birmingham for three years from July 1, 1930.

The President reported that a vacancy on the Court of Examiners occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Graham Simpson would be filled up at the next meeting of the Council.

IVY REMOVED FROM WINDSOR CASTLE WALLS

By Royal Command, all ivy on the walls of Windsor Castle and the buildings on the Castle estate is to be removed. Workmen have already taken down the ivy from the quarters of the military knights and are removing it from other parts of the Castle.

Obituary

MR. L. M. MORIARTY

A HARROW MASTER FOR MANY YEARS

Mr. Louis Martin Moriarty, one of the best known of Harrow masters, died suddenly early yesterday morning at his residence, Edge Hill, Harrow, at the age of 75. He had had an intimate connexion with the School and Harrow for 41 years, for though he retired from his School House in 1915, he continued to live in the town and to take a keen interest in all that concerned it and the School.

The second son of Dr. S. S. Moriarty, M.D., of Dieppe, he was sent to Brighton College, and was elected a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1873, gaining also the Soames scholarship from his school. He won the University Taylorian scholarship for French in 1874, and was *proxime* for the Lothian Historical Essay. After taking his degree he spent some years abroad and returned to England in 1885 with the intention of making the Bar his profession, but in the following year he became Professor of French Literature at King's College, London, and in 1890 he was elected to a Fellowship.

Dr. Welldon offered him a mastership at Harrow in 1889, which he accepted, and so began that long connexion with Harrow which only ceased with his death. In 1890 the Army Class was organized at the School and was entrusted to Mr. Moriarty and the late Mr. L. W. Weisford, and subsequently Mr. Moriarty became "Master of the Army Class." He took over a Small House in 1904 when Mr. M. C. Kemp succeeded to Moreton's, and in 1908 he succeeded the late Mr. W. G. Guillemard at the Grove, retiring at Easter in 1915, but he did not sever his official connexion with the School until 1917. Since that date he had lived on the Hill, spending much of his leisure in literary pursuits, and writing graceful verse published from time to time in the *Harrovian*. He possessed a gentle humour which, combined with a gift of tongues, made him a delightful companion, and his interest in public affairs was always coloured with the refinement of a versatile man of letters. He leaves a widow.

The funeral is to be on Monday.

THE REV. J. S. STEVENSON

The death occurred in Co. Dublin yesterday of the Rev. John Sinclair Stevenson, B.D., a well-known Presbyterian clergyman. Mr. Stevenson was the son of the Rev. Dr. W. F. Stevenson, of Rathgar, was born in Dublin in 1868, and was educated at Clifton College, where he was a scholar, and gained a scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford, taking classical honours. He studied also at Edinburgh and Princeton, U.S.A., and in 1894 went to India to join the Irish Presbyterian Mission, and remained there for 30 years. He was a member of the Revision Committee of the Gujarati Bible, and was joint compiler of a collection of Gujarati melodies. On his retirement he settled down near Dublin. He married, in 1906, Margaret, daughter of Mr. A. C. Adams, of Warwickshire, and had one daughter. Mrs. Stevenson, who is a graduate of Oxford and Dublin, also served for many years as a missionary in India.

LAW OF SLANDER AND LIBEL

LORD DARLING ON DEFAMATION

LORD DARLING spoke on "Defamation" at the quarterly general meeting of the London Head Teachers' Association at the Church House, Westminster, last evening. He said it had long been recognized that people had not only a right to their lives, but that they also had a kind of property in their characters. Of course, there were many people whose property in their characters was a very bad property—a sort of slum area. In the time of Justinian there were severe punishments for those who by word or speech took away the character of their fellow-citizens, and the same thing might be observed in the laws of Solon. And King David had apparently observed that people were much given to defamation (Psalm 52). It was held years ago that to say of a lawyer that he was a fool was a slander and actionable, because if he was a fool he could not be a good lawyer, but to say of the vicar of a parish that he was a fool was not actionable, for the judges had decided that, notwithstanding all that, he might be a very good vicar.

A common defence to a slander action was that, whatever a defendant had said, the words were not intended to convey what they naturally did, and that they were merely words of vulgar abuse. Another defence to an action for damages was that what was said was true. That was dangerous.

Libel required a different definition. They might impute a crime to a person, but if they printed and published it it gave right of action if it tended to hold a person up to ridicule, hatred, or contempt. If people would emerge from a common rut it had long been recognized that there were certain disadvantages with which they must contend, but the wiser they were the less notice they took of what was said about them. There were many things which Lord Macaulay wrote which would not be tolerated to-day. They would be said to pass the bounds of criticism.

On the proposition of the PRESIDENT (Mr. H. A. M. Brangham), Lord Darling was cordially thanked for his address.

"PLUCKING THE PIGEON"

CHINESE GAMING AT POPLAR

AH PING LEE, a Chinese cook, appeared on remand at the Thames Police Court yesterday on the charge of conducting a gaming house at High-street, Poplar, at which it was alleged the Chinese game of Pink-a-pu was played. AH TONG, another Chinese, who at the last hearing pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of frequenting, also appeared on remand. A third defendant was now placed in the dock—LEE LIN SANG—charged with assisting Ah Ping Lee in managing the gaming business.

Mr. Knight, prosecuting for the police, said Pink-a-pu, interpreted, meant "skinning the cat," or "plucking the pigeon."

The MAGISTRATE (Mr. J. H. Harris).—I know the game, you need not worry. It is "plucking the pigeon."

Mr. Knight asked the Magistrate to consider the question of recommending the accused for deportation.

Mr. Fail, solicitor, defending, said that Ah Ping Lee had been in this country for 21 years, and up to 1920 was a quartermaster in the Royal Marines, serving during the War in that capacity. Ten years ago he married an Englishwoman—a widow with one child. He had frequently acted as interpreter in Chinese cases at that Court, and his services had been greatly appreciated. He bore a good character. The only two things against him were that he had been fined for insulting behaviour and for failing, as a lodginghouse keeper, to keep a register of aliens. Sang came to England 17 years ago. He married an Englishwomen and had five children. He really acted as a runner between a "bank" in Pennyfields and Ah Ping Lee's premises. He had previously been in several situations, and had not been in trouble before.

Ah Ping Lee was fined £50 and ordered to pay £10 10s. costs, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment. Sang was fined £2, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. No recommendation was made for deportation. Ah Tong was discharged.

THE STATIONERS' COMPANY

The LORD MAYOR, as Master of the Stationers' Company, presided at a livery dinner held at Stationers' Hall last night. Replying to the toast of "The Visitors," proposed by MAJOR STANLEY LOW, ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM GOODENOUGH paid a tribute to the work of the printer and stationer. As a member of the Geographical Society he suggested that it might be applied with advantage to the lettering of maps.

Dr. H. B. BRACKENBURY proposed the toast of "The Company," and the LORD MAYOR, in reply, regretted that his Mastership had, by chance, coincided with the Lord Mayoralty, because he was unable to do full justice to his office in that Company. He advocated a revival of the old City apprenticeship system, and said it was a fine thing for a boy to serve under such an indenture.

Among those present were:—

Lord Wargrave, Lieutenant-General Sir Travers Clarke, Sir Cecil R. Harrison, Sir John Risley, K.C., Colonel Sir Stuart Sankey, Mr. D. Cotes-Preedy, K.C., Sir Ronald Waterhouse, Brigadier-General A. Maxwell, Mr. H. L. Rouse, Alderman Greenaway, Mr. Deputy Collins, Aldermen Sandle, Mr. A. Robertson (Master of the Horners' Company), Mr. H. Fitch, Dr. Goff, Mr. F. H. Miles, Mr. J. W. Davy, Dr. A. E. Giles (Master of the Drapers' Company), Mr. J. Cecil Judkins, Mr. E. H. Cox, Mr. R. Bentley, Major H. J. C. Marshall, Mr. C. F. Clay, Mr. F. V. Morley, Mr. E. Unwin, jun., Mr. R. T. Rivington (Clerk of the Stationers' Company), Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Truscott, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Parrell, the Rev. H. S. Miles (Chaplain), Colonel J. F. Waterlow, Major J. H. B. Doyle, and Major E. G. Miles.

THE WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

EMPLOYERS' SOLIDARITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MAY 8

No support could be found in Bradford to-day on the employers' side for the suggestion that Sir Emmanuel Hoyle's offer to end the wool trade stoppage, so far as the mills he is interested in are concerned, on the basis of the operatives' acceptance of a 7½ per cent. reduction, forms a compromise which will be acceptable to the employers generally, and which might become the basis of resumed negotiations with the trade unions. On the contrary, there is a strong disposition to regard the fight as one that must now be fought to a finish.

Mr. E. J. Martin, the secretary to the employers' organization, repeated this morning what he has almost daily asserted, that the case for the full reductions demanded by the employers is no less apparent and no less valid than when the notices were posted. There is no sign that the employers' solidarity and determination are impaired, he said, and accessions to the number of operatives who wish to resume work at the new rates continue daily. Otley mills, where it was suggested that the employers had reopened on a compromise settlement, have, Mr. Martin stated, reopened on the exact terms of the original notices of reduction.

On the other hand there is news to-day from the Power Loom Overlookers' Society that two more firms of manufacturers have signed the National Association agreement (roughly 5 per cent. reduction), bringing the number of firms working on terms satisfactory to the unions to 75 as against 64 last week. The reply of the employers to these figures is that the 75 firms are small concerns not typical of the industry as a whole, and concerns whose example will not affect the result whenever the dispute comes to an end. Huddersfield and the Colne Valley, with which Sir Emmanuel Hoyle is connected, form a district by themselves and a distinct branch of the woollen industry

It is on a breakdown of the solidarity so far maintained between the woollen and the worsted sections that the trade unions' hope of final success depends. In spite of the delight and surprise expressed by the union leader at the news of Sir E. Hoyle's offer, Mr. Shaw is far too well informed to believe that the action of one influential employer, who has returned to the scene of action since the conflict began, is going to present the operatives with a runaway victory. The National Association of Textile Trade Unions knows well that this conflict has now reached a stage where the unions will have to strain every nerve and reach for every weapon even to keep up the struggle.

OVERSEA TELEPHONES

AUSTRALIA LINKED WITH EUROPE

The public telephone service between England and Australia, which was opened on April 30 with a conversation between the two Prime Ministers, will shortly be extended to connect Australia with European countries by means of a switch in London. Satisfactory calls have already passed between Paris and Australia, though no public service has yet been opened. The Post Office states that the volume of traffic with which the British service began has since been fully maintained, apart from the abnormal business which arose directly out of the inauguration.

The Postmaster-General announces that, as from 5 a.m. on Sunday, the charges for calls in the Transatlantic telephone service from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to any place in North America will be reduced by £1 per minute. The "report charge" will be reduced by 8s. In other respects the service arrangements will remain unchanged.

The new charges are shown below:—

CANADA AND UNITED STATES

—	Minimum charge covering first 3 minutes	Per additional minute or fraction thereof
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st Canadian or 1st American Zone ..	6 0 0	2 0 0
2nd Canadian or 2nd American Zone ..	6 12 0	2 4 0
3rd Canadian or 3rd American Zone ..	7 4 0	2 8 0
4th Canadian or 4th American Zone ..	7 16 0	2 12 0
5th Canadian or 5th American Zone ..	8 8 0	2 16 0
CUBA		
Cuba (Havana) ..	8 8 0	2 16 0
Cuba (other places)	9 0 0	3 0 0
MEXICO		
All places to which service is at present available ..	9 0 0	3 0 0
Report charge ..	12 0	—

For calls to and from Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man the above charges are increased by 6s. for a three-minute call, and by 2s. per additional minute; and the report charge is 14s.

MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND

NINE NEW FANFARES

A feature of the annual dinner of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund (founded in memory of Gervase Elwes) which was held at the Savoy Hotel last night, under the presidency of Mr. Hugh Walpole, was the broadcasting of nine new fanfares composed by well known musicians for four trumpets, four trombones, timpani, and cymbals, and performed for the first time under the direction of Captain H. E. Adkins, director of music at the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall. The composers were Dame Ethel Smyth, Mr. Arnold Bax, Lord Berners, Sir Granville Bantock, Arthur Bliss, Sir Walford Davies, Eugene Goossens, Dorothy Howell, and Roger Quilter.

Proposing "The Musicians' Benevolent Fund," Mr. WALPOLE expressed the opinion that musical criticism in England seemed to be fairer and more honest on the whole than in any other country he knew.

Miss V. SACKVILLE-WEST (Mrs. HAROLD NICOLSON) in reply, said that musicians were in a difficult position in these days. So many things had entered into competition that one by one they were losing their positions. The talkies and wireless had both combined to cheat musicians of their only livelihood.

Mr. EUGENE GOOSSENS, replying to the toast of "The Artists," said the work of British composers was making itself felt throughout the world.

Among those present were:—

Lady Maud Warrender, Lady Jeane Petherick, Lady Margaret Levett, Lady Ravensdale, Lady Sykes, Lady Stanford, Sir Henry and Lady Mulleneux Grayson, Sir Walford and Lady Davies, Lady Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Lauritz Melchior, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bliss, Sir Hubert and Lady Carr, Baroness de Bush, Count and Countess Beckendorff, Mme. Maria Levinskaya, Lady Hood, Lady Heath, Dame Ethel Smyth, Dr. Ernest Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Elwes, Captain and Mrs. Rudolph Elwes, and Lady (Warren) Fisher.

BIRMINGHAM CHURCH DISPUTE

Lord Hugh Cecil writes in a letter to the *Guardian*:—"I heartily wish that appeal should be made to legitimate spiritual authority, like that of the Metropolitan of the Province, to bring order into the diocese of Birmingham. It is impossible for a Bishop whose own opinions are violently heterodox to speak with the authority which ought to belong to his office. On the other hand, to invoke, as the Bishop of Truro and his colleagues do, the secular Courts in the name of property, is to add only an additional element of scandal to an unhappy situation. Might not all parties refer their disputes to the Archbishop of Canterbury and accept his judgment?"

A FRIEND OF CRIPPLE BOYS

In memory of the late Colonel A. H. Tubby it is proposed to perpetuate a bed in the Hastings Home for Cripple Boys of the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, in which he was deeply interested both as an honorary consulting surgeon and as a member of the local committee. Any of his old friends or associates who would care to contribute are invited to send their contributions, however small, to the honorary treasurer of the home, Mr. A. D. Snow, Shaftesbury Society's Residential School for Cripple Boys, Old London-road, Hastings.

THE KING'S CUP

CHANGES IN THIS YEAR'S AIR RACE

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The first official regulations for the annual air race this year for the King's Cup have now been issued by the Royal Aero Club. An important modification rules out from the contest all except civil aircraft and fixes a minimum speed for handicap purposes of 80 m.p.h. Hitherto, every kind of all-British aircraft has been eligible to compete, and ex-War aircraft, modern single-seater fighters and, latterly, a large number of light aircraft have all been racing round England for two days with widely differing handicaps.

Now the race is to be confined to one day, Saturday, July 5, and the course of 750 miles is practically a circuit of the light aeroplane club grounds, the most northerly being Newcastle. Landings will be made at controls only.

The very great support given to the race in recent years by the private owners of light aircraft and the firms making this type is mainly responsible for the change, and by taking 80 m.p.h. as the minimum speed upon which handicaps will be based very low-powered aircraft will be excluded, thus closing up the limits of the time allowances and confining the race to the more practical types of machine. The start and finish this year will be at Hanworth Park, the headquarters of National Flying Services, and all aircraft must complete the course by 10 p.m. to be checked in.

The first prize of the King's Cup will be supplemented by a cash award of £500 given by Lord Wakefield, and other prizes will be announced later. A special cash prize will also be given for the best performance on a handicap taking into consideration handicap speed, horse-power, and wing span. Entries must be received by 5 p.m. on June 6 at the Royal Aero Club, though late entries at an additional fee may be sent in up to June 13.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

DANISH PALESTRINA CHOIR

The singing of the Danish Palestrina Choir at the Royal College of Music on Wednesday gave the greatest possible pleasure. It is not surprising to know that at the choir contest in Milan two years ago it obtained the first prize against 32 competitors. While every praise must be given to the conductor, Mr. Mogens Wöldike, for the discipline and finish of the singing, the impression remains of a very real musicality permeating throughout the 40 members of the choir, each one seeming to sink his or her individuality in the attainment of the combined expression, and the result is a well-nigh perfect body of choral tone. They began with two motets of Palestrina in which the dignified quality of the tone was very impressive. The flexibility of the singing was shown in Conversi's "Sola soletta," Hassler's "Tantzen und Springen," both having to be repeated, and Thomas Greaves's "Come away, sweet love," in which the only flaw noticeable during the evening was found, a slight roughness and a little flattening in pitch from the sopranos. Brahms's "In stiller Nacht" can easily be made to sound sentimental, but it was given with such refinement and taste that the danger was completely avoided. Two or three other things stood out, John Ward's beautiful little madrigal, "Hope of my heart," Arcadelt's "Il bianco e dolce cigno," and Hassler's "Ach weh des Leiden," where a thrilling *crescendo* and *decrescendo* were made in so sure, direct, and simple a manner that one never felt that here was a familiar choral effect being made just for the sake of effect. Such true musical performance is a thing to remember.

MR. EDGAR SHELTON

With his technical equipment and assured and confident style of delivery Mr. Edgar Shelton ought to have made a greater impression than was actually the case at his recital on Monday night at the Wigmore Hall. One could not but feel that what was lacking was that interpretative vision or imagination which colours performance, making the phrasing sensitive or preventing the tone from becoming hard or the rhythms unyielding. While there was much that was good in the playing of Beethoven's F minor sonata, Opus 57, the whole effect was unsatisfying, the first movement being angular and "explosive," the second dry, while in the last clarity was sacrificed to speed and the emotional force of the coda completely missed. Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses" can be made to sound more interesting, though the technical control was sure enough. Some Brahms, Chopin, Debussy, and Liszt completed the programme.

MR. HUGH CAMPBELL

We have heard Mr. Hugh Campbell sing a good deal better than he did at his recital in the Grotrian Hall on Tuesday. On this occasion there was seldom any real musical tone in his voice, and he relied entirely upon his admirably clear enunciation. He did not fail, however, to make up an interesting programme of songs, drawn mainly from traditional sources. There were songs from Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and France, and the only ones which owed nothing in words or music directly to "folk" origins were a group of poems by Walter de la Mare set by Frederick Keel and Armstrong Gibbs. Of these the best is Gibbs's "The Beggar's Song" from *Crossings*, in which the composer has found just the right melody and rhythm for the poem. Mr. Harold Craxton played the accompaniments.

MR. CHARLES SOUPER

A recital of flute music was given at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday by Mr. Charles Souper with the assistance of Miss Dorothy Erhart (pianist), Miss Edith Furmedge (singer), and Miss Julia Wolfe (harpist). The programme, like all flute programmes, was raised above mediocrity by music of the eighteenth century—in this case Bach. The opening movement of the B minor Sonata is almost a problem piece, so daringly did Bach make play with harmonic disputes between his wind and string colours. The charming contentions and adjustments of the two parts were less vivid in performance than they were in intention, for the pianist's side of the argument was doggedly emphasized and the flautist's was urged with gentleness. Neither of the players had read the true character of the music, while in respect of tone and style they stood on either side of the proper mean.

SOLICITOR'S CLERK SENTENCED

Sentence of 12 months' imprisonment was passed by Judge Gregory at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on ALBERT JAMES BROUGHTON TROWER, 35, student, who was found *Guilty*, after a trial extending over nearly four days, of converting various sums of money to his own use. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. G. D. Roberts prosecuted; the defendant conducted his own defence. In outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. ROBERTS said that Trower received moneys on behalf of certain clients which he misappropriated. Formerly he was a clerk to a firm of solicitors, but he got in touch with a young solicitor who had just passed his examination, and he entered into a form of partnership with him.

FIRE AT JAM FACTORY

Considerable damage was caused by fire last night at the works of Messrs. W. P. Hartley, Limited, jam manufacturers, of Aintree, Liverpool.

The outbreak was confined to the section in which it originated and was under control in two hours. The flames were unable to spread owing to the fireproof floors, and did not touch the lower floors, where about 4,000 tons of jam, chiefly for export, were stored.

BULLDOG CLUB SHOW

A NEW CERTIFICATE WINNER

A striking feature at the annual show of the Bulldog Club (Incorporated), held yesterday in the Handel-street Drill Hall, Bloomsbury, was the success of Mrs. Van Raalte's Hollycroft Sugar in winning the challenge certificate for bitches against Mrs. A. G. Sturgeon's Ch. Dame's Double. Hollycroft Sugar, whelped in October, 1928, has been little shown, and it was an achievement to beat Dame's Double, whose merit is beyond the ordinary. The third in the open class for any weight was Anglezarke Sheesadraftsman, a puppy entered by Mr. E. Roddy, of Basford, Stoke-on-Trent.

Mr. M. C. Wright's well-known Ch. Tottonian Monarch began his career at one of these shows when he was awarded the certificate while still a puppy. Yesterday—the last occasion on which he will be shown—he failed to repeat the performance, the successful dog being Mrs. B. J. Wahr's Ch. Pugilist. He was by no means disgraced, however, for he and his conqueror are two of the best that have been shown for some years. Third to them in the open class for dogs was Mr. J. T. Barnard's Keysoe Golden Sovereign, a shapely little red possessing a compact body and well-modelled head.

It was unusual to find a litter brother and sister first in the two puppy classes. Mr. J. A. Petty, their breeder, won in dogs with Anglezarke Sonny Boy, a big fawn, and the bitch was Anglezarke Sheesadraftsman. The second and third dog puppies were Miss F. C. Lupton's Roscow Supreme and Mr. W. P. Lindsay's Velvet Face. Similar placings in the other sex were Mrs. Hubert Wright's Caramba Freda and Mr. J. H. Genge's Rodbourne Duchess.

Junior dogs went to the Guernsey exhibit, Mr. R. R. Podger's Jock of Springhurst, notable for his fine, hard condition and true bulldog body. He was in pleasing contrast to many that were put down too fat. Mrs. Cooke's Crewe So White Model led in the special intermediate, special graduate, and graduate classes, but went down to third in the minor limit, where the first was Mr. Barnard's Keysoe Golden Sovereign and the second Mrs. R. A. Rogerson's Hollingworth Marquis. Golden Sovereign did well, being first also in mid-limit, special limit, limit, and special open for medium weights. Another that was prominent was Mrs. E. D. Virgo's Diomed, second in mid-limit and limit and first in heavy-weight special limit.

In the bitch classes, which did not fill quite so well, Anglezarke Sheesadraftsman was the best junior, the second being Mrs. E. K. Biggs's Tufnell Ruby, and the third, Mrs. Surtees Monkland's February Fair Maid. Mrs. Monkland's Lady Jessamine had a sequence of successes, being first in special intermediate, special graduate, graduate, and minor limit. The winners in limit were Hollycroft Sugar, first; Anglezarke Sheesadraftsman, second; and Mrs. R. G. Whitlock's June Day Ruby, third. The judge was Mr. R. H. Voss.

FLAG APPOINTMENTS

NEW DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The Admiralty announced yesterday that the following appointments have been approved:—

REAR-ADMIRAL CECIL V. USBORNE, C.M.G., to be Director of the Naval Intelligence Division of the Naval Staff, in succession to Rear-Admiral Barry E. Domvile, C.B., C.M.G., to date August 15.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES M. FORBES, C.B., D.S.O., to be Rear-Admiral (D.) commanding the Destroyer Flotillas of the Mediterranean Fleet, in succession to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Arthur B. S. Dutton, C.B., C.M.G., to date August 1.

Rear-Admiral C. V. Usborne is recognized as one of the most talented officers of the Service. In passing for lieutenant he took five "firsts," and won the Beaufort Testimonial, Goodenough Medal, and Ryder Memorial Prize. He was then commander of the Colossus, but later in the War he commanded the minelayer Latona in the Eastern Mediterranean, and was senior naval officer at Salonika and Corfu. In 1918-19 he commanded the Naval Brigade on the Danube. He was deputy director of Naval Ordnance in 1919-21, commanded the cruiser Dragon in 1921-22, and has since been deputy director of the Gunnery Division, Naval Staff, vice-president of the Chemical Warfare Committee, director of the Senior Officers' Technical Course, and in command of the battleship Malaya. He was promoted to flag rank two years ago.

Rear-Admiral C. M. Forbes was also a gunnery specialist, and was director of Naval Ordnance in 1925-28. In the War he was executive officer of the Queen Elizabeth during the whole time that ship was at the Dardanelles. From October, 1915, he became flag commander to Admiral Jellicoe, and for services at Jutland was appointed D.S.O. From February, 1917, he was flag commander to Admiral Madden, in the Revenge, and after his promotion to captain in June of that year he commanded the cruiser Galatea. He was deputy director of the R.N. Staff College in 1921-23, and later served as flag captain to Admiral de Robeck and Rear-Admiral Watson in the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets. He was promoted to rear-admiral in October, 1928, and will be 50 in November next.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

THE ROMANES LECTURE

OXFORD, MAY 8

The Romanes Lecture, which will be delivered this year by Mr. Winston Churchill, will take place in the Sheldonian Theatre on Thursday, June 19. Mr. Churchill's subject will be "Mass Dominance in Peace and War."

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 8

William Keith Chambers Guthrie, B.A., Trinity College, has been elected into a Bye-Fellowship in Classics at Peterhouse.

BIRMINGHAM, MAY 8

At a meeting of the University Council held yesterday the following business was approved:—

Appointments.—H. Goitein, LL.D., Lond., barrister-at-law, to the Chair of Commercial Law; R. P. Verschoyle, M.A., B.C.L., Oxon, to be Reader in Law; J. W. Jones, M.Sc., to be lecturer in Metallurgy; Fauset Welsh, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., to be assistant lecturer and demonstrator in Anatomy; and C. C. Cookson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be prosector in the department of Anatomy for the remainder of the current session.

The Council approved an agreement with the Anglo-German Academic Board that a student should be accepted each year from a German university, to enter any faculty in the University of Birmingham, the student to receive remission of tuition fees and free admission to one of the halls of residence, on the understanding that reciprocal privileges be granted to a Birmingham student entering a German university.

The Council has accepted a gift from Mrs. Sonnenschein of 600 volumes and 550 pamphlets from the library of the late Professor E. A. Sonnenschein, together with a donation towards the binding of these books, and has also received a gift of valuable furniture for the Law department, from Lady Barber. From the Queen's Hospital the Council received a donation of £140, being the residue of the Priestley Smith Testimonial Fund, the sum to be invested and the income to be used for a prize to the student who shows the best knowledge of ophthalmology in the final year examination.

It was decided by the Council to increase the grant to the Joint Committee of the Workers' Educational Association and the University by £1,000 per annum, for the next three years.

*POETRY RECITALS AT V

ROYAL MAIL
SUMMER CRUISES

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Write for particulars of Tours mentioned above and also of our special arrangements for seeing the DERBY, ASCOT RACES, and THE ALDERSHOT TATTOO.

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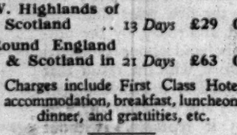

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 8

The Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Minto and the Hon. Gerald Chichester, opened the Rachel McMillan Training College, Deptford, this afternoon.

The Prince of Wales dined with Her Majesty this evening.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 8

The Prince of Wales received Mr. Timothy Healy this morning.

The German Ambassador has returned to London after a brief absence in Germany.

The Czechoslovak Minister returned to 9, Grosvenor-place on Wednesday from the Continent. Mme. Masaryk will remain on the Continent for some days longer.

The Earl of Birkenhead returned to 32, Grosvenor-gardens on Tuesday from Charlton, Banbury.

The Earl of Onslow expects to return to 107, St. George's-square on Monday from Switzerland.

The Earl and Countess of Leven and Melville will return to Southampton tomorrow in the Homeric from New York.

The Earl and Countess of Romney, who returned to 2, Herbert-crescent, Chelsea, yesterday, will leave shortly for Gayton Hall, King's Lynn.

Annie Viscountess Cowdray and Miss Joan Cinnetta Pearson have arrived at 16, Carlton House-terrace from Paris.

Lady Helen Brocklehurst and Miss Rosemary Mitford have arrived at 16, Chester-terrace, S.W. (Telephone, Sloane 1329.)

Lord Ritchie of Dundee has returned to 18A, Collingham-gardens from Mariteau House, Winchelsea.

Lord Rotherwick has returned to 26A, Bryanston-square from Lambay Island, Donabate, Co. Dublin.

Lord Howard de Walden has returned to Seaford House from the scientific expedition in the Congo.

Lord and Lady Swansea and the Hon. Ursula Vivian have arrived at 17, Eaton-square, which they have taken for the season.

Lady Beaumont, Lord Howard of Glossop, and Ethel Lady Beaumont will return to 42, Pont-street on Wednesday next from Carlton Towers, Yorkshire.

Lady Strachie left 27, Cadogan-gardens on Tuesday for Sutton Court, Pensford, near Bristol. She expects to be away for about a month.

The Bishop of Gibraltar and Mrs. Nugent Hicks have returned to England, and will be at 34, Morpeth-mansions, S.W.1, until September. (Telephone, Victoria 8040.)

The Hon. Ernest Guinness returned to Cowes on Wednesday in his yacht Fantome from a Mediterranean cruise.

Captain the Hon. Henry Denison will leave 72, Upper Berkeley-street, to-day for Cowes.

Lady Bannerman will return to 8, Markham-square to-morrow from Switzerland.

Lady Norton-Griffiths is leaving London to-day for the country, under medical advice, and is obliged to cancel all engagements this season.

Sir Kay and Lady Muir have arrived at the Ritz Hotel from Scotland.

Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant are proceeding to Yugoslavia to-morrow and will return to 59, Onslow-square on May 25.

Sir Henry and Lady Albertha Lopes will arrive at 66, Cadogan-square to-morrow.

Sir Arthur Churchman and Miss Churchman have returned to 20, Princes-gate from Gibraltar.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Van de Weyer and Miss Myrtle and Miss Daphne Van de Weyer have arrived at 20, Sloane-gardens, S.W., for the season. (Telephone, Sloane 1911.)

Air Vice-Marshal, Mrs. F. C. Halahan, and Miss Patricia Halahan leave this week in the Duchess of Atholl for Montreal, *en route* for Western Canada, where they will visit friends for fishing and camping out this summer. They expect to return early in August, but letters sent to the Manor Farm House, North Rauceby, Lincolnshire, will be forwarded.

Mrs. Robert Combe, wife of Lieutenant-Commander R. H. Combe, R.N., gave birth to a son on May 6 at Querns, Goring Heath, Oxon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sanger are sailing to-day in the Alcantara for South America, and will not return to 26, Montagu-square until the middle of July. No letters will be forwarded.

Mrs. M. Lawrence Jones regrets that owing to prolonged illness she has been unable to answer many of the kind letters she received in early February. She hopes to answer all as soon as she is convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. McEwen of Marchmont have arrived, with Miss Lindley, at 31, Hyde Park-square, which will be their address until the end of June. (Telephone, Paddington 0672.)

The Queen has sent some gifts to the rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria-street, for sale at the May Fayre, to be held at the Carpenters' Hall, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C., on May 16 and 17, with the hope that the debt incurred by the restoration of the church may speedily be cleared off.

The Prince of Wales has consented to attend the Derby ball in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital, which will be held at the May Fair Hotel on Monday, June 2. Lady Milbanke is chairman of the ball, and the Embassy band will play.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to distribute challenge cups and certificates to members of the Girls' Clubs affiliated to the Social Institutes' Union for Women and Girls, at the City of London School on June 11.

By permission of Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, a meeting was held at Kensington Palace yesterday in connexion with the special performance of *The Admirable Crichton* at the Scala Theatre on May 14, to be given by the Strolling Players in support of St. John's Church Day Schools, North Kensington.

Lady Newnes is arranging a historical Egyptian *matinée* performance at the Hippodrome on Tuesday, June 3, in aid of the Friends of the Poor and the Flinders Petrie Excavations, British School of Archaeology.

The Eton ball will be held at Grosvenor House on Friday, July 11. Tickets, including supper, 25s. each, or six for £6 6s., may be obtained from Miss Aubrey Freese, 43, Prince's-gardens, S.W.7.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 21

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. P. R. GRAVES AND MISS A. K. COMER

The engagement is announced between Philip Rutland Graves, L.R.C.P., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Graves, of Ryecotes, Cheam, Surrey, and Audrey Kathleen, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Comer, of The Quest, Cheam, Surrey.

MR. R. BRIGGS AND MISS J. S. WELLBY

The engagement is announced between Robert Briggs, of Nilai, F.M.S., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Briggs, of Buckingham Way, Wallington, and Joan Sophie, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wellby, of Brackenlea, Crastock, Woking.

MR. T. B. FINDLAY AND MISS N. NEWBIGGING

The marriage arranged between Mr. Thomas Dunlop Findlay and Miss Nancy Newbigging will take place quietly, at the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Edinburgh, at 12 midday on Thursday, June 12. Friends will be welcome at the church.

The marriage arranged between Mr. A. A. C. Walker and Miss Esmay Blackwell will not now take place.

MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN R. CROFTON AND MISS NORTHEY

The marriage took place yesterday between Captain R. Crofton, M.C., late R.H.A., only son of Major Caldwell Crofton, late R.H.A., and Mrs. Crofton, and Florence, eldest daughter of Major-General Sir Edward Northey, G.C.M.G., C.B., and Lady Northey.

MR. K. M. R. HILL AND MISS H. M. BARLOW

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, of Mr. Kenneth M. R. Hill, youngest son of the late Sheriff and Mrs. Hill, Hill House, Dingwall, Ross-shire, and Miss Hilare Margaret Barlow, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Barlow, of The Holt, Ledbury, Herefordshire. The Rev. F. L. Whatley officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of cream satin, with a train of Brussels appliqué lace. The bodice and sleeves of the dress were tight fitting, and the skirt, dipping in folds to the ankles, ended in two rounded panels, touching the ground at the back. Her veil was of fine cream silk net, and was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a sheaf of white lilies. There were no grown-up bridesmaids, but there were four little girl attendants—Miss Ann Field, Miss Hilare Field, Miss Ann Barlow, Miss Patricia Bedford—and one page, Master John Barlow. The little girls wore short, full-skirted frocks of silk voile in a pale coral pink shade. The short sleeves and skirts were edged with narrow frills of the same material. They wore coral necklaces and wreaths of small green leaves round their heads. They carried small bouquets of deep pink roses and forget-me-nots, tied with pale green ribbon. The little boy wore a simple suit of thick white crêpe de Chine. The best man was Major Alan Foster. A reception was held afterwards at the Ladies' Victoria Club, 36, Grosvenor-place, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. H. S. Barlow, Colonel and Mrs. Barlow, Colonel and Mrs. C. P. Barlow, Mrs. Robert Barlow, Miss Hill, Miss Ethel Hill, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and Lady Snow, Lady Goschen, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas of Mains, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Lawrie, Miss Jean Lawrie, Brigadier-General Jameson and Mrs. Jameson, Miss Mabel Jameson, Miss Rosalind Jameson, Miss Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Montgomery, Miss Grace Montgomery, Mrs. Lindsay, the Rev. Arthur W. Bedford and Mrs. Bedford, Mrs. Sterling, Miss Grant, Mrs. Tom Montgomery, Mrs. F. L. Whatley, General and Mrs. Stockwell, Mrs. Howden, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Bone, Mr. Law, Mrs. John Carter, Mrs. Morgans, Miss Rachel Morgans, Mr. R. Cochrane, Miss Rosemary Cochrane, the Rev. C. T. F. Field and Mrs. Field, Miss Lee, Mrs. Beatson, the Rev. J. H. M. and Mrs. Hingston, Miss Hingston, Mrs. Loxton, Mrs. Wells, Miss Gascoigne, Miss Joan Gascoigne, Miss Gordon, and Miss P. Gordon.

MR. D. R. EVANS AND MISS B. REISS

The marriage took place yesterday, at Brompton Oratory, of Mr. David Richard Evans, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Evans, of Dogpole, Shrewsbury, and Miss Betty Reiss, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Alec Reiss, of 2, Egerton-mansions, S.W. Father Vassall Phillips and Father Kilburn were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a close-fitting gown of white satin with a long fluted skirt and a net train trimmed with old lace. Her tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom and pearls, and she carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. Master Anthony Reiss and Master John Newton were the train-bearers, and they wore primrose silk shirts with blue silk knickers and blue shoes. There were also five grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Dorothy Mills, Miss Kitty Evans (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Pamela Henderson, Miss Barbara Reiss, and Miss Jean Cator. They wore ankle-length dresses of primrose-coloured chiffon with straw hats of the same colour, and carried sheaves of delphiniums. Mr. T. H. Liscomb, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at the Rembrandt Rooms, when among the guests were:—

Mrs. Alec Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. D. Reiss, Mr. Christopher Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Reiss, Miss Ursula Reiss, Mrs. Eric Law, Miss M. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reiss, Mr. John Reiss, Mrs. Arthur Reiss, Mrs. Peter Reiss, Mr. Peter Reiss, Baroness de Knoop, Lady Tomlin, Lady Eardley-Wilmot, the Rev. Mrs. Gough, the Hon. Mrs. Rupert Barrington, Lady Hanbury-Williams, Mrs. Claud Lucas, Lord and Lady Victor Seymour and Lady Victor Seymour, Mrs. Wilberforce, Mrs. Percy Bramley, Miss Bramley, Mr. C. Turner, Mrs. Coker, Mrs. R. Gray, Miss Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Rhys Pryce, Mrs. Girardet, Mr. G. E. Sanders, Miss Mackay, Miss Bradford, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Gribble, Mrs. Holycak, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Crowhurst, Mrs. Harford, Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. Hobhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Hobhouse, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Grigson, Mrs. Geoffrey Rylands, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Shepherd Cross, Mrs. Clayton Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Evans, Mrs. Houghton Brown, Mrs. Houghton Brown, Mrs. John Malcolm, Mrs. Frank Inglis, Mr. Emlyn Bevan, Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Lev, Miss Harben, Captain Watkins, Mrs. Arkwright, Miss Neva Cane, Mrs. Neil Edmonstone, Mrs. Lewis Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tindall-Gibbs, Mrs. Royer Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Benson, Miss Betty Candy, Mrs. Alexander Cassy, The Misses Linklater, Mrs. Rawlinson, Miss Armstrong Jones, Dr. Charlesworth, Mrs. Adey, Mrs. Shakespear, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Paget, Miss Potter, Mrs. John Lewis, Mrs. H. S. S. Harben, Mrs. Frederick Morley, Miss Laurie, Mrs. Douglas Cator, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. Steel, Major Seton James, Mrs. Donne, Mrs. Tilney, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Kermack, Mrs. Mydelton, Mrs. George Moore, Mrs. Ian Ross, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. George Harrison, Mrs. J. H. Davies, Mrs. Richard Kellett, Miss Mills, Major and Mrs. Squirl, Mr. Rhys Pryce, Mrs. Hodge, Miss Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. Drabble, Mrs. Whitehall, Miss Musgrave Deane, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Keble White, and Miss Brooke.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Talbot took place on Tuesday at the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Boveney, Canon L. H. Evans officiated, assisted by the Rev. F. S. Hulbert, and the child was named Catherine. The godparents were Mrs. Eric Villiers, the Hon. Mrs. Llewelyn Davies, Miss Sybil Long, Captain Oliver Lyttelton, and Mr. Rupert Somervell.

DANCE

LADY HARDWICKE

The Countess of Hardwicke gave a dinner party and a dance last night for her daughter, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, and her niece, Miss Sheila Hudson, at 26, Grosvenor-square (lent by Lady Cooper). Ambrose's band played, and among the guests at dinner were:—

Viscountess Folkestone, Lady Rose McDonnell, Lady Beatrix Cadogan, Miss Marjorie Brassey, Miss Lizbette Campbell, Miss Lettice Lyall, the Hon. Silvia Coke, the Hon. Elizabeth Brand, Miss Veda Cuthbert, Viscount Folkestone, Viscount Somerton, Mr. Lancelot Smith, the Hon. Thomas Coke, Mr. Ian Murry, Mr. Simon Whitbread, Mr. Edward Earle, the Hon. Drogo Montagu, Count Schaaffgotsz, the Hon. Peter Pleydell-Bouverie, Mr. Peter Grosvenor, the Hon. Richard Lyttelton.

Other dinner hostesses included:—

Countess Buxton, the Countess of Plymouth, Lady Hastings, Lady Elphinstone, Viscountess Chelmsford, Lady Eyres-Monsell, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Brougham, Mrs. Adeane, Lady Sinclair, Mrs. George Cooper, Mrs. Paravicini, Mrs. Loeffler, Mrs. Roland Muir, Lady Askwith, the Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, Mrs. Curtis Lampson, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Thellusson, Mme. Henriette Hennessy, Mrs. Hudson, Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell, Mrs. Christopher Hoare, the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Yorke, Lady Stanley of Alderley, Mrs. Kearsley, Mrs. Kinnaird, and Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild.

Among the guests were:—

The Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Katherine Howard, the Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, Marchioness Douro and Lady Ame Wellesley, Lady Howard de Walden and the Hon. Brownen Scott-Ellis, Viscountess Chelmsford and the Hon. Margaret Thesiger, Lady Chamberlain and Miss Diana Chamberlain, Lady Helen Cassel and Miss Hermione Cassel, Countess Cadogan, Lady Arundell of Wardour and the Hon. Isabel Arundell, Viscountess Hampden and the Hon. Elizabeth Brand, Lady Violet Astor and Miss Margaret Mercer Nairne, Colonel and Mrs. Edgar Brassey, the Hon. Eileen Beresford, Lady Mabel Jameson, the Countess of Rosslyn, the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Viscount Bury, Lady Honor Guinness, Lord and Lady Greville,

Miss Beckwith, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Miss Diana Churchill, Lady Ann Cole, Miss Phyllis Spender-Clay, Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Lady Duncan, Miss Monica Duncan, Lady Dawson of Penn, Miss Joan and Miss Elizabeth Peel, Lady Grimthorpe, Miss Joan and Miss Elizabeth Eyres-Monsell, Miss Victoria Fuller, the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, the Hon. Cynthia Gascoigne, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, Miss Margaret Cadogan, Princess Antoinette Murat, Windisch-Graetz, Lady Mary Lygon, Miss Diana Hoare, Lady Myrtle Jellicoe, the Hon. Cecilia Keppel, Lady Keyes, the Hon. Mrs. Bowes-Lyon, Donna Marcosi, the Hon. Mary Mitford, Mlle. Olivetta, Lady Perrott, Miss Helena and Miss Priscilla Perrott, Mlle. Livia Paravicini, Lady Rayleigh, Miss Russell, the Hon. Diana Sheffield, the Hon. Mrs. Ulrica Thynne, Miss Hermione Vivian, Lady Kathleen Villiers, Lady George Wellesley, Miss Pamela Wellesley, Miss Rosemary Wilson, Miss Adela Yorke, Lady Mary Lindsay, Miss Ivy Verney,

The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord William Scott, the Earl of Ava, Lord Sinclair, Lord Hastings, Lord Elphinstone, Sir Harcourt Butler, Viscount Knebworth, Mr. Hamilton Kerr, Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Mr. Randolph Churchill, the Hon. Edward Cadogan, Mr. Francis Stoner, Don Paul Merry del Val, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Mr. Victor Cazalet, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Lord Festiand, Mr. Philip Yorke, Lord Morven Cavendish-Bentinck, the Hon. Guy Charteris, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Robert Hoare, Mr. Charles Hoare, Lord Yorke, Mr. Robert Hoare, Mr. Charles Max-Muller, Mr. Richard Shreiber, Sir Richard Leighton, Mr. Desmond Forde, and the Hon. David Rhys.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

CANON H. P. CRONSHAW

Miss Cronshaw, sister of Canon Herbert Priestley Cronshaw, has received the following message from the King and Queen:—

"The King and Queen were shocked and grieved to hear of the sudden death of your brother, Canon Cronshaw, and more especially when their Majesties had expected to hear him preach in the Chapel here next Sunday, as they had often done during his 10 years' chaplaincy to the King with so much gratitude and satisfaction. Their Majesties deeply sympathize with you in your sad loss."

The funeral of Canon Cronshaw took place at Worcester Cathedral yesterday. The officiating clergy were Canon T. A. Lacey, the Dean of Worcester (Dr. Moore Ede), and Archdeacon S. R. James, and the Bishop of Worcester said the prayers at the graveside in the Garth. The chief mourners were Miss Cronshaw, Mr. Diggle, Mrs. George Cronshaw, Miss E. Railton, the Dean of Exeter, the Rev. Montgomery Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Boult, and the household staff. Others present included:—

Canon J. H. F. Peile, Canon G. M. Isaac, Canon G. F. Hooper, Canon A. E. Jerram, Canon W. Les, the Rev. H. S. Payne, the Rev. E. J. Isaac, Sir Ivor Atkins (at the organ), the Rev. S. W. Frost, the Rev. R. R. Verity, the Rev. R. A. Down, the Rev. G. W. Gillingham, the Rev. J. H. Balmforth, the Rev. H. F. Bennett, the Rev. C. Painter, the Rev. G. V. Blois, the Rev. A. E. Buchanan, the Rev. H. G. Clinch, the Rev. G. G. Coombs, the Rev. W. H. Cory, the Rev. J. T. Conan Davies, the Rev. R. F. Diggle, the Rev. T. C. F. Gould, the Rev. F. H. P. Higgins, the Rev. E. C. Hyde, the Rev. G. E. Knapp-Fisher, the Rev. R. G. K. F. Philpott, the Rev. J. A. Sharrock, the Rev. Philip Whitefoord, the Rev. B. B. Woolrych, the Rev. Edwin Lewis, the Rev. P. T. Thomas, Canon Stanhope Newland, the Rev. A. F. Turnbull, the Archdeacon of Gloucester, the Rev. J. B. Hewitt, the Rev. F. G. Herbert, Canon Bannister, the Rev. J. E. R. Adams, the Rev. T. J. Edwards.

Lady Middlemore, Lady Dudley and the Hon. Mrs. Guy Wallace, Lady Atkins, General Sir Robert Irvin Scallon, Mrs. Wheatley Cobb, Miss K. Jones, Mrs. Manley Power, Miss E. M. Jacomb, Colonel Albert Webb, Mr. Joseph Littlebury, Mr. A. C. Cherry, Miss Goldring, Mrs. Moore Ede, Mrs. Chenhalls, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. R. Stone, Mr. H. E. Tovey, and Mrs. Martin Buckle.

A memorial service for Canon H. P. Cronshaw will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30 a.m., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

MR. DANE SINCLAIR

A memorial service for Mr. Dane Sinclair was held yesterday at the Congregational Church, Weybridge. The Rev. H. D. Budden officiated, and among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnstone Sinclair, Miss E. Sinclair, Miss Irene Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Wood, Mr. J. G. Wood, Mr. J. A. Crowe, Mr. M. Forsling.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. G. H. Nisbett, Mr. J. Ferguson, Sir Thomas and Lady Callender, Sir J. Portescue-Flannery, Captain and Sir Malcolm Fraser, Mr. Th. Petersen, Mr. E. M. Malek, Sir George Sutton, Mr. P. Rosling, the Earl of Verulam, Mr. F. Plutte, Sir Alexander Gibb, Sir James Devonshire, Mr. J. B. Atkinson, Dr. Erie Gardner, Mrs. McGuffie, Mr. Rustat Blake, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. Lackie, Mr. H. Allcock, Mr. D. S. Hunter, the Rev. A. J. Pearse, Mr. H. D. Winkworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, Miss Soelsen, Mr. and Mrs. Bannister, Mr. J. Wibbin, Mr. Leslie White, Mr. W. Kerfoot, Colonel D. Bates, Mr. S. Welbourn, Mr. R. B. Paul, Mr. E. A. Bayles, Mr. G. W. Moore, Mr. H. H. Harrison, Mr. G. E. Rolfe, Mr. G. R. J. Parkinson, Mr. C. Heathcock, Mr. A. H. Selwyn, Mr. G. C. Burnand, Colonel C. B. Clay, Mr. G. F. Preston, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. C. Ford, Mrs. Buxton, Mr. G. O. Silver, Mr. R. C. Jeffery, Mr. S. P. Dondney, Mr. H. D. Roberts, Mr. H. N. Shelmerdine, Mr. F. Horne, Mr. A. F. Cross, and Mr. H. Perry.

Mrs. Dane Sinclair and family wish to express their deep appreciation to all those kind and loving friends who sent such beautiful flowers as a token of their affectionate condolences and esteem.

THE FORUM CLUB

Princess Marie Louise was present at a reception which the Overseas Section of the Forum Club held yesterday in her honour on her return from South America.

Lady (Samuel) Wilson, vice-chairman of the section, Mrs. Leslie, chairman of the council, Lady Allardyce, Lady Read, Miss Margaret Baxter, and Miss Parr, officers of the section, received the guests, who included the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu, Mlle. de Uriburu, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, and Mlle. Régis de Oliveira.

THE MIDNIGHT REVUE

Lady Louis Mountbatten held a committee meeting at Brook House yesterday for the Midnight Revue, which she and Mr. Charles B. Cochran are organizing on July 10, at the London Pavilion, in aid of the Prince of Wales's Personal Fund for the British Legion. The Prince of Wales will attend the revue.

Four boxes were taken for 250 guineas each by Lady Louis Mountbatten, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Campbell, and Mrs. Kruse. Mrs. Warren Pearl gave 100 guineas for four stalls. Three thousand pounds worth of tickets were bought by the committee at the meeting.

Among those present were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond (vice-chairman), Mr. Charles B. Cochran, Marchioness Douro, the Dowager Lady Glentanar, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Mrs. Kruse, Viscountess Furness, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Campbell, the Countess of Dalkeith, Lady Ossuiston, Lady Polson, Lady Hirst, Mrs. Wilfrid Greene, Lady Beatrice Pole Carew, Lady Rothband, Mrs. Warren Pearl, the Countess of Carlisle, Mrs. Arthur Paget, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Cecil, Mrs. Musgrave Hall, Mrs. R. G. Edwards, Lady Cohen, Mrs. Philip Franklin, Lady Berwick, Lady Myers, Mrs. Gerald Walker, Mrs. Hansford, Mrs. D. W. de Selincourt, Mrs. Herman Lebus, the Hon. Mrs. Macnaghten, the Hon. Joyce Montagu, Mrs. Alfred Debenham, Lady Dunn, Mrs. McCorquodale,

Robina Viscountess Mountgarret, Lady Bowden, Lady Dawson, Mrs. Sidney Cotton, Harriet Lady Cooper, the Hon. Florence Amherst, Mrs. Leslie Gamage, Lady Greer, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Johnstone, Captain R. Cotton Minchin, Mrs. Cope Darby, Mrs. Fullman, Lady St. John of Bletso, Miss F. O. Nelson, the Hon. Eleanor Brougham, Mrs. Arnald Anson, Mrs. Mathias, Lady Moody, Viscountess Coke, Mrs. Spier, Mrs. Carl Bendix, Lady Waley Cohen, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Lady Kathleen Rolls, Mrs. Perowne, Mrs. Fielden, Mrs. de Winton Wills, Mme. de Pena, Mrs. Woolley-Hart, Mrs. Bromley-Davenport, Lady Hamilton, Mrs. Rossiter, Mrs. Owen Edgar, Miss Hogg, Mrs. Auberon Kennard, Lady Horne, the Hon. Mrs. Roland Lubbit, Mrs. Scarratt, Mrs. Fielding-Ould, Viscountess Glenapp, Lady Leigh, Lady Colefax, Miss Anquetil, Mrs. Percy Laurie, and Mrs. Thorneycroft.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE

The Countess of Carlisle held a committee meeting at 27, Grosvenor-square (lent by Mrs. Robert Fleming) yesterday in aid of her *matinée* performance which she is organizing for The British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, and which Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, will attend. Among those present were:—

Lady Moira Lyttelton, Lady Baron, Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, the Hon. Diana Sheffington, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Lady Chalmers, Mrs. Andre Riese, the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Carnegie, Mrs. Gordon Moore, Mrs. E. E. Wills, Mrs. Alfred Bossom, Mrs. Keith Newall, the Hon. Lady White Thomson, Lady Rothband, Mrs. Dawes, the Hon. Mrs. Macnaghten, Mrs. Carl Holmes, Mrs. Fitzmaurice of Orkney, Lady Towle, Mrs. Herman Lebus, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. H. B. Rowe, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. Wellesley Colley, Miss Amabel Wellesley Colley, and Miss Knight Wellesley Colley.

The *matinée* performance takes place on Monday, May 12, at the London Pavilion. Boxes were taken by the Countess of Carlisle, Lady Bowden, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond.

RECEPTION

MRS. HAGBERG WRIGHT

Dr. and Mrs. C. Hagberg Wright gave an at home at 14, St. James's-square yesterday evening to meet the committee of the London Library. Mr. A. A. Pearson sang some English folk-songs, and Miss Mary Hamlin, who was accompanied by a quartet, also sang some songs. Exhibitions of English needlework bindings, lent by Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Amy Cooper, Sir Frederick Richmond, and the British and Foreign Bible Society; old books on London, and incunabula were on view. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Estonian Minister and Mme. Kallas, Mrs. E. E. Adamson, Sir Rowland Barrys, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Boas, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cobbett, Mr. Harold Cox, Major C. H. Daniels, Sir Alfred and Lady Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Dent, Mrs. E. B. C. Dugdale, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Fort, Lady Galway, Lady Diana Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Charnerd Graff, Dr. and Mrs. Haden Guest, Dr. F. H. Hatch, Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Professor A. E. Jolliffe, Colonel and Mrs. Kershaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lamb, Sir George Lerssen-Gower, Mrs. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. A. McCurdy, Viscount and Viscountess Mersey, Mr. Allen A. Mocatta, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. O'Neill, Sir Edward Parry, Mrs. Geoffrey Peto, Mrs. Radford, Mr. A. Rugg-Gunn, Dr. and Mrs. H. Sainsbury, Sir Malcolm and Lady Seton, Mr. Francis E. J. Smith, Mr. W. G. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling,

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Barron, Dr. J. M. Bulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Comyns Carr, Sir Arthur and Lady Colefax, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Clurie, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth Day, Mr. James Douglas, Lady Essex French, Sir Alexander Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Gover, Mr. G. P. Gooch, Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred Harris, the Hon. Lady Hood, Lord Hunter, the Dean of St. Paul's and Mrs. Inge, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, the Rev. Dr. Kilgour, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. A. Leeper, Sir Sidney and Lady Low, Colonel Sir Henry and Lady Lyons, Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, Captain Arthur Mills, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nicholson, Lord Parmoor, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Peel, Sir Frederick and Lady Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rowntree, Sir Gerald and Lady Kay, Lady Sanker, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sawyer, Sir John Simpson, Sir Llewellyn and Lady Smith, Mr. H. M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Stocks, Sir Henry Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Symcox, Mr. Rupert Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John Tweed, Mr. Stanley Unwin, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Wall, Mrs. K. West, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wimperis, Mr. C. Strickland, Miss Henrietta Tayler, Lord Thomson, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Colonel W. Vaughan, Mr. Herbert E. West, and Mr. F. Wickham.

LUNCHEON

LADY MACLEAY

Sir Ronald and Lady Macleay entertained at luncheon in the Ritz Restaurant yesterday:—

Sir Montague Barlow, Sir James Jamieson, Lady Eckstein, Miss Eckstein, Lady Cory, Baroness Napoleon Gourgaud, Mr. L. Alden, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. Gulben Kesa, Dr. Feine, and Mr. W. Stephenson.

THE PERSIAN LEGATION

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHAH'S CORONATION

The Persian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Nabavi held a reception last night at the Persian Legation on the occasion of the anniversary of the coronation of the Shah of Persia.

Among those present were:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the French Ambassador, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira and Mlle. Régis de Oliveira, the Turkish Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu and Mlle. de Uriburu, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Soviet Ambassador and Mme. Sokolnikoff.

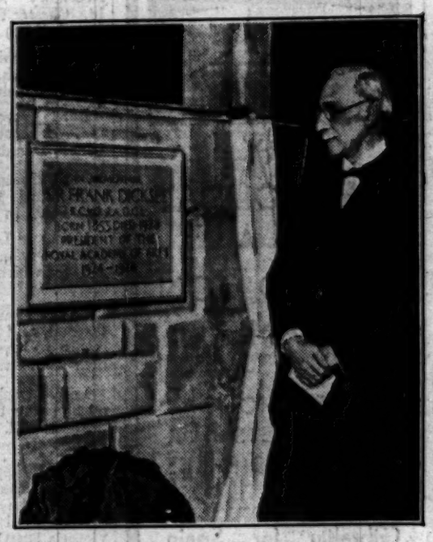
The Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig and Countess Ingegerd Ahlefeldt, the Estonian Minister and Mme. Kallas, the Greek Minister, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji-Mincheff and Mlle. Hadji-Mincheff, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Veamans, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson and Mlle. Zoe and Mlle. Olga Patterson, the Yugoslavian Minister, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo, the Minister for Panama and Mme. Méndez Pereira, the

THE QUEEN AND THE CHILDREN: VISIT TO DEPTFORD NURSERY SCHOOL

AT THE RACHEL McMILLAN SCHOOL.—The Queen was welcomed by about 10,000 children yesterday when she visited Deptford to open the Rachel McMillan College for the training of nursery school teachers. After the ceremony she visited the adjoining nursery school, and our photograph shows her with some of the children in the playground.

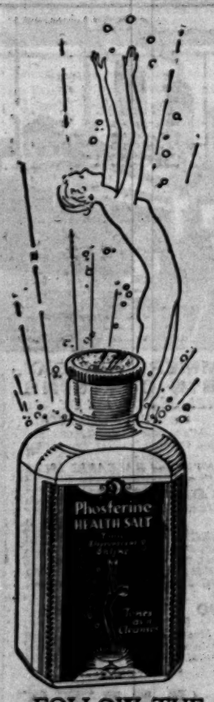
THE CHILDREN AT PLAY.—Another happy photograph of the Queen with the children at the nursery school conducted by Miss Margaret McMillan. This was the Queen's third visit to the school.

THE GUARD OF HONOUR.—The Queen passing the guard of honour of students at the entrance to the Rachel McMillan College. With her is Miss Margaret McMillan.



SIR FRANK DICKSEE MEMORIAL.—A memorial tablet to Sir Frank Dicksee was unveiled by Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., yesterday in the Crypt, St. Paul's Cathedral. Sir William is seen reading the tablet after the unveiling.

Physician Recommends the Tonic Laxative which Tones as it Cleanses.



Wimpole Street,
London, W.1.

Dear Sirs,

It was with great interest that I made use of the samples of Phosferine Health Salt.

The beneficial results were surprising, because the customary lowering effect of the ordinary laxative appeared to be counteracted entirely by the tonic properties of your preparation.

Every medical man realises that a saline purge, although effective is almost always debilitating, but in the case of Phosferine Health Salt, this unpleasant symptom was never complained of by any patient to whom I advised its use.

Yours faithfully,

June 7, 1929 *M.D., M.A., B.Ch.*

Phosferine Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness Nature intended. Its crisp, clean, stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright, alert mood to enjoy your breakfast. After thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities and waste, just at the required moment it builds up vitality and tone.

FOLLOW THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE—TAKE

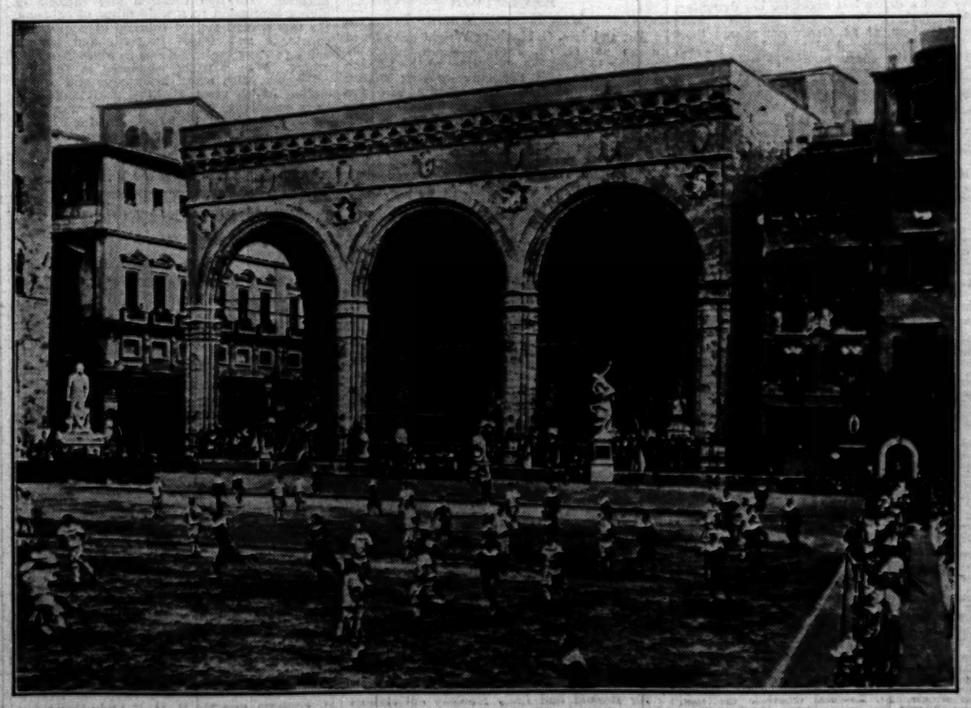
Phosferine HEALTH SALT

The new Tonic Fruit Saline, supersedes all old-fashioned laxatives.

Tones as it Cleanses

From all Chemists. Price in Gt. Britain, 1/6. Double quantity 2/6.
Aldwych

THE KING OF THE HOGGAR.—An article on page 15 describes a visit to the Amenokal, King of the Hoggar, in his country in the heart of the Sahara. The picture on the right, taken when President Doumergue honoured a number of chieftains at Algiers on May 4, shows the Amenokal on the extreme right. On the left is a photograph of a Targuia.



FOOTBALL PAGEANTRY IN FLORENCE.—A photograph taken during the game of *calcio* played in the Piazza della Signoria, Florence, on May 4 in Renaissance costume. It commemorated in particular the game played on February 17, 1529, when the city was besieged by the Prince of Orange.—In the background is the Loggia dei Lanzi.

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The Largest Hotel on the Continent

600 rooms—800 beds—Rooms from 8 Marks inclusive. No Extras. No Percentage. Seating accommodation for about 2,000 persons.

One of the Sights of Berlin.

Russian and Turkish Baths. Medical Baths with direct entrance from rooms.

Efim Schachmeister with his Orchestra of Soloists.

Standard Model GIPSY MOTH now £595 ready to fly away

EVER-expanding business in the Gipsy Moth has now enabled the manufacturers to place its construction on a sound mass production basis. More and more precision machinery has been laid down during the five years since the Moth was first marketed, and today, by the universal use of jigs and tools, hand labour is reduced to a minimum in the factory, with the result that the Gipsy Moth is now turned out to a meticulously accurate standard, speedily and economically. At its new price of £595 it represents without question the finest value in the world in aircraft for the owner pilot.

Send for your copy of "The Book of the Moth," price 1/8d. post free—the standard book on private flying—which tells you why you should fly, how and where to learn to fly, and how little it costs to own a Moth; and a specimen copy of the D.H. Gazette, sent gratis.

THE DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT CO., LTD., STAG LANE AERODROME EDGWARE, ENGLAND.

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FURNITURE

SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS MODERN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL—FINE REPRODUCTIONS, GENUINE ANTIQUES AND WORKS OF ART. Removed for convenience of Sale from numerous West End Mansions and various sources, including many items from the following important Collections:—LANSDOWNE HOUSE, The PRINCESS PALEY (Paley Palace), LADY FINK (decd.), Mrs. Arms, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.), third EARL of DURHAM, K.G. (decd.),

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tallboy and Shaped-front Chests, Corner Washstands, Wig Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 5,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Aubusson, &c. A quantity of pile carpets offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.

750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, brait woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 25s. each. Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3ens. Larger-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12ens.; well-made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 3ens.; LARGE-SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25ens.

THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture in styles of Cromwellian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Adam, the small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 10 guineas, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 200 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the figure now asked to clear. Quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs at 5s.

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

OPERA FROM COVENT GARDEN

The third act of *Die Götterdämmerung*, conducted by Herr Bruno Walter, will be relayed from Covent Garden Opera House and broadcast this evening from the London Regional transmitter. Between 9.40 and 10.40 p.m. Mr. J. C. Squire, assisted by Station Sergeant Emm, of the Thames Police, will describe the Pool of London by night for listeners to the "Diversions" programme, which will be broadcast from the National transmitters and other stations. The launch carrying Mr. Squire and Sergeant Emm will explore the river between Tower Bridge and Limehouse Pier, winding its way through the mass of shipping that lies in that part of the Pool. Besides the commentary listeners will hear typical noises of the port at night.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, May 9, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather, Reports and the New Public Health Service, by Dr. F. Barrie Lambert. 10.45:—Hospitals and the New Public Health. 11.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12:—Mercia Stotesbury (violin); Adelina de Lara (pianoforte). 12.30:—Organ Recital by the Rev. G. Sydenham Holmes, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow: Kate Olive Evers (soprano). 1.30:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—For the Schools—Farming (1) The Seed, by Dr. B. A. Keen. 2.55:—Interlude. 3:—Peoples of the World and their Home (2) The Bread and Olive Civilisation, by Professor J. L. Myres. 3.20:—Interlude. 3.30:—Concert to Schools—The Wireless Singers. 4.15:—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel. 5.15:—Children—The Tale of the Magic Rings, according to Ralph de Rohan; Selections from the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas, played by the Gershom Parkington Quintet; The Pillar Box, a most unusual affair (Ernest Galloway). 6:—New Designs for Materials, by Miss Julia Cairns. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Music, played by Maurice Cole. 7-7.20:—B.B.C. Music Criticism by Mr. Ernest Newman. 7.25:—Bird Watching and Bird Behaviour (2) Memorable Incidents with Birds, by Professor Julian Huxley.

7.45:—Charlotte Jäckel (singer); the Philharmonic Trio; Robert Murchie (flute), Leon Goossens (oboe), and Francesco Ticciati (pianoforte). 9:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 9.25:—Topple and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. 9.40:—Diversions, No. 9, supported by Gershom Parkington and his Orchestra, including The Pool of London by Night, described by Mr. J. C. Squire and Station-Sergeant Emm of the Thames Police; The Lagoon Scene from Peter Pan, by Sir James Barrie; and the Budapest Male Voice Choir, from the Savoy Hotel. 10.40-12:—Dance Music from the Piccadilly Hotel. 12-12.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12:—See Midland Regional programme. 1.15:—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel. 2.15-3:—Organ Recital by J. Albert Sowerbutts, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow Church. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—James Hay (tenor); the Gershom Parkington Quintet. 8:—Organ Recital. 8.30:—Biochemistry, 2—What Bacteria do, by Miss M. Stephenson. 9:—Weather; News; Regional News. 9.20:—Ernest Lush (pianoforte). 9.45:—Die Götterdämmerung, Act 3, conducted by Bruno Walter, relayed from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. 11-12:—Dance Music from the Piccadilly Hotel. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; William Frith (baritone). 1.15-3:—See London Regional programme. 3.15:—Children: The Whimsical Doings of Freddie Frog, by Anthea North. Songs by Ethel Williams (contralto). George Kemp (mouth organ). Elizabeth, Queen of the Tourney, a Story by Bladon Peake. 6:—See London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Midland Wireless Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Mabel Senior (soprano); Harold Howes (baritone). 7.30:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Edith Athey (soprano). 8.30:—See London Regional programme. 9:—Weather; News. 9.15:—Midland News. 9.30:—Dance Music. 9.45-11:—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.30-7.50:—See Glasgow. 8.15:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 12:—The Radio Quartet. 12.35-1:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—National programme. 4.15:—The Orchestra. 5:—Margaret Irwin: Household Talk. 5.20:—Children, 6:—Miss Pearse's Children's Hour. 7.30:—National programme. 9.15:—Regional News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1.30:—National programme. 2.30:—Thames Police: The Lagoon Scene from Peter Pan, by Sir James Barrie; and the Budapest Male Voice Choir, from the Savoy Hotel. 10.40-12:—Dance Music from the Piccadilly Hotel. 12-12.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—The Drama in Wales—Gwyneth Vaughan, by Ernest Hughes; The Historical Development. 6.15:—Weather; News. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.25-11:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413.8m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Exchange, and Gramophone Records. 2.30:—Talk by Women. 3.30:—Trio Music and Weather and Exchange quotations. 10.5:—Orchestral Music. 10.45:—Reading. 11:—News. 11.5:—Orchestral Concert relayed from the Café Español. After 11.30:—Dance Music.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6:—National Music. 7.30:—German Lesson. 8:—Chamber Music from the Works of Mendelssohn:—Trio in D Minor, Op. 49, for Piano, Violin, and 'Cello; Quartet Op. 44 for Piano, Violin, Viola, and 'Cello. 9:—Vocal Concert of Opera Selections.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen), (1,635m.), 2kw.—Programme from Leipzig. 5.30:—Talks. 6.30:—Advanced English Lesson. 7.5:—Talks. 7.55:—Weather Forecast for Farmers. 8:—Programme from Breslau. 8.30:—Programme from Stuttgart, followed by News, Card Lesson, and International March Programme from Berlin (Whitehall).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (475m.), 4kw.—Recital of Contemporary Songs from the Works of Max Ettinger, Conducted by the Composer. 6:—Concert from the Stock Exchange Market Report. 8:—Dialogue. 8.30:—Popular Concert. 9.45:—Talk. 10:—Weather Forecast and News. 10.15:—Fast Fantasia on Viennese Melodies, Op. 437; Slovakian Suite for Orchestra, Op. 39 (Winkler); Overture to the Opera "Ein Walzertraum" (Oscar Straus); Selection from Countess Maritza (Kalman); Waltz from the Dollar Princess (Fall); followed by Close Down.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7.5:—Programme from Brno. 4.30:—Talk. 5:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava. 10:—Time Signal. Programme announcements. 10.20:—News and Programme announcements. 10.30:—Dance Music.

BRESLAU (322.6m., 325m., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—Weather. 7.7:—Gramophone Records. 7.10:—Concert. 7.45:—Overture, Concerto, Concerto (Arcan); Overture to the Opera Orestes (Sacchini); Andante, First Movement from the Sonata in A major (Franck); Overture, Britannicus (Scassola). 8.40:—Talks. 9.15:—Gramophone Records. 10.30:—Ninth Symphony (Beethoven). 10.15:—News. 10.30:—Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.5:—Brass Band Concert. 8.45:—Gramophone Records. 10:—See Prague. 10.15:—Dance Music and Theatre Review. 12.30:—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.2m.), 1kw.—5:—Concert of Chamber Music for the Station Trio. 6:—Readings; 6.15:—Concert. 6.30:—Concert Report. 7:—Fleming. 6.35:—Flemish Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Local Report. 8.15:—Orchestral Concert. Overture, Marche héroïque (Saint-Saëns); Selection from Thannhäuser (Wagner); Songs; Ballet Music from Lakmé (Delibes); Suite after Popular French Songs (Brousset); Songs; Selection from Hans the Flute Player (Gastinel); Songs; Second Suite from the Three Graces (Latann); In the interval at 9, Topical Talk. 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—4:—Reading. 6.35:—Concert. 7:—Reading. 7.30:—Il Trovatore (Verdi), relayed from the Royal Hungarian Opera House. 10.30:—Tziganc Orchestra Concert from the Café Scherkowitz.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—4.30:—Weather and News. 7:—German Lesson. 7.15:—Time Signal. 7.16:—Medical Talk. 8.15:—Concert from the Academy Studio. Part I.—Twenty-sixth Symphony (Haydn); Two Arias from the Marriages of Figaro and Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in A major (Mozart); Two Arias from the Magic Flute (Mozart); Serenade (Schubert); Overture (Weber); Part II.—Programme of French Music. Overture, Mignon (Thomas); Cavatina (Gounod); Song from Carmen (Bizet); Symphonic Poem L'apprenti Sorcier (Dukas). 10.15:—News. 10.30:—Concert of the Christian Hall Chimes. 10.35:—Dance Music. 12:—Close Down.

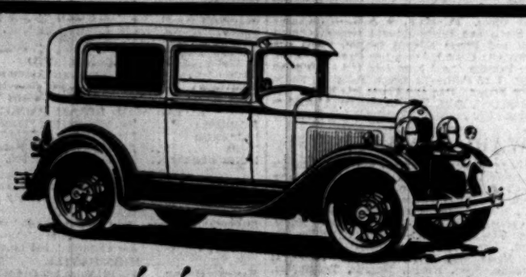
CRACOW (318m.), 11w.—7.10:—Agricultural Report. 7.25:—The Letter Box. 7.50:—Time Signal. 8:—Ballet Music Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church. 8.5:—Concert from Warsaw; after the Concert, News and Relay of Hejnal from St. Mary's Church. 12:—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (470m.), 2kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—Talk. 7.30-11:—See Stuttgart. 11:—News. 12.5 a.m. (Saturday) (Frankfurt only):—Late Concert of Orchestral Works of Beethoven:—Overture to The Ruins of Athens, op. 113; Violin Concerto in D major, op. 61; Overture, Fidelio, op. 72b.

BREMEN (394m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (360m.), and HAMBURG (392m.).—Talk. 7.30:—Frankfurt Programme from Leipzig. 8.30:—Talks. 9.15:—Stock Exchange, Hamburg Market Prices, and Weather Report. 9.30:—Concert-Academic Festival Overture (Brahms); Spanish Symphony for Violin with Orchestral Accompaniment (Lalo); Pastorale Dance from Prince Igor (Borodin); Overture, Im Frühling (Goldmark). 10.30:—Old Irish Airs (Kreisler); Concerto for Violin (Kreisler), (b) Hungarian Dance (Brahms, arr. Kreisler), (c) Tambourin chinois (Kreisler); Gypsies (Sarasate); Humorous Talk. 11:—Weather Forecast and News. 11.30:—Concert by Orchestra—Suite in F major (Parry); Serenade, op. 25 (Raff); Suite, op. 8 (R. Stöhr).

STUTTGART (365m.), 2kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—Review of the Principal Events of the Day. 7.5:—Talk. 7.30:—Concert. 8:—Talk. 8.30:—Concert of Dance Music. 9:—Friedrich Memorial Concert. 10:—Humorous Overture. 10.15:—Schiller Poem by Martin Vollmer, for Mixed Choir, Orchestra and Organ. 10.45:—Ernst H. Seyffardt: Address on Schiller. 11:—Concert, Director of the Station Choir,

Fordson Ford LINCOLN



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REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

The year 1929 has been a very successful one for the Company in every way. It will be remembered that in the course of the year the Company, "Crédit Ford," absorbed the "Société des Automobiles Ford" and took the name of "Ford Société Anonyme Française."

The capital of the Company, fixed at the time of the fusion at Fcs.78,000,000, was immediately raised to Fcs.130,000,000 by the issue at par on the Paris Exchange of 520,000 shares of Fcs.100 each.

It is interesting to note that the offer of shares was received extremely favourably by the French public. They were allotted to more than 82,000 subscribers. The shares being to bearer it is not possible to make certain of the exact number of holders, but there is good reason to believe that about 100,000 French citizens residing in France have taken and retained an interest in our business.

Not only in the legal sense, but also in the practical sense of the word, the Company is a French Concern, not only by virtue of the constitution of its Board, but also by the nationality of its shareholders, the position of its factory at Asnieres, and by its numerous personnel, workmen, office staff and representatives.

The increase of Customs Duties in France should normally have led to an increase in price in our vehicles, but we are anxious to await the vote of Parliament on the Tax Relief Law, and although the reduction of the Luxury Tax on automobiles does not make up for the increase of Customs Duty, we are maintaining the prices hitherto in force, without any increase of the Retail price, with the exception of a slight increase in our truck chassis. This is possible thanks to the large number of parts which we now buy in France itself.

We consider that, in view of this being the first year of our Company, it is in the Shareholders' interests to dispose of the Company's funds with extreme conservatism. Although our profits would justify the payment of a higher dividend, the Board proposes the payment of a dividend of 10% from the profits realized in our first year of operation. In this connexion, attention should be drawn to the fact that the funds were not received by the Company until payment was made by the Shareholders in April, and this distribution, therefore, in reality represents more than 10% *pro rata temporis*. This dividend will absorb a sum of Fcs.13,000,000, leaving a balance of Fcs.21,598,588.94, which the Board of Directors proposes to apply to the Reserve Fund and to the Carry-forward.

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

LIABILITIES	Fr.	ASSETS	Fr.
Share Capital	130,000,000.00	Patent and Trade Mark Rights, &c.	42,000,000.00
Legal Reserve	19,925.80	Property	11,495,674.90
Due to Suppliers	3,160,740.15	Buildings	15,263,111.86
Sundry Creditors	2,141,338.51	Machinery, Equipment, &c.	5,709,224.49
Deposits	71,952.45	Formation and increase of Capital Expenses	1.00
Rebates to Dealers	2,225,011.20	Cash	15,000.00
Reserves for Taxes and Various Dues	439,400.11	Banks	33,552,327.19
Reserves for Taxes on Profits (both industrial and commercial)	5,056,676.91	Bills Receivable	19,726,827.00
Provision for Doubtful Debts	142,894.26	Trade Debtors	4,858,985.14
Various Reserves	828,500.00	Sundry Debtors	401,337.95
Depreciation Account	2,280,357.15	Stock of Cars, Tractors, Spare Parts	46,978,483.42
Re-discounting of Bills in Portfolio	805,086.00	Various Stores	582,357.00
Carried forward from 1928	62,436.26	Advances to Tax Authorities	1,102,569.83
Net Profit for 1929	34,536,132.68	Insurance paid for 1930	84,551.70
	181,770,451.48		181,770,451.48

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

Dr.	Fr.	Cr.	Fr.
General Expenses, including advertising	14,622,734.73	Gross Profit for the year 1929	58,414,012.50
Cost of Increase of Capital	3,538,655.25	Sundry Receipts	709,152.93
Reserve for Bad Debts	118,698.46		
Depreciation Account	1,250,267.40		
Reserve for Tax on Industrial and Commercial Profit	5,056,676.91		
Net profit for the year 1929	34,536,132.68		
	59,123,165.43		59,123,165.43

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BONUS REPORT (as at 31st December) 1929

RESERVE BROUGHT OUT BY STRINGENT VALUATION	£7,664,085
INVESTMENTS RESERVE FUND -	£100,000
RETAINED AS SPECIAL RESERVE	£203,629
SURPLUS NOW DIVIDED -	£803,474

The Rates of Bonus given ranged from £2 2s. per cent. per annum to upwards of £4 per cent. per annum according to the class and duration of the Policy and the age of the Assured.

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CITY NOTES

CONVERSION LOAN FOR JAPAN

THE RUBBER POSITION

We learn that a large Japanese conversion loan will be issued in London and New York early next week. The purpose of the loan is to provide for the redemption of the outstanding balance of the Four per Cent. Sterling Loan, which was issued in November, 1905, at 90, £6,500,000 in London, £12,000,000 in Paris, £3,250,000 in New York, and £3,250,000 in Germany. The amount outstanding is now approximately £23,400,000, and falls due for repayment on January 1 next. The new loan will bear interest at 5½ per cent., and will be offered at the price of 90, giving a flat yield of £6 2s. 3d. and a redemption yield of £6 4s. which is a better return than can be obtained from any other Japanese security. The amount of the London issue will be £12,500,000, and a similar amount will be offered in New York. It has already been arranged that £2,500,000 of the new loan shall be reserved to convert an amount of maturing bonds which has already been arranged for. Presumably the bulk of the holders of the 1905 loan will convert, since the conversion terms have been made specially attractive. Those who convert will collect the coupon payable on July 1, and will receive in new bonds more than 1 per cent. in excess of the value they would receive if they took cash in January next. The precise terms of the conversion offer will be stated in the prospectus, which will be available on Monday. The loan will be repayable by the operation of a sinking fund, beginning in 1935 and finishing in 1965. The first redemption will take place on January 1, 1936. The Government may repay the loan after the lapse of 10 years in whole, but not in part, at par. Like the maturing bonds, the new bonds will be encashable at the option of the holder either in sterling or dollars at a fixed rate of exchange, but this will not apply to the first coupon, which will be payable in sterling only. Japan has a fine record as a borrower, and even after the earthquake disasters, which seriously embarrassed her finances, she discharged her debts regularly.

A Rubber Review

Mr. H. J. Welch, the chairman, delivered a very informative speech at yesterday's meeting of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust. His remarks about the rubber situation will repay careful study. The most gratifying feature of that situation, as Mr. Welch rightly pointed out, is the great and continuous increase in the consumption of rubber. It rose from 590,000 tons in 1927 to over 780,000 tons in 1929, the increase being equally divided between the United States and other countries. While consumption reached an unprecedented figure, so also did production, which amounted to 840,000 tons, and greatly exceeded the estimates formed a year ago. Mr. Welch explained that the excess of production over estimates was due to underestimation of the capacity of the small native estates in Malaya, the production of which was 200,000 tons instead of the anticipated 120,000 tons. It is believed that this increase was largely due to the "resting" which the trees received during the restriction period, and may, therefore, be regarded as abnormal. Before the restriction period the amount of reclaimed rubber used in America had consistently decreased, falling by 1922 to 41,000 tons. Since then its use had steadily increased, and last year no less than 213,000 tons of reclaimed was used in the United States. In fact, the use of reclaimed rubber in America has increased in the last few years more quickly than the use of crude rubber. This, undoubtedly, is one of the ill-effects of the restriction scheme. Mr. Welch made the interesting statement that the average consumption of rubber per automobile in other countries was twice as large as in the United States. This discrepancy is believed to be due to the fact that in the United States only about 13 per cent. of the total registrations consisted of omnibuses and trucks, whereas in other countries the proportion is twice as large.

Prospects for Current Year

Turning to the prospects for 1930, Mr. Welch said he did not believe that even without the one-month tapping holiday the production would have been very much greater than in 1929. The tapping holiday, however, which affects nearly one-half of the plantation area, will reduce production by about 30,000 to 35,000 tons. While the world consumption since 1922 has increased by 100 per cent., it does not follow that the same rate of increase will be maintained. In view of the depressed trade conditions, Mr. Welch's estimates of consumption seem rather high. He thinks the United States will absorb 470,000 tons, the same as in 1929, while the rest of the world will consume 360,000 tons, or 30,000 tons more, making a total of 830,000 tons. If these views are confirmed, production and consumption should about balance. Mr. Welch feels that the adverse effects which followed the Government restriction scheme are not likely to follow the present restriction scheme so long as producers cease to restrict when prices rise above the present level, which approximates to the average cost of production of well-managed European estates.

Price the Regulating Factor

Mr. Welch was on firm ground in warning the shareholders that the real and permanent interest of the industry will be served not by restriction of output but by the lowering of the costs of production. If the industry was a monopoly, restriction of tapping with price as the factor of regulation would undoubtedly be sound and effective, but, as Mr. Welch pointed out, probably at least two-fifths of the total area planted with rubber is owned by natives whose adhesion to a common policy cannot be secured. Mr. Welch put forward an alternative scheme of restriction, with average costs as a regulating factor, which certainly marks a considerable advance on earlier proposals of the kind. But with the experiences of their own industry still in mind, and those of practically every other industry to guide them, the rubber interests will be very chary of supporting any continuous scheme of restriction by certain producers other than natural restriction brought about by the free operation of the price factor. High prices for rubber such as ruled in the pioneering days are, of course, a thing of the past. The industry is settling down to a scientific basis, and results are being obtained which were undreamt of a few years ago.

J. and P. Coats' Lower Profits

Net profits of J. and P. Coats, the famous thread firm, amounted last year to £3,179,000, showing a reduction compared with 1928 of £750,000. The figures in both years are arrived at after providing for depreciation and taxation. How far this shrinkage is due to a change in the volume of trade and how far to lower values the statement does not show, but bearing in mind that cotton last year experienced a further heavy fall, and that the company a year ago was carrying stocks of a book value of about £3,250,000, it is reasonable to assume that the necessity for writing down stock accounts for a large proportion of it. In making comparison of profits it should also be kept in mind that (excluding 1920, a period of inflated values) the year 1928 was the best in the company's history. The directors are reducing the bonus on the Ordinary shares from 1s. to 6d. This means that the total distribution will be 17½ per cent., as compared with 20 per cent. Earnings available for the £14,750,000 of issued Ordinary capital represented about 19½ per cent., against 24½ per cent. in 1928. A three years' statement of profits is appended:—

—	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Profit	3,179,574	3,929,058	3,729,642
Brought forward	825,954	676,896	108,503
	4,005,528	4,605,954	3,838,145
Special depreciation	—	500,000	—
Dividend reserve	—	—	250,000
Preference dividends	330,000	330,000	330,000
Ordinary dividend and bonus	2,581,250	2,950,000	2,581,250
Rate per cent.	17½	20	17½
Carried forward	1,094,278	825,954	676,895

Last year the company took the opportunity afforded by its large earnings to set aside £500,000 for special depreciation. There are this time no allocations to defined reserves, but the "carry-forward" in increased by £268,000, and reaches the substantial sum of £1,094,000. At 62s. 6d. cum bonus, the yield on Coats Ordinary is 5½ per cent.

White Star Line Accounts

So far as can be judged from a not very informative profit and loss account, the profits of White Star Line, Limited, were lower in 1929 than in 1928. Net profits of £335,155 are shown, inclusive of £84,610 brought forward, but of this total Preference dividends absorb £260,000, and no Ordinary dividend is to be paid, the balance of £75,155 being carried forward. A year ago the net profits, including the balance brought in, but after writing £31,262 off formation expenses, were £372,611, and a dividend of 6 per cent., less tax, was declared on the amounts paid up on the Ordinary shares. The company, which is controlled by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, owns the entire share capital of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, and the profit and loss account and balance-sheet of the latter are included in the White Star report. Among the liabilities in the White Star balance-sheet, the total of which is £10,800,016, are included £1,485,000 for the balance of the purchase price of Australian Commonwealth Line steamers, payable by nine annual instalments, £2,350,000 for the balance of the purchase price of shares of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, payable on December 31, 1936, and £500,000 for the secured balance of the purchase price of other shares payable during the next five years. On the assets side debtors amount to £80,000, and cash to £52,081, and there are no investments other than those in subsidiaries; the duty on increase of capital and formation expenses still figure in the balance-sheet at £167,563, and commission on the issue of Preference shares at £93,750. The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's profits, after providing for depreciation, and including balance brought in, were £818,814 (against £782,907), and the net balance carried to balance-sheet is £613,062, or slightly more than for 1928. The auditors of one subsidiary company report that proper depreciation has not been made in the accounts during the last two years, and that, while the loss of this subsidiary for 1929 is carried forward, the investment in the subsidiary is included in the Oceanic balance-sheet at a nominal figure only.

Thos. Firth & Sons' Good Report

For the first time Thos Firth and Sons, Limited, an important subsidiary of John Brown and Co., has publicly issued its accounts. The company, which owns works at Sheffield, is engaged in the heavy steel industry, being makers of armour-piercing shells, steel shafting, and high quality steel for the finer parts of motor-car and aeroplane engines. Further, the company were pioneers in the development of stainless steel, and the increasing use of this form of metal in the motor-car and aeroplane industries has probably contributed in no small degree to the successful results disclosed by the present accounts. Net profits for 1929 amounted to £126,090, and the dividend on the Ordinary capital of £1,000,000 is 6½ per cent., a balance of £119,081, or about £7,000 more, being carried forward. The report states that the progress of the company is reflected in the enhanced profit, and that the demand for its specialities is increasing. Of total assets of £3,089,848 fixed assets represent £1,424,966 and interests in subsidiary companies £311,742. The remaining assets are trade and other investments and loans, £583,591; stocks and work in progress, £555,141; sums due by sundry debtors, £212,864; and cash, £1,542. Thus floating assets amount to £1,353,139, while, on the other hand, current liabilities, including the dividend on the Ordinary capital, are no more than £300,000. The total share capital of the company is £2,000,000, and there is a Debenture capital of £400,000, while reserves amount to £271,666.

Fierce Competition in Insurance

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company is one of the great British offices whose proprietors are not only provided each year with, on the whole, good underwriting results, but also at each annual meeting with a comprehensive and instructive review of the circumstances with which the management have to deal. Some of these conditions last year, as was described in the speech of Lord Wakefield, who presided at the annual general meeting at Edinburgh yesterday, were decidedly difficult and were quite beyond the control of the companies. They included disturbed conditions in China and India, the economic crisis in Germany, the fall in the prices of wool and wheat, the stagnation of the coffee trade in Brazil, and the recent financial upset in the United States. All these factors and others, as was pointed out, had a cumulative depressing effect on premium income and had undoubtedly helped materially to increase the heavy toll of fires. In addition, there were special problems for the old-established companies caused by "fierce competition," due, in part, to the creation of many insurance companies in different parts of the world, which the older offices, in order to "retain connexions they had built up and fostered, were obliged to meet at considerable cost to themselves." Competition of this kind naturally tends to increase working costs and reduce the earnings. Nevertheless, the old-established companies have experienced managements, and the records and strength of the large offices must weigh with the assuring public. The North British and Mercantile undoubtedly is particularly well fitted to provide fully for all the needs of its assured, while there is plenty of evidence of the exercise of care and enterprise for the reassurance of the proprietors.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET AND DULL

FALL IN COATS

While interest in a few groups, particularly Kaffirs and Rhodesians, as well as isolated Industrial shares, relieved markets from stagnation yesterday, the volume of business was again very restricted. Movements in prices, after allowing for those caused by ex dividend markings, were narrow, and the majority were again unfavourable. British Government stocks, after being quoted lower, showed a rallying tendency, and the Indian group was noticeably steady. The market expects to start dealing this morning in the Queensland Conversion loan. The fall in profits and the reduction in the bonus announced by J. and P. Coats led to a further fall in that company's shares, but the market had prepared itself for an unfavourable report, and hence the statement was not followed by any large amount of selling. There was some excitement in the shares of the Electric Construction Company, which were bought on expectations connected with the coming report. South American Railway stocks were weak on further consideration of the traffic returns.

After being dull in the early hours the gilt-edged market showed a better tendency. The Five per Cent. War Loan, which in the morning was 101¼ sellers, hardened to 101 7-16, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan from 77 5-16 rallied to fully 77½. The scrip of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan gained 1-16 on balance, the closing price being 2 3-16 premium. India stocks remained very steady, sales again being offset by fresh purchases. The New Zealand loan was firm, fluctuating only between par and 1-32 premium bid. The HOME RAILWAY market remained idle and without feature. The only movement in the junior stocks of the four groups was a fractional improvement in North Eastern Preferred. Metropolitans were the "turn" easier at 66½. Underground Electric shares improved to 23s. 3d.

In the FOREIGN market Belgian Seven per Cent. bonds were firmer at 109¼, and a rise of a point was shown in Greek 1914 Fives (79). One or two French bonds, together with Egyptian Unified, were slightly easier. Brazilian bonds remained steady. The Argentine Railway group remained under the influence of the poor traffic returns. Falls of a point occurred in B.A. Western and Central Argentine, while Great Southern fell ½. Lower prices were also quoted for Leopoldina and United of Havana.

OIL shares were quiet, with a dull tendency. Nearly all the leading shares were quoted a little lower. Trinidad Leaseholds declined further to 3½. Under the influence of a further rally in the commodity the RUBBER share market became steadier. There was a demand for Rubber Trust at about 35s. 3d. In the TEA group Hanipha new shares were strong at 6s. 10½d.

RISE IN ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION

A feature in the Miscellaneous Market was the demand that arose for the shares of the Electric Construction Company. These shares, which closed on Wednesday at 15s., were taken up to 24s. 6d., closing at 22s. 6d. The buying was attributed to expectations of a favourable report. The shares of the principal electrical engineering companies also improved, General Electric being quoted at 50s., and Associated Electrical at 26s. 6d. The reduction in profits and in the bonus was responsible for a further fall in J. and P. Coats, the shares closing 2s. lower at 62s. 6d. The market, however, was not surprised at the showing, in view of the heavy fall that has taken place in the price of cotton. Small declines took place in Sewing Cotton and Calico Printers, but other Textiles were steady. Courtaulds closed rather firmer at 2 11-32. In the Motors group Austin rose 1s. 9d. to 31s., and Leyland, after falling to 70s. 3d., rose to fully 71s. 6d. Lower levels were reached for Ford, Dennis, and Guy. Unilever were weak, falling 3-32 to 3 1-32 on fears connected with the result of the new issue. United Molasses advanced to 3 19-32. A slight reaction occurred in Columbia Graphophone and Gramophone, and prices of Nickel, Brazilian Traction, and Hydro Electric were also easier. Nitrate shares showed an improving tendency. Dunlop Rubber declined further to 13s. 6d. Spillers rallied to 19s. Wiggins, Teape new debentures were in demand, the premium hardening to 1½. There was inquiry for Ner Sag, which rose about 5s. to 1½, and for Ner Sag Overseas, which were bid for at 1s. 3d.

South African mining shares were supported on French and Johannesburg account, the buying raising values of Central Mining, Consolidated Langlaagte, Sub Nigel, Robinson Deep B, Brakpan, and one or two others. Rhodesians remained in favour, further gains occurring in Chartered (37s. 9d.), N'Changa (2 13-16), and Zambesia (1 13-16). Globe and Phœnix were in demand at 14s. London Tin fell 22s. 6d., but small gains were marked in Tronoh, Hong-kong, Sungei Besi, and Kamunting. Rio Tinto were firmer at 39½. There was inquiry for Potgietersrust Platinum, the shares being bid for at 2s. 3d.

LOTS-ROAD POWER HOUSE EXTENSIONS

Owing to the increase in the demand for current from Lots-road Power Station, Chelsea, it is proposed to raise an additional £675,000 Metropolitan District and London Electric Railways Joint Power House Four per Cent. Rent Charge stock for extension purposes. The amount already issued totals £3,175,000. A circular to the stockholders states that when the last issue of stock was made in 1923 the units generated were 254,000,000, while in 1929 the number had increased to 370,000,000, an advance of 45 per cent.

The total proposed expenditure is £1,350,936, of which £682,234 is chargeable to reserves and £668,702 to capital.

A meeting of stockholders is called for May 22 to sanction the issue of the new stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY'S CAPITAL INCREASE

Messrs. Ilford, Limited, manufacturers of photographic materials, have called an extraordinary meeting for May 30 for the purpose of submitting resolutions to increase the existing authorized capital from £800,000 to £1,400,000 by the creation of 500,000 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative "A" Preference shares and 100,000 Ordinary shares. The new "A" Preference shares will rank immediately after the existing Six per Cent. Preference shares and the new Ordinary shares will rank *pari passu* with the existing 610,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each.

HUDSON'S BAY LAND SALES

During the quarter ended April 30 the Hudson's Bay Company sold 20,820 acres of farm lands for £45,300, which compares with 52,419 acres for £120,700 in corresponding quarter of 1929. Town lots were sold during the quarter for £2,000, as against £2,600. The total gross receipts for the quarter amounted to £70,200, as against £143,700 for the corresponding quarter.

"THE DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS"

The 1930 edition of "The Directory of Directors," which will be published on Tuesday, contains more than 32,000 names, and the changes through death, retirement, and other causes exceed 6,000—excluding the numerous cases in which a director increases or reduces the number of his directorships. The number of names in the 1919 edition was 25,000; in 1909, 21,000; in 1899, 17,500; and in 1889, 11,000.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅞	1¼-2
New York	3	2¾-2½	3
Paris	2½	2⅝	2¾
Berlin	5	4	3-3½
Swiss Bank places	3	2½	—
Milan	6	6¼	—
Amsterdam	3	2½	2¾
Brussels	3	2⅝-⅝	1¾

MONEY MARKET

STERLING FIRMER

FURTHER GOLD EXPORTS

Gold withdrawals for France continued yesterday, the Bank losing a further £1,188,000 of bar gold. The movement, however, was still without visible effect on discount rates, brokers finding purchasers—some acting for Dutch buyers—of three months fine bank bills at 2 1/16 per cent., and being therefore themselves buyers at 2⅛ per cent. Clearing banks bought July bills from the market at 2 1/16 per cent. As the amount of Treasury Bills offered for tender to-day is £9,000,000 in excess of the total maturing next week, the market is hoping that to-day's allotment will be at a higher rate than last week, when the average rate was only £2 1s. 6d. per cent. Money was rather more in demand, but as a rule borrowers could obtain either fresh accommodation or the renewal of old money from lenders other than the clearing banks at 1¾ per cent. A certain amount of fresh clearing bank money was taken at 2 per cent. Exceptionally large amounts of money are at present seeking employment for short periods in the short loan market, and advances for a month were arranged yesterday at 2 per cent. A slight rally occurred in the New York exchange, which closed at about 4.85^{29}_{32}, the movement being attributed mainly to the decline in discount rates at that centre. The French exchange again moved ¼c. in favour of sterling, and as the profit on gold withdrawals has now become rather narrow there seems less eagerness to arrange for further exports.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The bank's deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	7 days	30 or 60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1¼–2	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛–3⅛

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
% 2⅛	% 2⅛	2—3⅛	3⅛—3⅛	3⅛—4

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

—	May 1	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve: Gold coin and ingots	42,350,022	— 793
Silver and copper coin	287,000	+ 4,502
Current postal accounts	449,767	+ 31,439
Available at sight abroad	6,885,787	— 16,046
Commercial bills discounted	4,982,273	— 703,593
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,748,376	— 4,972
Advances on securities	2,749,826	+ 157,979
Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Dept.	5,394,858	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	1,886,585	+ 185,304
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	72,372,801	+ 1,502,588
Treasury current accounts	3,555,430	— 189,481
Sinking Fund current account	2,040,500	— 790,529
Current and deposit accounts	6,382,839	— 283,261
Other sight liabilities	392,693	+ 61,743
Various liabilities	2,045,332	+ 232,832
Total liabilities	84,742,273	— 578,921

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 49·96 per cent.—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

—	May 3	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,459,799,350	+ 396,822
Silver in hand	712,444,793	— 1,182,998
Foreign bills	36,168,562	— 1,985,291
Discount and short bills	1,900,798,079	+ 53,108,497
Treasury accounts, &c.	680,302,893	+ 1,243,831
Notes in circulation	4,440,456,925	+ 45,419,350
Current accounts, &c.	816,007,050	+ 24,718,791
Dividends, &c.	71,221,983	— 611,800
Govt. securities	239,716,356	+ 47,135,374

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate was inclined to move in favour of London and rose to 4.86^{1}_{32}. There was a reaction from this level before the close, the rate finishing at $4.85\ 59\text{-}64$, compared with 4.85^{27}_{32} on Wednesday. A sharp rise took place in the Montreal rate to $4.87\frac{1}{4}$. A further advance occurred in the Paris rate, but the quotation reacted from the highest point of 123.88f. and finished at 123.86¼f., against 123.86f. on Wednesday. Italian lire were cheaper, the Milan exchange being finally 92.67¼l., against 92.64¼l.; while the Swiss exchange also moved in favour of London, closing at 25.08¼f. The German rate remained at the low level of 20.36¼m. Spanish currency was weak, and the Madrid rate closed at 39.84p., compared with 39.53½p. Eastern exchanges were generally steady. The Argentine rate moved in favour of the peso, being finally quoted ⅛d. higher at 43¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	May 8	May 7
New York	$ to £	4.863	4.85^{27}_{32}-4.86^{1}_{32}	4.85^{31}_{32}-4.8
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	$4.87\frac{1}{16}$-4.88	$4.87\frac{1}{16}$-87
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.85-123.88	123.84-123.88
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	$34.81\frac{3}{4}$-$82\frac{1}{2}$	$34.82\frac{1}{2}$-$34.83\frac{1}{4}$
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.64-92.69	92.63-92.68
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	$25.08\frac{1}{4}$-$08\frac{3}{4}$	$25.08\frac{1}{4}$-$25.08\frac{1}{2}$
Athens	Dr. to £	375	$374\frac{1}{2}$-$375\frac{1}{2}$	$374\frac{1}{2}$-$375\frac{1}{2}$
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	$192\frac{7}{8}$-$193\frac{1}{8}$	192.90-193.10
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.55-39.90	39.47-39.65
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	$108\frac{1}{2}$-$108\frac{3}{4}$	$108\frac{1}{2}$-$108\frac{3}{4}$
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.07\frac{15}{16}$-$07\frac{3}{4}$	$12.07\frac{15}{16}$-$07\frac{3}{4}$
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	$20.36\text{-}20.38\frac{1}{4}$	$20.36\text{-}20.38\frac{1}{2}$
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.44-34.48	34.45-34.48
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.79-27.82	27.79-27.82
Prague	Kr. to £	1164.25	$163\frac{7}{8}$-$164\frac{1}{8}$	$163\frac{7}{8}$-$164\frac{1}{8}$
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.31-43.36	43.31-43.38
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Cons'nople	Pst. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	$274\frac{1}{2}$-275	$274\frac{1}{2}$-275
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	$48\frac{3}{4}$-$48\frac{7}{8}$	$48\frac{3}{4}$-$48\frac{7}{8}$
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.15\frac{1}{2}$-$18\frac{3}{4}$	$18.15\frac{1}{2}$-$18\frac{3}{4}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.10\frac{1}{2}$-11	$18.10\frac{1}{2}$-$11\frac{1}{4}$
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.16\frac{1}{2}$-$16\frac{3}{4}$	$18.16\frac{1}{2}$-$16\frac{3}{4}$
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	$97\frac{1}{16}$-$97\frac{3}{16}$	$97\frac{1}{16}$-$97\frac{3}{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	$1/32\frac{3}{32}$-$1/32\frac{5}{32}$	$1/32\frac{3}{32}$-$1/32\frac{5}{32}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	$1/32\frac{3}{32}$-$1/32\frac{5}{32}$	$1/32\frac{3}{32}$-$1/32\frac{5}{32}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	$1/32\frac{3}{32}$-$1/32\frac{5}{32}$	$1/32\frac{3}{32}$-$1/32\frac{5}{32}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	$1/5\frac{31}{32}$-$1/6\frac{1}{32}$	1/6-1/6⅛
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	$2/0\frac{11}{32}$-$2/0\frac{13}{32}$	$2/0\frac{11}{32}$-$2/0\frac{13}{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael		$1/10\frac{3}{4}$-$11\frac{1}{4}$	$1/10\frac{3}{4}$-$11\frac{1}{4}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	$2/3\frac{17}{32}$-$2/3\frac{19}{32}$	$2/3\frac{17}{32}$-$2/3\frac{19}{32}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.06\frac{1}{4}$-$07\frac{1}{2}$	12.07-07¼
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	$2/0\frac{1}{16}$	$2/0\frac{1}{16}$
Rio de J.	Per mil.	5.899d.	$5\frac{55}{64}$-$5\frac{57}{64}$	$5\frac{55}{64}$-$5\frac{57}{64}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	$43\frac{5}{8}$-$43\frac{7}{8}$	$43\frac{1}{16}$-$43\frac{3}{8}$
Valparaiso	Pe to £	40	39.94	39.94
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	$45\frac{1}{2}$-$46\frac{1}{2}$	$45\frac{1}{2}$-46
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	$12.72\frac{1}{2}$‡	$12.72\frac{1}{2}$‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-$3.00 to 100‡. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES
BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 0	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.80	25.83
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.06	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.83	9.87
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £1,188,477 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of £25,000 in SOVEREIGNS.

Net influx for 1930, £15,953,554; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,328,469.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard) to May 7, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £8,760,320.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 84s. 11¼d. per ounce.

A slight recovery occurred in B

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DEALINGS IN STOCKS AND SHARES

and business relating thereto should be transacted through Brokers who are Members of

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

A list of these can be obtained from the Secretary, Stock Exchange, E.C.2 with, if desired, the authorised Scale of Commissions, or be seen at the Bank of England Stock Transfer Offices, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2. Members of The Stock Exchange are not allowed to advertise for business purposes or to issue circulars or business communications to other than their own principals. Persons and Firms, therefore, who advertise as Stock and Share Brokers or Dealers are not Members of The Stock Exchange, or in any way under the control of the Committee.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(Incorporated in Canada in 1817 with Limited Liability).

Capital Paid-up £36,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits .. £38,735,383
Total Assets in excess of .. £900,000,000

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., President.
Joint General Managers:
H. V. Meredith. Jackson Dodds, O.B.E.

London Offices: 47, Threadneedle St., E.C.2 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., Sir Gordon Macrae, K.C.V.O., K.C. (Chairman). The Right Hon. the Lord Shaughnessy, P.C., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (Deputy Chairman). The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Sir Frederick W. Williams-Taylor, C.B.E. Sir Charles Sydney Gzowski, K.C.M.G. Sir Herbert Marshall, Bart. Sir Edward C. Clouston, Bart. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, C.B.E. Sir Charles Sydney Gzowski, K.C.M.G. Sir Herbert Marshall, Bart. Sir Edward C. Clouston, Bart. The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. R. B. Angus. C. Sweeny. H. R. Drummond. E. F. Hebden. A. J. Brown, K.C. Hon. Robert Mackay. E. W. Beatty, K.C. Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. Hon. Charles Cahan, K.C. Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart. Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O. Hon

COMPANY MEETINGS

RUBBER PLANTATIONS INVESTMENT TRUST

FINAL DIVIDEND OF 7½ PER CENT.

SURVEY OF THE TEA AND RUBBER POSITION

THE FALL IN PRICES

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION FIGURES

OUTPUT RESTRICTION AGREEMENTS

FUTURE OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

MR. H. J. WELCH'S VIEWS

The TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. H. J. WELCH, chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. E. J. JOHNSON, F.C.I.S. (representing the secretaries, Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield), having read the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—The outstanding feature of 1929 was the depression of the markets in both the commodities in which this trust is interested.

When we last met the price of tea was declining. That decline continued until towards the end of November. A slight recovery then commenced and prices gradually increased until the beginning of March, since when there have been only minor fluctuations.

TEA STATISTICS

Production in India, Ceylon, and the Dutch East Indies during 1929 amounted to 840,000,000lb., the figures for each of the countries concerned establishing fresh high records. For the years 1928 and 1927 the comparative figures were 787,000,000lb. and 761,000,000lb.

Owing to the very disturbed conditions in China, it is to be regretted that reliable figures for the net exports from that country are unobtainable.

World consumption (not imports or market absorption) for 1929 is estimated at 953,000,000lb., in comparison with 927,000,000lb. in 1928, and 888,000,000lb. in 1927. This steady progress in consumption is most encouraging as being proof of the increasing popularity of tea as a beverage. The average increase for the past five years has been the satisfactory figure of 26,000,000lb. per annum.

At the end of February of this year the London stocks (which are estimated to represent about 90 per cent. of the total for the United Kingdom) had reached the highest figure then recorded—namely, 267,000,000lb.

The latest figures available—namely, those for April 30—showed the stocks at 234,000,000lb., in comparison with 222,000,000 in 1929.

The average price obtained for all tea sold in public sale on garden account during 1929 was 1s. 4¼d., compared with 1s. 4¼d. in 1928 and 1s. 7d. during 1927. This year the average price, up to and including May 1, was 1s. 3.28d., whereas for the corresponding period last year the average was 1s. 6¼d.

For many months past the most notable feature of the market has been the strong demand for good and fine quality teas. These have met with keen competition and realized high prices, but common and unattractive medium kinds have been supplied in excess of the demand and sold at prices which frequently showed a considerable loss to producers.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF LOWER-CLASS TEAS

It being generally realized that there has been over-production of the lower, unattractive classes of tea, concerted efforts were made to arrange a reduction in these classes. Agreement having been reached between India, Ceylon, and the Dutch East Indies producers, steps are being taken to correct the oversupply and to improve the quality of the teas manufactured. It is estimated that the effect of the combined agreement to restrict outputs during 1930 will be to reduce the normal unrestricted production by not less than 57,000,000lb. of manufactured tea. This, in a time of increasing consumption, should result in stocks being reduced to a normal amount towards the end of the year, and it may not be until that time that its full effect on prices will be felt.

RUBBER OUTPUT

The production of plantation rubber during 1929 amounted to about 840,000 tons, and greatly exceeded all estimates made a year ago, the divergence being mainly due to the output of native rubber from Malaya.

When the figures published by the Malayan Government for the whole year became available, it was found that the output of estates of over 100 acres in Malaya amounted to 240,000 tons (against my estimate of 230,000 tons), but that the output of holdings under 100 acres was 200,000 tons (against my estimate of 120,000 tons). The standard production fixed for these smaller holdings during the last restriction year was 125,000 tons, and it was then generally assumed that they had been rather generously assessed. The explanation of their high output during 1929 seems partly to be that during the Government restriction many natives from time to time illegally sold their export rights and rested their trees, and partly that the assessments had not allowed for the high yields per acre obtained from the native closely planted areas. When the scheme was removed the general improvement of the trees, due to resting, and the high yields per acre, due to close planting, resulted in the surprisingly large 1929 output.

The output of native rubber from the Netherlands East Indies, however, was fairly steady throughout the year, except from March to May, when it appeared to respond to the higher prices ruling in the early months. Notwithstanding the low price for the year, however, the output was the highest recorded and amounted to 106,000 tons, as against 90,000 tons for 1928.

CONSUMPTION OF CRUDE AND RECLAIMED RUBBER

The large increase in production was fortunately accompanied by a large increase in the absorption by manufacturers. The United States used over 470,000 tons in 1929, against 440,000 tons in 1928 and 375,000 tons in 1927. The deliveries to manufacturers "in other countries" in 1929 far surpassed expectations, and amounted to 330,000 tons, against 240,000 tons in 1928 and 215,000 tons in 1927.

It is estimated that the world absorption of crude rubber increased from 590,000 tons in 1927 to over 780,000 tons in 1929, and that this increase was nearly equally divided between the United States and other countries. Whatever may happen to the absorption of the United States during the next few years there can be little doubt that the trend of absorption of the rest of the world will be steadily upward, notwithstanding the fact that the use generally of reclaimed rubber is also increasing.

It is significant that in the last 10 years the use of reclaimed rubber has increased in America more quickly than the use of crude rubber. From 1918 to 1922 the amount of reclaimed rubber used in America consistently decreased; by 1922, the date of the Government restriction scheme, it had fallen to 41,000 tons, but since that date its consumption has steadily increased, until last year no less than 213,000 tons of reclaimed rubber were used in the United States.

Reliable statistics are, unfortunately, not yet available of the use of reclaimed rubber in other countries, but it has doubtless also been steadily growing during the last 10 years, and must now represent a considerable tonnage. It is to be hoped that efforts will soon be made to gather and publish these statistics.

INCREASE OF MOTOR-VEHICLES

The output of automobiles in the United States and Canada during 1929 amounted to 5,600,000 vehicles, against 4,600,000 in 1928. The output of other countries is estimated at 600,000 vehicles in 1928 and 700,000 in 1929.

The registration in the United States during 1929 amounted to about 26,600,000 vehicles, while that in the rest of the world probably exceeded 8,500,000. It is interesting to note that an inclusive world total of over 35,000,000 vehicles compares with 9,000,000 in 1919 and only 500,000 in 1909.

The quantity of rubber used in the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes during 1929 amounted to 390,000 tons in the United States and to about 240,000 tons in other countries. The fact that the United States with more than three times as many automobiles as all other countries together only used just over one and a half times as much rubber is important. If the figures are adjusted to allow for the exports of tyres from the United States it is found that the average consumption of rubber per automobile in "other countries" is twice that in the United States. The main reason is possibly to be found in the fact that in the United States only about 13 per cent. of the total registrations are of omnibuses and trucks, while in other countries the proportion is twice that amount.

The future extension of motor traffic is closely related with the mileage of fully metalled roads. It is therefore worth while to observe that the estimates show that the whole Continent of America contains about only one-third of the mileage in fully metalled roads that exist in Europe. Europe contains more than one-half of the estimated total mileage of metalled roads in the whole of the world, America less than one-fourth, and the rest of the world about one-fifth.

UNCERTAIN FACTORS IN CURRENT YEAR

Turning now to the prospects for the current year, we are again face to face with several uncertain factors. Apart from the effect of the cessation of tapping this month, to which I will refer later, the output of Malayan Estate rubber during 1930 would probably have been somewhat greater than it was during 1929. The temporary effects of the resting during Government restriction are disappearing, and the maintenance of the yields is largely the outcome of the greater attention now being devoted to cultivation, soil conservation, tapping and tapping systems.

It is generally anticipated that the Malayan native output in 1930 is not likely to be greater than it was last year. The output of Ceylon will probably not exceed that of 1929, and the production of estate rubber in the Netherlands East Indies is expected to show only a small increase. The exports of wild rubber are decreasing.

Without the cessation of tapping in May it seems probable, therefore, that the total world production of crude rubber during 1930 would not have been very much greater than it was in 1929, unless, of course, the price rose to a level which would attract labour to the native gardens in the Netherlands East Indies.

PROBABLE CONSUMPTION

The absorption by manufacturers in the United States is generally estimated by them at its 1929 amount of 470,000 tons, and this appears to be a safe figure to work upon, in view of the existing trade conditions there.

With regard to other countries, although world trade as a whole, and especially that concerned in the production of raw commodities, is passing through a period of depression, the expansion of motor transport in these countries is not likely to be unduly retarded. It seems probable, therefore, that the rest of the world will use not less than 360,000 tons during 1930.

At the present moment, however, all estimates are unusually difficult. In the meantime the market is depressed by the heavy Malayan shipments and by the continued steady rise in the United Kingdom stocks. The first quarter of the year is seasonally a poor one for absorption, and also sees the shipment of the crop of the best three producing months. We may take some comfort from those facts and also that, owing to wintering and the cessation of tapping in May, the shipments during the next three months must show a substantial decline.

THE CESSATION OF TAPPING IN MAY

The steady increase in the world's stocks, and the resulting depressed price of the commodity which has obtained since September last, has had one highly important result, which may have a far-reaching effect on the accumulation in the future of unwanted stocks. I refer to the agreement to cease tapping during this month of May. The response which this scheme has elicited from the British, Dutch, and other Continental and the Asiatic estate owners is highly gratifying. The scheme has the support of producers of nearly one-half of the estimated output of plantation crude rubber for 1930, and it is said will keep from 30,000 tons to 35,000 tons of rubber off the market during the summer months, at a time when the demand is likely to be at its maximum.

The effect of the scheme, moreover, will not be entirely limited to the amount of rubber which it will keep off the market. Very few producers of standard quality No. 1 rubber will be outside the scheme, and for a whole month there will be practically no fresh addition to the production of this most important market grade of rubber.

THE POLICY OF RESTRICTION

With the increasing stocks and the selling price at or below the average all-in cost of production of European estates it was natural that the question of restricting outputs should again be raised.

Doubt is felt by some people as to whether any practicable scheme for restriction of output will prove to be of permanent benefit to the plantation industry. It is pointed out that the Government scheme, like the present one, affected a section only of the producers, and that it strengthened the resources of the producers outside the scheme, encouraged the increase of the native plantings and production, and helped to extend the reclaimed rubber trade.

So far as I can judge at present, however, the adverse effects of the Government restriction scheme are not likely to follow restriction when the price is at or below the average cost of production of well-managed European estates, notwithstanding that such restriction is effected only by a section of the producers, provided they cease to restrict when prices rise above such average cost.

If and when, as at present, surplus stocks obviously exist, and the net price is only about or is below such average cost of production, it seems to me quite reasonable to stop adding to such excess stocks. Excess stocks have to be paid for by the producers in depressed prices twice over—once while such stocks are accumulating, and afterwards while they are being absorbed.

THE NATIVE AREAS

It would be very unwise, however, for producers to ignore the important fact that native areas (apart from what are known as "Asiatic owned estates") probably now represent at least two-fifths of the total area planted, and no one knows their full productive capacity. The Dutch authorities estimate the immature native areas in the Netherlands East Indies to be more than twice as extensive as the present native mature areas there. These native areas are generally more closely planted than the European estates, and it is said give a higher yield per acre. Any resting of them caused by the low price doubtless increases their potential output when prices rise high enough to bring them into tapping again. Further, all reliable opinions agree that when the price is high, not only does it bring out more supplies of rubber from the native areas, but new areas are extensively planted by the natives.

However advisable therefore may be temporary restrictions of output, such as that in force this month, our real and permanent interests will doubtless be found not in restriction of output, which increases the cost, but in lowering the cost of production by every method consistent with the preservation of the agricultural value of our estates. Already many European estates are producing at a figure which a few years ago would have been thought impossible, and budded rubber and other scientific advances will doubtless further increase yields and reduce the cost. Obviously a low cost will strengthen our hands in competing with the native product and with reclaimed rubber. Also if we supply the world with a low-priced rubber it must tend to increase its use generally.

It follows from what I have said that, in my opinion, if any future agreement for restriction affecting a section of the producers only becomes necessary, it should depend upon the net market price at the time of restriction not exceeding the average cost of production of well-managed European estates.

A SUGGESTED FURTHER SCHEME OF RESTRICTION

The present scheme for cessation of tapping during this month may prove sufficient, but in case it should not it may be worth while to mention another that has been suggested, and which I think well worthy of consideration. It is for the restricting producers to agree to cease tapping for seven consecutive specified days in every month, following any month in which the average of the spot price in London of standard quality smoked sheet rubber does not exceed 9d. per lb. It is estimated that 9d. would approximately cover the average "all-in" cost of well-managed European estates, if allowance is made for the off grades of rubber produced, and for selling charges and the overhead expenses. Such a scheme has the advantage of not seriously disorganizing labour, of being directly linked up with price, and of ceasing to operate as soon as a profit-making price is obtained. It should not bring out more native rubber; it should decelerate the accumulation of unwanted stocks; it ought not to antagonize manufacturers; and it would operate fairly as between the different countries of production. Evasion of this scheme by restrictors would, in most cases, be as easy of detection as under the present scheme.

If some such scheme could be tried for 12 months to operate automatically when the monthly price is below 9d., at the end of that period its economic effect could be carefully studied (particularly its effect upon native output), and the question of the wisdom of its renewal or of any necessary variation of its terms decided.

Now that we have reached such wide agreement upon cessation of tapping for the month of May I am not without hope that another agreement between the different countries to cover a period of 12 months may be negotiated on safe economic lines, and that any further accumulation of unwanted stocks may be prevented by means which I have given my reasons for thinking will not work any permanent injury to the estate owners. (Hear, hear.)

REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

In these remarks of mine I have endeavoured honestly to place before you the adverse factors affecting the rubber producing industry, which, I think, it is fatal to gloss over or ignore. But lest they should seem depressing, I should like to add that, taking a view covering, say, five to 10 years ahead, I am optimistic as to the future of the rubber producing industry, with or without any further restriction schemes, and in its ability over such a period of giving fair average returns in dividends. I believe that, fortunately, owing to the increasing consumption, our present troubles are only temporary, and that before long the growing demand for rubber will again overtake the supply.

The world-absorption of crude rubber during the seven years which have elapsed since 1922 has increased by 100 per cent. It is still increasing, and it is my own opinion that within 10 years the world-absorption of plantation rubber will at least be double that of 1929. The supplies will, of course, also increase; but, in my opinion, they are not likely to increase, taking an average over the years, at so rapid a rate as the demand. But this confidence does not affect my judgment that, in the special existing circumstances of this industry and for the reasons I have given, any restriction of output by such a section of the producers as it is practicable to bring within any voluntary scheme will prove to be an economic error, if it is put into force when prices are above the average cost of production of well-managed European estates.

REPORT AND BALANCE-SHEET

I will now turn to the report and accounts of this company. If you refer to the balance-sheet, you will notice that no change has taken place in the issued capital or in the general reserve.

The dividend equalization reserve account has decreased by £50,000, being the amount appropriated at our last meeting, and if the board's proposals are approved by you to-day, the balance of that account will be further reduced to £50,000. The loan from our bankers has been reduced by £79,000, and the sundry creditors, &c., by £21,665.

On the assets side, you will notice that the investments in British Government securities have decreased by £323,956, and the investments in shares, debentures, &c., increased by £161,138. The latter amount has been chiefly invested in first-class plantation companies at prices which, even under the present market conditions, show an appreciation in market value. I think you can rest assured that in the long run they will prove good revenue producers to this company.

INVESTMENTS

At December 31 last, the market value of the investments showed a surplus of £30,479 over their book cost. This surplus of market value over book cost was the lowest recorded at any time for many years past. At yesterday's valuation that surplus had increased to £138,785.

The book cost of our properties in Sumatra has been reduced by £15,626, and now stands at £655,383. Without allowing any value for our reserve lands, this is equal to a little under £68 per planted acre. In the opinion of the board this is much below the real value of these estates, the difference constituting a reserve, which, of course, does not appear upon the accounts. Loans have decreased by £24,660, and the amount outstanding is considered to be well secured. Other items remain about the same as last year.

The distribution of the investments is shown by the percentages given in the report, the chief variations when compared with the previous report being an increase of 8 per cent. in rubber, 5 per cent. in tea, and a decrease of 10 per cent. in gilt-edged securities.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The profit and loss account shows that a net profit of £252,552 was earned during the year, or over 11 per cent. upon our issued capital. This compared with £310,564 earned during 1928. The reduction is accounted for by a drop of £15,525 in the income from investments, and a reduced profit from the tea estates of £43,188, against which there was a slight decrease in the general expenses. The fall in the profit from the tea estates was solely due to the depression that has existed in the tea market, and was in spite of an increase in the crop harvested and a decrease in the cost of production.

After providing for taxation, amortization, and the interim dividend paid in November last, the balance of the profit and loss account amounts to £148,105. It is proposed to transfer £50,000 from the dividend equalization reserve and to pay a final dividend of 7½ per cent., leaving £61,874 to be carried forward to the current year.

The carry forward has been increased since the issue to the Press of the statement of the results for the year, owing to the subsequent increase of the rate of income-tax which under the present law the company must deduct at the rate in force at the date of payment and not the rate ruling in the year in respect of which the dividend is paid.

With regard to the transfer from the dividend equalization reserve, the directors regret that they felt bound to decide that, having regard to the present outlook for the tea and rubber industries, it was inadvisable to draw upon the whole of this reserve to maintain the dividend at 15 per cent. per annum. They thought the best interests of the shareholders would be served by taking only one-half of this special reserve and by reducing the dividend to 12½ per cent. for the year. (Hear, hear.) This special reserve for equalizing dividends has amply justified its creation, and the board hope that in the future the profits of exceptionally good years will enable it again to build up this reserve for the maintenance of dividends in poorer years.

TEA ESTATES AND RESERVE LANDS

The estates include 8,119 acres of mature and 1,547 acres of immature tea, and 26,038 acres of reserve land. The planted areas are reported to be in excellent condition agriculturally, the tea vigorous and healthy, and all buildings, machinery, &c., have been maintained in a satisfactory manner.

It is intended to build a new factory on the company's Baroh Estate to cope with the increasing yields from the old tea and the crops from the new areas now coming into bearing. The manuring programme inaugurated in the year 1927 is proving most advantageous and is being continued. In 1927 the average yield per acre was 665lb., in 1928 it increased to 785lb., and last year it further increased to 838lb. This was the highest average yield obtained by the company since 1920. An improvement has also been made in the quality of the teas manufactured, which has increased their comparative market values.

The fall in the general market value of teas, however, reduced our net profit by over 2d. per lb., and our average profit per acre, which was £17 17s. in 1928, to £11 14s. in 1929. Our best estate, however, gave us last year a profit of £20 per acre, this estate obtaining higher yields and market prices than the others. Every effort is being made to bring the others up nearer to its standard.

VICE-CHAIRMAN'S VISIT TO ESTATES

During the year our vice-chairman, Mr. E. Macfadyen, again visited all the remaining estates belonging to this company and was able to confer with the visiting agents and managers in Sumatra upon various questions affecting the properties. You will be interested to hear from him the views and impressions he gained from this visit, and these I will ask him to give to you when he seconds the resolution for the adoption of the accounts.

THANKS TO AGENTS AND STAFF

It is with great pleasure that I once again express to Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Limited (our agents and secretaries), Mr. Duncan (the head visiting agent), Mr. Lijnkamp (the district inspector), Mr. Holder (the visiting consultant), and all the managers and assistants on the estates and our acting secretary in London (Mr. Johnson) our high appreciation of their continued able and loyal services to the company. (Hear, hear.)

PROSPECTS FOR 1930

As regards the current year, the dividends which will be paid by the companies in which we have investments, and also the profits which will be earned by our own estates, are dependent on the market in the principal two commodities in which we are interested, the course of which it is difficult to forecast. Under the voluntary restriction scheme our crop of tea for this year has been limited to 6,385,000lb.—probably about 1,000,000lb. less than what the estates would have harvested without restriction.

The company has no forward sales, however, and is therefore in a position to reap the full advantage of any improvement in the market.

RECORD FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

It may be of interest to you before I close to hear a few figures covering the five years which have elapsed since the company issued 250,000 shares to the shareholders at the price of 30s. per share.

The total net profit for the five years has been £1,854,640, which is equal to an average of £370,928, or 16½ per cent. per annum on the issued capital.

An amount of £438,324 has been provided to meet taxation, £56,900 (in addition to the ordinary depreciation) has been written off the properties in respect of amortization, and an average dividend of 14.7 per cent. has been paid, added to which the market price of the new shares, even in these depressed markets, shows an appreciation over their issue price.

Further, the average net book cost per planted acre represented by our investments in plantation properties and in shares (after allowing for the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities) has been considerably reduced and the character and the quality of such investments improved.

I think you will agree that this record is not unsatisfactory, and I see no reason to doubt that the average results for the next five years will be at least equally profitable. (Hear, hear.)

I beg to move: "That the balance-sheet made up as at December 31, 1929, and the directors' report for the year be adopted, and that a final dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent., less income-tax, be declared in respect of the year ended December 31, 1929."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN ON HIS VISIT TO THE SUMATRA ESTATES

Mr. ERIC MACFADYEN (the vice-chairman):—Mr. Chairman,—As you have indicated, much the largest single interest of the Trust is constituted by its tea estates in Sumatra, and in view of that it may be of interest to the shareholders, as I have within recent months once more had the opportunity of seeing the estates for myself, if, in seconding the resolution, I add a few words on the subject of the estates.

Shareholders know that we were the pioneers of tea planting in Sumatra, and in the early days we have a good many difficulties to overcome. It speaks well for the lines upon which our original developments were laid down that our earliest estate, Naga Hoeta, remains after 20 years the leader of the group, both in weight of crop and in quality of the tea produced. Building upon that foundation we have gradually organized a series of estates which to-day, whether for extent or for level of cultivation and equipment, are unsurpassed, so far as my experience goes, in any tea-producing country. By 1924 we had worked up to a total area of planted tea of 10,000 acres. We then accepted an offer at an attractive price to sell one of our estates which consisted of 2,240 acres of tea and a large reserve of plantable jungle. We have since then, by expanding our remaining units gradually, as circumstances favoured, pretty well replaced the planted area that we then parted with, and it may interest shareholders to know that in doing so we do not anticipate ultimately spending more than about one-third of the purchase price which we received. Speaking to this resolution four years ago, and then also shortly after re-visiting the estates, I explained that a stage had been reached in the history of the estates when we could no longer expect automatic annual increases in output and that we were then concentrating upon maintaining and improving the yield by methods of cultivation suggested from the experience of older planting countries.

GROWTH OF OUTPUT PER ACRE

It may interest shareholders to have a record of the average output during the five years which have elapsed since the sale to which I have just referred, and during which our producing area has remained substantially unaltered. In 1925 and 1926 we were engaged upon experimenting with the application of manure, more or less on Ceylon lines under Sumatran conditions. By 1927 we had adopted a comprehensive permanent manuring programme, and by 1928 that had begun to make its effect felt. These are the average annual crops from 1925: 1925, 758lb. per acre; 1926, 730lb. per acre; 1927, 665lb. per acre; 1928, 786lb. per acre; and 1929, 838lb. per acre.

There will be a drop this year in accordance with our undertaking to restrict, to which the chairman has referred. Otherwise I should have expected to see some further progress this year. The quality of the tea that we produce does not compare with the finest growths of Ceylon or North India, but it is a useful product. Its uniformity of growth and preparation and the even distribution of the crop over the whole year commend it particularly to the large blenders, and although, of course, its price fluctuates it is always in demand. I may say that I have never seen the estates looking better or the bushes more healthy than on my recent visit. Quite apart from manuring there has been steady progress in methods of cultivation, and I doubt whether any big planting organization possesses a more live, efficient and loyal staff than we do. We can claim, without hesitation, that that very important aspect of the Trust's interests is excellently looked after. (Cheers.)

After the CHAIRMAN had replied to a few questions, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. E. L. HAMILTON, the retiring directors, Mr. E. Macfadyen and Mr. A. L. Mathewson, were re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Ford, were reappointed, and, a vote of thanks having been accorded to the staff in the East, the proceedings terminated.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, May 8.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings consisted of 9,252 bales, out of which 9,168 were sold; wool sold privately amounted to 211 bales. There was a good selection. Competition was well maintained and prices were equal to the best rates of the series. France, Germany, and Japan were the chief operators, though good support was given by Bradford. Greasy merinos fetched up to 27½d., combeback 14d., and crossbred 12½d.—*Reuter.*

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 7.—EXCHANGE on London was unchanged at 5 59/64d. The COFFEE market closed steady, with No. 7 N.Y. Standard unchanged at 14⅜50. Receipts were 10,000 bags, which makes 2,616,000 bags for the season to date, against 2,604,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 2,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 328,000 bags, and compares with 317,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. Standard quoted 219000. Receipts were 33,000 bags, which makes 8,270,000 bags so far this season, against 7,220,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 34,000 bags to the United States and 6,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows a decrease at 1,005,000 bags, and compares with 1,073,000 bags a year ago.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DEBENTURE CORPORATION

DIVIDEND AGAIN INCREASED

REASON FOR CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

BENEFIT OF BOARD'S PAST PRUDENT POLICY

MR. GUINNESS'S REVIEW

The FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Anglo-American Debenture Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

Mr. RICHARD S. GUINNESS (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Thomas Morriss) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The progress of this company during the past 10 years has been continuous, and despite the upheavals experienced in London and abroad in 1929 it is again my privilege to submit accounts disclosing an increase in revenue, a further strengthening of the already strong financial position, and, what in these times is of more than usual interest to shareholders, recommending an increased dividend for the fifth year in succession. (Hear, hear.)

Towards the close of the previous financial year the bulk of the proceeds of the issue of new shares was received. These new shares, which have been converted into £75,000 Four-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Preference stock and £50,000 Ordinary stock, realized £125,000 to the company, as the issue, you will recollect, was made on bonus terms to the Ordinary stockholders. A full year's revenue has been received from this money, and in addition the revenue account has had some benefit from the investment of the proceeds of the sale of £100,000 Four per Cent. Debenture stock which was made last July. It is not possible, owing to the changes that have taken place in our holdings, to calculate exactly the revenue received from this new capital, but as the total proceeds amounted to about £200,000 it will be quite evident to you that a large proportion of the increase of over £17,000 in the revenue of the company is attributable to the increased earning power of the capital funds as a whole.

STRONG RESERVE POSITION

After deducting expenses and Debenture interest and making provision for income-tax there is left an amount of £123,694. We have, as in the case of last year, transferred £25,000 to the general reserve account, bringing our disclosed reserve up to £275,000, or 61 per cent. of the Ordinary capital. We then, after paying the Preference dividend, have a sum of £70,007 available for dividend upon the Ordinary stock. In view of this very satisfactory surplus we have decided to recommend an increase in our distribution from 14 per cent. to 15 per cent. (Hear, hear.) I think it well to interpolate here that in sending out the dividend warrants we have received a Treasury order that we must deduct income-tax at the rate now ruling under the new Budget—that is to say, 4s. 6d. in the pound. We are sorry to have to do this, but we have to follow the instructions of the authorities.

In accordance with our custom, we have prepared the usual estimate of the revenue likely to be received during the current year, and although we have had to allow for a reduction in revenue from certain of our holdings, owing to generally unsettled conditions, the estimate indicates that the present revenue ought not only to be maintained but in all probability a reasonable increase will be shown, always provided, of course, that conditions do not become worse. It is always difficult to forecast revenue in respect of a large number of holdings such as this company possesses, and it is especially so on this occasion, when trade is so depressed throughout the whole world, either through the heavy fall in the prices of commodities or in consequence of political troubles or fears of political troubles.

VALUE OF HOLDINGS

I do not think I need say any more about the revenue position of the company, and therefore it is only necessary for me to make a few remarks as to the position of your investments. The valuation, as may be expected, is not quite so satisfactory as last year, when I told you the value of the investments had improved by £100,000. During the year this improvement has disappeared, but there is still a very substantial appreciation upon the figure at which the investments are carried in the balance-sheet.

As I have said on previous occasions, I do not think any good purpose is served by giving you the exact figures of the valuation, and I do not, therefore, propose to do so. I will, however, go so far as to tell you that the present market price of the Ordinary stock is, in my view, justified by the present valuation. There is no large individual holding, and an analysis of the investments, either geographically or in groups of industries, shows that so far as it is possible the investments are well spread and well distributed. The holdings in the United States, with a book value of £262,446, show a moderate increase on last year, but several of the Common stock holdings were profitably realized before the heavy fall in prices that took place last autumn.

INVESTMENT POLICY

I do not think I need say much as to our holdings in Continental securities, as I dealt with these very fully in my speech last year and outlined our policy practically to confine our investments to loans and prior charges repayable on a gold basis in countries where the currencies were only recently stabilized. There have been few changes since last year, and values have, on the average, been well maintained. In the Argentine, where conditions are bad just now, about £180,000 is invested, but of this amount £130,000 is in fixed-interest-bearing securities; £35,000 is invested in the Ordinary shares of the Argentine railway companies, and here we must anticipate a slight fall in revenue, but the amount in our case cannot be a material one. We have just over £100,000 invested in Brazil, another country in which the English investor is largely interested and which, owing to the fall in coffee prices, has been experiencing very depressed conditions. In this case £85,000 out of the £100,000 is in Government loans and other prior charges, and even at the present depressed prices our holdings in Brazil show a depreciation of only just £3,000.

CONFIDENCE IN COMPANY'S FUTURE

It is difficult in times like these to point to any industry or to any country where the outlook is hopeful, but, despite the fact that the coming year is likely to be as difficult a one as that through which we have just passed, I feel that the position of this company is such that we may look forward to the future without undue apprehension. The reason that we are able to assume this confidence in the face of adverse conditions is the prudent policy which your directors and management have pursued and which you have endorsed for so many years past. (Hear, hear.) Under that policy you have been satisfied with moderate rates of dividend, if such rates be computed on the invested funds as a whole, and have permitted us, by accumulating reserves, slowly but surely to protect our assets in troublous times such as those at present. But for this self-denial on the part of past and present shareholders we should have a very different tale to tell you to-day. In our business no spectacular profits are made, while through no fault of our own we may find ourselves faced by serious losses from circumstances, political and financial, not under our control.

The only possible safeguard, then, is to save for the rainy day—a principle directly contrary to that apparently advocated by those in control of our national finances. To maim, if not to kill, the goose that dares to hatch out golden eggs for the future is hardly an encouragement to economy and prudent finance.

However, for the present year, at any rate, we can congratulate ourselves once again on

(Continued at foot of next column)

EXPRESS DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED

ACQUISITION OF LORD RAYLEIGH'S DAIRIES LTD.

NETWORK OF BRANCHES OVER LONDON AND OUTLYING SUBURBS

The FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Express Dairy Company Limited was held yesterday at the head offices of the company, Tavistock-place, London, W.C.

Mr. G. TITUS BARHAM (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. G. H. Watts) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—You will have noticed that the balance-sheet has been drawn up to conform with the requirements of the new Companies Act, and, doubtless, you will also have noted on the report the appointment of two new directors. The explanation of these two appointments is simple: in August last year we acquired the London business of Lord Rayleigh's Dairies, Limited, and persuaded Lord Rayleigh and Mr. E. J. Strutt, who was chairman and managing director of the company, to join our board; we feel that these two gentlemen will bring to our deliberations valuable experience, sound counsel, and mature judgment, and I am certain you will cordially approve the recommendation to elect them to the board.

SATISFACTORY YEAR'S TRADING

It is not, I think, necessary for me to take in detail all the items of the balance-sheet. The year's trading can be regarded as satisfactory, but I must repeat what I said last year: that, under present conditions, the margin between the wholesale price paid to the producer and the retail price charged to the consumer is such as demands the closest degree of scientific organization to enable any return at all to be secured on the capital necessary for the working of a great milk-distributing business, if the safeguards for the purity of the milk are kept to the highest standard. Expansion of the dairy side of our activities, large as this has been since we last met, has not, consequently, expanded to any material extent the net profits. It is undeniable that between the wholesale price, plus the cost of clean careful distribution, and the retail price there is a very slender margin indeed.

LARGE INCREASE IN NUMBER OF BRANCHES

The extension since last year of the dairy side of our business is clearly shown by the large increases in the numbers of our distributing branches and of our dairy shops. As I have already said, we recently acquired the London business of Lord Rayleigh's Dairies, Limited: Lord Rayleigh's Dairies, as I am convinced you all know, is an old-established firm of the highest reputation. It has always had the closest association with farmers and with farming, its directors have an intimate knowledge of and, indeed, are recognized authorities on all agricultural matters. It possessed farms from which it drew its supplies of all grades of milk. I am happy to say that these sources of supply have been made available to us. The amalgamation with the Express Dairy Company of some 14 West End branches of this well-known, experienced, and well-run firm cannot fail to be of good service to us, and, may I add, advantageous also to present and future West End customers. The acquisition of Lord Rayleigh's Dairies has satisfactorily consolidated our position in the West End.

EXTENSION OF BUSINESS IN "GREATER" LONDON

We have, however, not limited our progress to the West End; by the purchase of two businesses of some extent we have widened our sphere of operations in the North and in the South of London, and these two businesses have been successfully merged in our own organization. By our extensions in the North we are now enabled to provide an excellent service in areas such as Hornsey, Harringay, Bowes Park, Walthamstow, Highams Park, and Leyton, while in the South we can efficiently cover Welling, Bexleyheath, Eltham, New Eltham, Thornton Heath, and the whole of the populous area of Croydon, including Sanderstead. Shareholders, I am sure, will appreciate that these widely extended developments have been closely linked up with our central organization, so that all our numerous distributing branches form one coherent system.

ERECTION OF LONDON'S LARGEST MILK BOTTLING DEPÔT

You will recollect that in my remarks last year I referred to the proposed construction of two new processing and bottling centres, and the heavy expense this would involve; it gives me, therefore, great pleasure now to inform you that we find that by extending the bottling centres acquired with Lord Rayleigh's Dairies and the South London firm I have mentioned, we are enabled to postpone the erection of one of these proposed new installations, and so avoid some of the expenditure I then forecast. The building of the other new bottling depôt at Cricklewood is proceeding apace, and is expected to be opened and in full work during the forthcoming summer. It will, I believe, be the largest of its kind in London.

ISSUE OF PREFERENCE SHARES

While I am on the question of finance I would like to say that the response to our offer last year to shareholders of the unissued Seven per Cent. Preference shares and of £400,000 Seven per Cent. "A" Cumulative Preference shares was most gratifying, existing shareholders taking up £191,000 of this total issue. We had intended at one time to limit the issue to £200,000, but applications were received from so many people who had an interest in the affairs of your company that the increase of capital from these sources now amounts to nearly £300,000.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

We are continuing the development of our pure milk policy and our expenditure on our research departments has necessarily, therefore, followed the expansion of our business. I referred to this side of our activities last year, and am led to believe that my remarks caused some shareholders to think that what I may call the "safeguard department" was maintained exclusively for the benefit of the milk side of our business. I wish, therefore, now to explain that our bacteriological and analytical laboratories carry out most useful and necessary work for the benefit of the refreshment side of our enterprise, and for the bakery especially. I should, perhaps, have been more exact last year had I referred to our "pure food policy," and not merely to our "pure milk policy."

A NEW COUNTRY CREAMERY

Our milk position in the county of Sussex has been materially improved by the erection at Billingshurst railway station of a collecting centre with up-to-date brine cooling plant. The amount of milk received and cooled at this centre is increasing, and the expedition with which it can be dispatched to and dealt with in London has been of great value to us, especially during the hot months of last summer.

I am glad also to record that the large expenditure we incurred in the past few years in installing cold rooms at practically all our numerous milk distributing depôts was amply compensated for during these hot months. We were jubiliant that our policy in respect to this, in spite of the heavy financial burden it placed on the company, had so quickly proved its value in assuring to our customers a sweet and wholesome supply of milk throughout the great heat of last summer.

DEMAND FOR "YOGHOURT"

I mentioned at our general meeting last year one of our earlier enterprises, "Yoghourt," which is, as you know a lactic acid milk. This preparation is now becoming more widely known and its value as a remedial measure more fully recognized, and I am glad to say our sales of it have increased considerably. We have been for many months endeavouring to devise a container which would enable us to fulfil our numerous post orders at a lower cost to the customer (the dispatch of Yoghourt by post in the usual jar necessarily adds materially to the cost). It gives me much satisfaction to announce that our research department has at last produced a light non-returnable container which fulfils all our requirements, and we are now enabled to send Yoghourt to all parts of the United Kingdom at a much lower transport cost.

It is also worthy of note that the consumption of buttermilk is largely on the increase. In the United States of America one may with truth say that the use of buttermilk is practically universal, and it may be that the example set by the United States is now being followed on this side of the Atlantic. In any event, buttermilk is a pleasant and beneficial beverage, and to meet the increasing demand for

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

FEATURES OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

CONTINUED SUCCESS

DIVIDEND RAISED TO 22/- PER SHARE

FIRE UNDERWRITING RESULTS

HEAVIEST HOME LOSSES FOR THE LAST DECADE

HIGH LEVEL OF NEW LIFE BUSINESS MAINTAINED

LORD WAKEFIELD'S REVIEW OF INSURANCE CONDITIONS

Following upon a meeting of the General Court, the ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the North British Station Hotel, Edinburgh.

The RIGHT HON. LORD WAKEFIELD OF HYTHE, C.B.E., LL.D. (deputy chairman of the General Court of Directors), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Thomas Frazer, F.F.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—I presume that, as usual, we may take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

Before referring to the accounts in detail, I should like to record our great regret at the absence to-day from our number of our very good friend Mr. Charles C. Maconochie, who, owing to prolonged ill-health, found it impossible to continue his duties, and therefore asked us to accept his resignation at the end of last year. This we did most reluctantly. Mr. Maconochie's name has been identified with this company for a great many years. He himself had been a member of the board for nearly 40 years, while his father had previously held office as one of our directors for a long period. I should like to take this opportunity of paying a warm tribute to Mr. Maconochie's many years of service, the great interest he has taken in the welfare and progress of our company, the wise counsel he has brought to our deliberations, and, not least, to his charming personality, which has made his long association with us a great pleasure to all his colleagues.

ALTERED FORM OF THE ACCOUNTS

Since we last met here together, the new Companies Act has come into force. Its provisions are far-reaching and have necessitated certain alterations in the preparation of our accounts, which, you will have observed, differ somewhat from the form to which you have been accustomed in past years.

A word of explanation may be helpful. For many years past the annual accounts of insurance companies in this country have been compiled in accordance with the requirements and regulations of an Act of Parliament—the Assurance Companies Act, 1909. This Act also called for a return of considerable detailed information relative to life and other classes of business, and was specially designed to meet the needs and requirements of insurance. The effect is that insurance companies have to supply more details and information as to their trading, their liabilities and assets than any other class of trading concern. Experience and events suggested, however, that certain requirements and regulations could with advantage be readjusted and in some respects extended. In the year 1924 a Government Committee was appointed to consider and advise the Government as to any further safeguards and alterations that might be considered necessary or desirable. The insurance companies gladly cooperated and assisted this committee, because we all recognize and feel strongly that it is to everybody's advantage that the fullest protection should be given to all interests, not only to shareholders, but to the public in general from whose ranks policyholders are drawn, and for whom insurance companies act as trustees of large sums of money.

ANOMALIES OF LEGISLATION

Eventually, all the important changes proposed were drafted, and a Bill, known as the Insurance Undertakings Bill, was prepared, but has not, up to the present time, been brought forward in Parliament, and therefore is at present of no practical effect. Simultaneously, another Government Committee was considering alterations and amendments to the existing Companies Acts, and, as a result, a new Act (the Companies Act, 1929) was passed, and is now in force. Thus we have the anomaly that, whilst there continues in force the Assurance Companies Act of 1909, which still requires our accounts to be filed with the Board of Trade as hitherto, we are also obliged under the Companies Act, 1929, to submit a profit and loss account and balance-sheet (but not a revenue account) which differ materially from those we have hitherto given under the Assurance Companies Act of 1909.

To place matters on a satisfactory and businesslike footing, the law should provide for the accounts of insurance companies as filed with the Board of Trade to be the accounts to be submitted to the shareholders under the new Companies Act.

FIRE BUSINESS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Turning now to a survey of last year's operations—1929 was, from a fire underwriting point of view, one of considerable interest, and even anxiety. British companies have gradually developed and organized what is today practically an international business, with the consequence that their results are very largely influenced by their trading overseas. Broadly speaking, the results last year of fire underwriting throughout the world were not all that could be desired.

We are not unused to severe losses from time to time from conflagrations or from tornado or other exceptional causes. In fact, we expect them and, by building up substantial reserves for such contingencies, are prepared to meet them if and when they occur, with full confidence that the reserves we build up will fully provide for such losses. Last year's results, however, were not affected by any one considerable eventuality, but were more the reaction of unsatisfactory conditions in numerous and very widely separated fields. It is difficult definitely and clearly to trace cause and effect, but we might instance, in China the disturbed conditions arising from the contending military factions; in India the acute political situation; in Germany the economic crisis; generally in European countries the undercurrent of financial difficulties; the fall in value of wool and wheat in Australia, the Argentine, and elsewhere; the stagnation of the coffee trade in Brazil; and, finally, the recent financial upset in the United States.

All these factors have a cumulative depressive effect on premium income, and, on the other hand, have undoubtedly helped materially to increase the heavy toll of fires. A refreshing feature, however, for some of the leading companies, in which we shared, was a quite favourable loss experience in the United States of America, notwithstanding that in the last few weeks of 1929 there was a marked fall in premium income.

WORLD-WIDE ADVERSE CONDITIONS

The world-wide adverse conditions which I have indicated unfortunately continue, and unless a betterment in general trade conditions is manifested before the close of the present year it may be prudent for us to have in mind the possibility of a further contraction in fire insurance premiums.

The record of home fire losses for 1929 was the heaviest for the last decade, both in number and amount. It was our experience that many of these losses in 1929 were in connexion with what are looked upon by us as thoroughly sound risks of a desirable character. I do not know that I can confidently assign any particular reason for this increase in fire waste. It may be one of those cycles that are characteristic of our business, aggravated, possibly, by the fact that a severe winter was followed by very dry weather. Extremes of this nature appear to have an unsteadying effect on the incidence of fires.

Again, at home, the year 1929 evidenced a further severe extension of the acute and regrettable competition of which special attention and warning was given from this chair last year by Lord Novar, and undoubtedly the result of that suicidal policy is now being felt severely by some of our friends, and in varying degrees by all of us.

A DIFFICULT AND PERPLEXING PROBLEM

At this point I hope you will bear with me for a little while if I enlarge somewhat on what presents itself to me as a most important aspect of the unfortunate competition referred to, and, indeed, as one of the most important and most difficult and perplexing problems with which we are called upon to deal.

Insurance is a business of many sides, shades, and angles. Its scope is continually broadening and extending. Its characteristics are ever changing and its attendant responsibilities are constantly increasing. It is founded on well-defined principles, not the least important of which is that a successful and profitable business is dependent not only on the premiums being fixed having regard to a reasonable and fair loss ratio, but also upon the price paid for the acquisition of business and the cost of administering the affairs of the company being kept within moderate limits.

It has been truly said that the wise man looks ahead—to my mind wiser still is he who also looks backward, for the errors and experiences of the past can often well and profitably be utilized to secure the successes of the future.

POST-WAR FIRE BUSINESS COSTS

With this thought in mind one cannot but view with concern the advance that has occurred since the War in the cost of conducting fire business. The increase in the cost of equipment and *personnel* is obvious, and many of the contributory factors are quite beyond our control.

In recent years new companies have been launched in various parts of the foreign field, involving fierce competition, with its attendant higher charges and cutting of rates. The newcomers naturally seek to obtain and detach business from existing sources by inducements in the shape of reduced rates and over-generous terms of agency remuneration. The older companies, to retain connexions that they have built up and fostered, are obliged to meet the attacks at considerable cost to themselves.

FOREIGN TAXATION

Then there is the matter of foreign taxation and charges for State and local associations. Only about six years ago our outlay in this connexion was under 3 per cent. of our fire premium income, whereas the corresponding figure for 1929 has increased to nearly 6 per cent., which represents a cost of £250,000. These and similar charges are obviously outside our control. We are, however, continually searching for economies, and to this end our administration charges are closely reviewed. The problem is not confined to any one country, but is widespread, and we shall continue to explore every avenue which may seem to lead to its solution or even make for an amelioration of our difficulties. You may rest assured we shall give each different aspect of the problem the most careful thought and consideration.

In any event, this is perhaps hardly a suitable place or opportunity to discuss ways and means of solving the problem, either as it exists to-day or as I much fear it may develop, but it is a subject that well deserves the careful thought of all who are interested in the great industry of insurance—one of the largest and most important—and, in these days of deep depression in so many trades, one of the few conspicuously successful British industries.

And now, turning to a more cheerful and personal subject, notwithstanding the adverse and perplexing features of the general situation on which I have commented, so far as our own company is concerned the story can be told in quite a few words.

PREMIUM INCOME AND PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES

Our premiums, at £4,462,980, show a slight reduction from the record figure attained in 1928, but are still well above the corresponding total in any previous year, while the final net underwriting profit for 1929 is £443,543, being equivalent to 9.94 per cent. of our premium income, and it is interesting to note that this ratio is identical with the average percentage for the perod of 12 years from 1918 to 1929. This result will, I am sure, be as gratifying to you as it is to your directors.

From the profit and loss account on page 10, you will notice that the interest and dividends show an increase this year from £457,574 to £504,829, in addition to which we have transferred from fire account an underwriting profit of £443,543, and have also brought back from our annuity account a further sum of £35,000 towards replacement of the amounts carried to annuity account from profit and loss account in the years 1915, 1920, and 1925.

On the other side of the account, the dividends on the Preference stock and the Ordinary shares paid in 1929 amounted to £527,143, and, following the practice of previous years, a sum of £50,000 has been transferred to superannuation fund.

After charging these items and the income-tax amounting to £79,174, we have increased the amount carried forward on this account to £3,206,551.

For the purpose of obtaining a proper comparison, I have taken the figures from the profit and loss account made up as in previous years: that is to say, including the interest and underwriting profits of those of the subsidiary companies hitherto included in our accounts.

THE ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT

In the accident department—which constitutes the business transacted by the "Railway Passengers"—a premium income for the year of £1,208,145 is shown and reflects an increase over the 1928 figure of £46,570. The net underwriting profit is £96,613, or just over 8 per cent. This does not quite reach the standard of the past few years, but, applying the acid test of comparison with our competitors, it is a result of which we have no cause to complain.

It is worthy of comment that the extending use of mechanical transport is having a markedly adverse influence on certain sections of accident business other than the motor-car department. In the personal accident and workmen's compensation sections claims for considerable sums are constantly occurring by reason of accidents caused by or through the use of motor vehicles. Even in the burglary section, claims in an increasing degree arise out of circumstances which were impossible a few years ago, when large quantities of stolen and bulky articles could not be removed rapidly and unnoticed by means of motors, as is now quite a commonplace experience.

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

As regards the insurance of motor vehicles themselves, there is a distinct tendency for claims—both "third party" and otherwise—to be more numerous and increasingly costly, while competition for the business keeps premium rates at a level which, on the whole, produces very little profit to the insurance companies. All these factors necessitate our keeping a constant watch on the situation and conducting our account on conservative lines. The foreign side, in particular, of our motor business is a difficult field that calls for the utmost care and prudence if it is to be operated with success.

The question of compulsory insurance, or something equivalent, in order to ensure that motor vehicle owners and drivers shall be in a financial position to meet claims for which they are liable for personal injuries to the public is at present before Parliament. We shall all very heartily agree that the victim of an accident caused by the negligence of the driver of a motor vehicle should receive such compensation as is properly due to him owing to the occurrence. The insurance companies unanimously support this view, and, at the same time, resolutely oppose any idea of State control so far as the conduct of motor insurance is concerned—an attitude that I believe has the support of the great majority, if not indeed all the owners of motor vehicles, who, I am sure, would strongly resist any attempt to interfere with and disorganize the admittedly efficient personal service which insurance companies have established and maintained for the benefit of their clients, the motor users of this country.

The "Fine Art and General" account does not call for particular comment. The premiums amounted to £379,002, and the underwriting profit to £30,659, the ratio of profit—slightly more than 8 per cent.—comparing quite favourably with the general experience of the offices in 1929.

LIFE DEPARTMENT—THE NEXT BONUS DECLARATION

Turning to the life department, 1929 was not marked by any untoward event, and it can be well described as successful and uneventful. The new business was maintained at over the four million standard, notwithstanding the disturbed financial conditions prevailing in the latter part of the year. The claims were quite moderate, being 72 per cent. of those expected according to the mortality table employed.

As you know, the quinquennial investigation in connexion with our life funds falls to be made as at the end of this year, and we expect our bonus declaration to be published in the early months of 1931.

The effect of our compound bonus system is to make insurance benefit a gradually increasing one, the older policies taking, under our system, a larger proportion of the profits. Towards these profits the satisfactory rate of interest which is now being earned by the company on its life funds is an important contributory factor. The investment of the huge sum representing the life fund is a matter which receives constant and earnest attention, and I propose to make some comments on this subject.

The recent increase in the rate of income-tax will, of course, diminish somewhat our profit from interest, but, despite that unwelcome feature, we still view the future with confidence.

THE COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS

As you are well aware, one of the most important questions with which we have to deal is the safe and advantageous investment of our large funds, and this subject is one to which your directors have always devoted very careful thought and consideration. In the latter part of 1929, owing to a variety of causes, there was a very considerable depreciation in the value of investments generally. The depression in the financial world was so widespread that even the most carefully selected high-class investments suffered in the general depreciation. In the case of British Government securities, for instance, there was a fall in value during the year 1929 of fully 4 per cent.

Since the beginning of the year there has been a considerable change for the better in the Stock Markets, and we have already recovered a considerable portion of the depreciation experienced in the value of our marketable securities during 1929. You will be interested to know that, in any case, our securities are so conservatively valued that, even after allowing for the depreciation existing at December 31, 1929, the market value then still showed a very substantial margin over book values, and at the prices current to-day that margin has been still further increased.

I would draw your attention to the fact that our invested funds are by no means entirely in marketable securities. We have large groups of investments which are not subject to market fluctuations and do not show any depreciation. For example, we have advanced over three and a quarter million pounds sterling on security of life policies effected with this company, than which, of course, there can be no finer security from our point of view. Again, we have large sums invested in loans on public rates, life interests, and reversions.

Another of our most important fields of investment is in connexion with mortgages on property. This particular class of business diminished to some extent during and immediately following the Great War, but I am glad to say that it has recently continued to increase and we hope that soon we shall have built up our mortgage business to the level which it reached prior to the War. At the end of 1929 we had over £5,500,000 invested in this class of security.

MARINE ACCOUNT

For some years now it has not been possible for chairmen of marine insurance companies to paint a very glowing picture for the benefit of their shareholders; 1929, far from breaking the tradition, seems likely to form another addition to the long series of "lean" years in the general run of marine accounts which have not the advantage of favourable specialized connexions. Competition in the marine market has been most severe ever since the War, and the participation in the business of many new entrants who had not experienced previous difficult periods may have been one factor tending to aggravate the situation.

Attempts to secure agreements as to rates and conditions amongst underwriters have not met with all the success they deserved, but the situation is decidedly better than it was, say, in 1926 and 1927.

Hull business has continued to make some progress towards recovery, and, although it may not yet be showing much, if any, profit, it has certainly shown some improvement. I am afraid, however, that cargo business has not shown a corresponding improvement. In the past few years underwriters have been prone to include many extra risks in connexion with cargo insurance without any increase of premium, and there is little doubt that this is one of the reasons why losses have been increased.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

In our own case, so far as 1927 and 1928 are concerned, our experience is working out rather better than we had anticipated a year or more ago. At the end of 1929 there was a succession of storms causing a great deal of damage to shipping, and, I think, most underwriters were glad to see the finish of the year. We, however, are still hopeful that 1929 may not show too discouraging results. We have throughout adopted a most conservative policy in connexion with our marine account. It would have been easy to write a much larger account; indeed, the difficulty is to refrain from so doing and still hold our old and valuable connexions. It is therefore satisfactory to us, and highly creditable to our Underwriter, Mr. Russell Ross, that as a result of our deliberately restrained policy in past years we are now able to transfer £35,000 to profit and loss and still retain in hand an amount which we consider to be more than ample to meet our future liabilities in respect of the business on our books.

Last year reference was made to the consolidated account, in which we had been in the habit of summarizing the operations of the year, and it was foreshadowed that it might be desirable to modify the method of presenting these figures in future years.

This matter has had our very careful consideration, with the result that, instead of the consolidated account, in the present report we have given, on page 7, a summary of our operations; and I feel sure that the simple and clear way in which the information is shown will commend itself to you without any further observations from me.

THE BALANCE-SHEET.

Now, turning to the balance-sheet itself, which appears on page 19 of the report, I would remark that in previous years it has been our practice to include the assets and liabilities of certain of our subsidiary companies; but under the new Companies Act such a procedure is not permissible, and therefore, while on page 15 you have a balance-sheet made up as in previous years, so that you may be able to have the fullest information before you, and in a form which will enable a comparison to be made with past years, you also have, on page 19, a statutory balance-sheet drawn up in conformity with the requirements of the new Companies Act.

With regard to this statutory balance-sheet, we have eliminated from the liabilities the items that appertain to the subsidiary companies whose figures are included in the combined profit and loss account and balance-sheet on pages 10 and 15. It follows that the corresponding assets have also been deleted. These variations account entirely for the difference between the liabilities and assets as shown in the two accounts.

Another item of importance is that of "Holdings in Subsidiary Companies." This valuation is very much less than the total net assets of those companies. If we decided that our subsidiary companies should cease to do business the sum that would materialize after running off the liabilities would be substantially in excess of the amount we have inserted in the balance-sheet, apart altogether from any question of goodwill, and that goodwill, you will appreciate, is extremely valuable.

YEAR'S RESULTS—INCREASE IN DIVIDEND

The results of our operations for the year 1929, as represented in the abstract on page 7 of our report, show that our interest from investments, less income-tax, reached the sum of £548,153. To this we add the Underwriting profit, Fire £443,543, Accident £96,613, Marine £35,000, "Fine Art" £30,659, the transfer from the Annuity Branch £35,000, and sundries £8,034, making a grand total of £1,197,052.

Dividends paid during the year account for £527,143, British income-tax absorbs £109,357, the transfer to superannuation fund £50,000, and certain smaller items £5,000. The increase in the amount carried forward by our four companies totals £505,552, as shown on page 7.

In the light of these results, we feel that we are justified in increasing the shareholders' dividend by 1s. per share to 22s., and I am sure you will all feel gratified at the continued success of your company. Taking a broad and comprehensive survey of the operations of the "North British and Mercantile", for the past year, I have little doubt that you will feel the results have reflected very happily the combined efforts of all concerned in the direction and management of the company, and you would, I am sure, like to take this opportunity to record our great appreciation of these successful results to our managers, Mr. Lambert and Mr. Milligan; and to all our other excellent and valued officers and staff at the head offices and branches of the "North British and Mercantile" and our associated companies both at home and abroad.

We are, indeed, highly indebted to the directors of our associated companies, to all our local directors at home and abroad, to our managers and staff in Australia, Canada, South Africa, India, the Far East, and elsewhere overseas. We tender our warmest thanks to the directors of our United States companies and to Mr. Shallcross and his associates for their constant and successful care of our interests in that important field of our operations. It is to all these gentlemen, with the loyal help and whole-hearted cooperation of our splendid corps of agents both at home and abroad, that we are indebted for the excellent report I have the honour of submitting to you to-day.

Where fortune has smiled upon our branches and agents we congratulate them; where the results have not been so happy as they and we could wish we sympathize with them, knowing full well that in all fields and sections there are ebbs and flows, and we must expect losses as well as gains.

I now propose: "That the report and accounts now submitted be approved and adopted."

The RT. HON. the VISCOUNT NOVAR, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., in seconding the resolution said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—We may regret the absence from the chair of a great figure in the world of finance, Sir Alexander Kleinwort. At the same time we all welcome our deputy-chairman, Lord Wakefield of Hythe, also one of the leading men in the City. Conspicuous in many walks of life, he is a great man of affairs, the chief pioneer in civil aviation, one of the best Lord Mayors London ever had, as the founder and supporter of many a good work, and more recently as one of the most promising recruits to the House of Lords. I beg to second Lord Wakefield's motion.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The re-election of the retiring directors (ordinary and extraordinary) and of the auditors was agreed to.

A very cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors was moved by Mr. A. B. NOBLE, W.S., and carried unanimously.

LORD WAKEFIELD, in acknowledging the motion, said:—I am very much obliged to Mr. Noble for the generous words in which he has moved this resolution, and I and my co-directors are grateful. It is really a good thing to thank the directors when they have done well; directors, after all, are only human, and are greatly strengthened and stimulated by such an expression of your confidence.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE KEPONG (MALAY) RUBBER ESTATES

LARGER CROP AND LOWER COSTS

The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Kepong (Malay) Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday at the Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR FRANCIS VOULES, C.B.E. (the chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said that last year the company produced 2,144,397lb. of rubber, compared with 1,686,276lb. in 1928, and the gross average price realized was 11.1d. London landed terms, compared with 1s. per lb. in the previous year. The net profit for the year was £45,917, an increase of £7,000, the greater crop collected and a satisfactory reduction in costs accounting for the better result. It was proposed to pay a final dividend of 17½ per cent., making 27½ per cent. for the year, to write off £6,063 from administration and development account, and to carry forward the slightly increased amount of £20,357. The crop for 1930 was originally estimated at 1,988,000lb., but the cessation of tapping during the whole of the present month would probably modify this figure. They were in the fortunate position of having still 181,440lb. to deliver under forward contracts at the handsome price of 2s. 3d. per lb. This would all come out of the 1930 crop. Although the average yield over the areas tapped during the past year had been over 500lb. per acre, the year's crop had been produced without in any way taxing the productive capacity of the estate. The total capitalization of their properties worked out at £28 per acre, and they therefore had a considerable hidden reserve in that the cost of planting the area to-day would probably be about £70 per acre.

Rubber, like all other commodities, was suffering from an excess of production, but it was one of the few articles which had continued to be in ever-increasing demand. For 1929 the world consumption might be taken as 785,000 tons, an increase of 110,000 tons over 1928. The statistical position, showing stocks of approximately 100,000 tons in London and Liverpool, in addition to heavy stocks in America, could not be considered satisfactory. But for a true comparison these figures had to be taken in conjunction with the consumption figures. World consumption had more than doubled during the past decade, and the present stocks, at their worst, represented only seven months' supplies, as compared with over 14 months' supplies at the end of 1921. A great experiment had just been started in the cessation of tapping for the month of May. It had been variously estimated that the effect of this would be between 30,000 to 40,000 tons, but he attached far less importance to the actual amount of rubber which would be taken off the market than to the fact that producers, British, Dutch, and Asiatic, for the first time had come together. If it was really a fact that a basis of cooperation between producers had been found, then he could not help thinking that this represented a most hopeful augury for the future.

Mr. A. K. E. HAMPSHIRE seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from Jan. 1*
Emu Bay (April)	£4,952	−688	+3,377
L.C.C. Trams (May 7)	£83,655	+1,342	+1,239 (Apr. 1)
Madras and S. Mahr. (12 days to April 12)	Rs.31,36,000	−2,40,587	—
Paraguay Centl. ..	£5,970	−620	−14,960 (July 1)

* Unless otherwise shown

OILFIELDS NEWS

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—The production for the week ended May 7 amounted to 2,258 tons.

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM.—The production of crude oil for April amounted to 36,366 barrels.

KERN RIVER OILFIELDS OF CALIFORNIA.—Total production during April amounted to 137,504 barrels, or approximately 19,643 tons.

TAMPICO OIL.—Total production on the properties in Mexico during April was 23,416 barrels, in respect of which the royalty due to the company amounted to 1,681 barrels.

SERVICE PETROLEUM.—Production from the wells at Qubs-Ocnitsel, Ceptura, and Moreni for the week ended May 4 was 5,020 tons (35,321 barrels).

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS.—The total catch of whales produced 246,145 barrels of oil, valued at £1,025,604, for the 1929-30 Antarctic season, which ended on May 5. The catch represents an increase of 48.54 per cent. compared with the 165,700 barrels of oil produced in the 1928-29 season, since when an additional floating factory ship, the steamship Anglo-Norse, has been in commission.

BOURNEMOUTH AND POOLE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY

INCREASE IN CONSUMERS AND OUTPUT

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

SIR HARRY RENWICK'S SPEECH

The THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bournemouth and Poole Electricity Supply Company, Limited, was held yesterday at County House, New Broad-street, E.C.

The RT. HON. LORD ERSKINE presided in the unavoidable absence of the chairman and managing director, Sir Harry Renwick, Bt., K.B.E.

The LONDON SECRETARY (Mr. John C. Dalton) having read the notice convening the meeting and also the auditors' report,

LORD ERSKINE said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I regret that our chairman, Sir Harry Renwick, is unavoidably prevented from being present to-day. He has, however, sent me the speech he has prepared with his usual thoroughness, which is as follows:—

There is an increase of 2,159,922 in the units sold for the year, making a total of 15,526,668 for the year 1929; incidentally, the increase is one of 16 per cent. over the previous year. There is an increase of 4,562 kilowatts in new business secured, making a total connected of 36,912 kilowatts, while there is an increase of 2,345 consumers connected during the year, so that you have good reason to be satisfied with the progress of your business.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

The total receipts amount to £277,066. A sum of £35,000 has been placed to reserve for depreciation, renewals, &c., and a sum of £3,000 has been set aside as reserve for taxation, while £15,000 has been placed to general reserve. It is proposed to declare a final dividend of 9 per cent. on the 720,000 £1 Ordinary shares fully paid, making, with the interim dividend of 6 per cent. already paid, 15 per cent. for the year, the same as previously, leaving £7,795 to be carried forward. The receipts from sale of current and meter rentals amount to £245,879, as compared with £242,470 in 1928.

The total expenditure amounts to £118,705, an increase of £16,810. Of this, the item "coal and other fuel" shows an increase due to the increased output and slightly higher cost of coal, but the largest increase is shown in the item "rates, taxes, and insurance," amounting to £10,332, due to the increase in local rates for the nine months of the year.

The balance carried to net revenue account amounts to £158,360. On the credit side of the net revenue account there is a total of £164,628. From this have to be deducted interest on Debenture stock and the amount for leasehold and special redemption funds, £7,950.

BALANCE-SHEET

The capital expenditure account shows a total of £1,090,888, an increase for the year of £115,009; so it will be seen that, in spite of the lack of encouragement extended to us by the powers that be, we have not failed in our duty to the public. Extensions have been made to the generating station, and there is the usual revenue expenditure on the distribution system following on the increase of business and the development of new areas. Investment reserve is £22,571, leasehold and special redemption fund £29,773, general reserve £120,000, and reserve for depreciation £236,159. The total reserves, including the carry-forward, amount to £416,303.

LOCAL RATING

I should like to emphasize the obligations placed upon the company under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, under which the company's new assessment for local rates has been increased from £19,174 to the enormous figure of £46,797. This very heavy increase really amounts to a payment by the company of a surtax on all units sold to consumers, which is a heavy burden and a fact which is not appreciated by the rating authorities. The view taken by the powers that be on the question of local taxation is difficult for us to understand. There appears to be no settled practice or formula for arriving at the new assessments, and it is difficult to follow the whims of the various rating authorities in arriving at their conclusions, except, however, their conclusions have the effect of increasing the assessments by anything up to 700 per cent., which is imposed without compunction, and the subject certainly calls for a thorough overhauling. (Hear, hear.) We are not only subject to pressure by the local rating authorities on rating, but at the same time we are expected by other bodies to reduce our supply charges. The authorities want it both ways, and it seems to me that in fairness some system of adjustment should be adopted as between local rating and supply charges, and, while we are prepared to bear our fair proportion of rating, we are still more anxious to reduce the charges for supply.

REDUCTION OF CHARGES

In this connexion I should emphasize the fact that during the year substantial reductions in the rates for supply to our consumers have been made. You will recollect that the company made the substantial reduction of 1d. per unit in the charge for lighting in the middle of the year 1928; during 1929 we reduced the rates for supply for power, heating, and cooking, and at the mid-year we introduced an optional method of charge for our consumers by means of two-part tariffs for both domestic and business premises. Finally, an announcement has now been made of a further reduction in the lighting flat rate, to operate during the current year. I like to know that our consumers are sharing in the company's prosperity and that they will continue to do so in the future, but before anything further can be done in that direction it is essential that the question of renewal of tenure should be settled. The board, I assure you, are desirous of supplying at the lowest possible rate consistent with the cost of generation, and that is our ultimate aim.

The effect of the two-part tariffs which I have just mentioned is that in the last quarter of the year nearly 850,000 units were sold under these tariffs, and the average all-in price to our consumers for all supplies, that is, lighting and power, under these tariffs, worked out at a very low rate, so that the system may be said to be a success from the consumers' point of view.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

We may now turn to other matters affecting your company. Foremost of these is the question of an extension of the tenure of part of our undertaking. Negotiations are still going on with the local authorities concerned, with whom we are on the most friendly terms, although I am afraid they do not appreciate the urgency of the matter from a public point of view, or grasp the difficult position in which they have placed the company by the prolonged delay, which is a matter entirely in their hands. However, you may rest assured that, whatever happens, you as shareholders are fully secured and amply protected, and, moreover, my faith in the local authorities to do the right thing for all concerned is unshaken, notwithstanding the complications involved and the delay that has taken place.

I am confident that no company in this country has more fully fulfilled its obligations to the public than the Bournemouth and Poole Company, notwithstanding our many difficulties. Indeed, we have never failed to meet the demands of the public, or to carry out our obligations in every respect. We have added to our generating station and extended our mains in every direction, so that the supply is available from Hamworthy on the west to Highcliff on the east—a distance of over 15 miles—and to Kinson on the north. When I speak of the negotiations as to extension of tenure, I refer only, of course, to those areas affected over which the local authorities have the option to purchase in 1932 and 1941. But, as you will have gathered from the directors' report, we have other areas outside the borough boundary, and further extensions are pending for areas adjoining, thus consolidating our present area, so you will see that our eggs are not all in one basket.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

With regard to those new undertakings which your company acquired last year, I am happy to say they have made substantial progress under our aegis. In these cases it is intended, under our programme of development, to supply all these undertakings in bulk by transmission lines from Bournemouth, and we shall be able to develop them along the most modern lines, with beneficial results to the public and all concerned.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY

I feel that it is always satisfactory to place before you the actual facts to date for the current year, and I find that for the first three months of this year there is an increase of over 50 per cent. in the kilowatts applied for, as compared with the corresponding period last year, and, similarly, there is an increase of over 12 per cent. in the units sold, and also an increase of 57 per cent. in the number of new consumers connected. Thus you will see that the company continues to make that progress to which I referred in the early part of my speech, and we continue to fulfil our obligations to the public in the widest sense, and on that, as on many other points, you are to be congratulated.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, and staff.

(Continued at foot of next column)

GUEST, KEEN AND NETTLEFOLDS, LIMITED

MEETING OF THE MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS

SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT APPROVED

RATIONALIZATION POLICY

SIR JOHN FIELD BEALE'S SPEECH

The RIGHT HON. REGINALD MCKENNA presided yesterday at Birmingham at a MEETING held under section 153 of the Companies Act, 1929, of the Mortgage Debenture stockholders of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Limited, to consider a scheme of arrangement between the company and the Mortgage Debenture stockholders.

After the scheme had been read to the meeting the CHAIRMAN explained that he was acting in a formal or ministerial capacity as chairman of the company which was the trustee for the Mortgage Debenture stockholders.

SIR JOHN FIELD BEALE, K.B.E. (chairman of the company), who then addressed the meeting, said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—The scheme of arrangement, which this meeting has been called to consider and, if they think fit, to approve, has just been read to you, and you have all received the circular letter of explanation which the board sent out. It will, therefore, only be necessary for me to address you with brevity in submitting the resolution for your favourable consideration, as I do not want to repeat in detail the arguments contained in the circular.

In the first place I should like specially to thank Mr. McKenna for coming to Birmingham and taking the chair at this meeting. It is no doubt the realization of the great importance of this proposal to the future prosperity of our great company which has enabled so busy a man to set aside a day for this purpose.

CONDITIONS OF THE ISSUE

In the year 1900, when the company known as Guest, Keen and Co. was formed and the first £1,000,000 of this Debenture stock was issued, the instructions given by the chairman of the company (the late Mr. Arthur Keen) to my father, who was the legal adviser to the company, were that the stock was to be as well secured as possible and the conditions of issue were to give the holders every advantage then known. These instructions my father passed on to me to carry out.

The first condition that had to be imposed was that the stock should be irredeemable. It was then thought that, in the future, it would be possible to issue Industrial Debenture stocks bearing a lower rate of interest than 4 per cent., and that it would be unfair for the company to retain the right to pay off the stock. Secondly, the stock was secured by an absolute mortgage in favour of the trustees of all the freehold and leasehold property of the company. Again, at that time this provision was a fashionable form of security, and as the issued share capital amounted to £1,530,000 only, against £1,000,000 of Debenture stock, it was probably a proper provision.

A year later, when the firm of Nettlefolds, Limited, was acquired and the name of the company changed to that which it bears to-day, the issued share capital only amounted to £2,685,000, as against £1,850,500 of Debenture stock.

CHANGE IN FASHION OF INDUSTRIAL DEBENTURE STOCK

To-day the fashion in Industrial Debenture stock is completely changed. It would be extremely difficult to arrange for the issue of stock unless the conditions provided for gradual repayment by means of a sinking fund, and it is not very usual for the security to be other than a floating charge on the entire assets of the company.

When you realize that the share capital shown in the balance-sheet as at March 31, 1929, amounted to £12,589,644, the assets to no less than £18,339,838, and that the Debentures issued remain at £1,850,500 with a market value of about three-fourths that figure, you will, I am sure, realize that no risk is being run if you forgo your specific charge on certain items, since you retain your floating charge over the whole of this great volume of assets, and it is part of the scheme of arrangement that the company shall not create any further mortgage or charge in priority to, or on an equality with, the stock now issued under the present trust deed. In these two respects the proposals submitted for your acceptance really amount to no more than bringing the conditions ruling your stock up to date.

NECESSITY FOR THE PROPOSALS

As stated in the circular sent to you, the immediate necessity for submitting these proposals to you arises from two large schemes of rationalization in which your directors propose your company should participate. A new company, the Welsh Associated Collieries, Limited, will take over for shares and Debentures the Abercynon Colliery, which is one of the assets included in your specific mortgage, and many other very large interests of the company in coal and coal distribution, which form part of your security by way of floating charge. Your directors have no doubt whatever that this large and important group of interests will be far more profitable to the company and form a far more valuable security for your stock when managed in the modern way as part of a much larger whole.

The second scheme is the formation of the British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron and Steel Company, Limited, which will take over the Dowlais and Cardiff Steel Works, and the Cwm Bran Coke Ovens, all of which are specifically charged to you, and work them as one entity with the comparable works of Messrs. Baldwins, Limited. There can be no doubt whatever that it must be to your advantage to have as your security shares in this new company, which may reasonably be expected to earn a profit, instead of a specific mortgage on the steelworks, which have been worked at a loss in recent years, and would almost certainly continue to lose money if the competition with Baldwins was maintained. We know to our cost that, whatever may have been the original value of steelworks, they become a liability rather than an asset when they cannot be worked at a profit. The Debenture-holders in Baldwins have been asked to release their steel works from their security, and you may have noticed in the Press that they have agreed to do so.

THE SPECIFICALLY MORTGAGED WORKS

I want to make it quite clear that the policy now called rationalization is no new departure for Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds. On the contrary, it has been proceeding steadily for very many years past, but hitherto the process has not needed your assent, and I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that this policy has greatly helped in maintaining the Debentures of this company as a premier industrial security. For example, many collieries in the Dowlais district and the Cwm Bran Colliery, all of which were specifically mortgaged to you, which were working at a loss, were closed down and the business so far as possible transferred to collieries which were better situated. The cradle of the company, the London Works, at Smethwick, where the Patent Nut and Bolt Company carried on its business, also part of your specific security, was closed down years ago, and the business transferred to Darlaston, where we had bought the works of F. W. Cotterill, Limited, which are not mortgaged to you. Again, part of your security is the Stour Valley Works, where we used to manufacture railway fastenings. Some time after we bought the entire Ordinary share capital of Bayliss, Jones and Bayliss, this business was transferred to their works at Wolverhampton, which also are not mortgaged to you, and the Stour Valley works were shut down.

If our business continues to be conducted properly other schemes of rationalization must necessarily be considered from time to time. Some of these are sure to involve works forming part of your specific security, and it must clearly be in the interests of the Debenture stockholders to facilitate such progressive development, along modern lines, of the company in which they have invested their money.

THE SINKING FUND PROPOSAL

Having decided that it was necessary in the interests both of the Debenture stockholders and of the company to ask them to

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	May 20	June 3	June 24
Pay-day ..	May 22	June 5	June 26

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅛ 55⅜	..
88 31/32 81 3/8	Do., 4% ..	87 1/2 87 3/4	..
103¾ 99 7/16	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅜ 101½	−⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101⅜ 101½	..
91¼ 89½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	101¼ 101½	+⅛
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95⅝ 95⅞	−⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95⅜ 95⅝	..
80¼ 72 7/16	Conversion, 3½% ..	93⅜ 93⅝	..
100 95	Do., 4% ..	77⅜ 77⅝	−⅛
— —	Do., 5% ..	98⅝ 98⅞	..
101⅜ 97¼	Treas., 5% '33-35	102¼ 102⅜	..
100 96⅜	Do., 4½% '30-32	102⅛ 102⅜	..
98 13/32 94 7/8	Do., 4% '31-33	101⅜ 101⅝	..
97⅛ 93⅛	Do., 4% '32-34	101⅛ 101⅜	..
96¼ 93	Do., 4% '33-38	99⅞ 100⅛	..
66 64¼	Do., 3% ..	58¼ 59¼	..
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	65⅞ 64⅛	+⅛
84⅛ 80	Transf., 3% '22-53	81 83	..
266 259	Bank of England	250 255	..
82⅜ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	81 83	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	61 63	..
61¼ 50⅜	Do., 3% ..	51½ 52½	..
52¼ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 46	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	101⅜ 101⅝	..
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4% '60-55	82⅜ 83⅜	..
109 103 7/16	Sudan, 4½% ..	106½ 107½	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. City, 3% ..	63¼ 64¼	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	70 72	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	101½ 102½	−⅛
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104 105	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, 3% ..	65½ 66½	..
67 58¾	Do., 2½% ..	66 67	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	65¼ 66¼	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	70 71	..
64 58	Pr. of Lond., 3%	.. ..	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% .. B ..	61½ 62½	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	80½ 81½	−⅛
		96¼ 97¼	+¼

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 5% ..	101 7/16	99½	100	..
99¼ 90⅛	Do., 5% ..	95-75	91¼	91¾	−¼
91¼ 86⅛	Can., 4% ..	90-60	90½	91	..
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% ..	80-50	80½	81	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% ..	96-86	94	94⅛	..
88⅛ 78¼	Do., 3½% ..	89-49	82¼	82¾	..
111⅝ 108⅛	Do., 3% ..	48-28	82	82½	..
104¼ 99	Do., 2½% ..	46-26	59½	60	..
85⅜ 81⅛	Kenya, 5% ..	48-58	101½	102	+¼
76⅞ 72⅛	N.Zeal., 5% ..	34-44	85	85⅛	..
88 83⅛	Do., 4% ..	29-49	76½	77	..
77 69⅛	N.S.W., 5% ..	35	85¼	86¼	−¼
97⅜ 90½	Do., 3½% ..	45-65	69¾	70¼	−¼
99⅛ 88¼	Do., 4% ..	1933	84½	85	..
102 92	Do., 5% ..	45-65	89½	90	..
104 98¼	Do., 5½% ..	47-57	93¾	94¼	−¼
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4% ..	46	101¼	101¾	..
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% ..	45	95¼	95¾	..
89⅜ 84⅜	Do., 4% ..	43-63	85½	86	..
80⅜ 75	Do., 3½% ..	40	69	69½	..
104½ 96½	Do., 3% ..	1945	79½	80	..
89 84	Nig., 5% ..	47-57	102½	103	..
84 75¾	Do., 4% ..	40-60	88	88⅛	−¼
104¼ 98⅛	Do., 4% ..	40-60	75	75½	..
90 81½	S.Afr., 5% ..	45-75	101¼	101¾	..
99⅜ 89	Do., 4% ..	43-63	85½	86	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% ..	45-75	89¼	89¾	−¼
85⅞ 79½	Do., 4% ..	34-49	100¾	101¼	+¼
99½ 89	Trans., 5% ..	1946	82	82½	..
79¼ 70	Vict., 5% ..	45-75	89¼	89¾	−¼
99⅝ 91	Do., 5½% ..	29-49	70¾	71¼	..
90⅛ 86	W. Aus., 5% ..	45-75	89¾	89⅞	−¼
81⅝ 72	Do., 5% ..	30-35	87½	88	−¼
	Do., 4% ..	42-62	73¾	74¼	−¼

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up price May 5	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
88	Arg., 4% Rescission..	87	88 ..
93¾	Do., 4% 1900 ..	93	94 ..
103	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	95	96 ..
109	Austrian, 4% ..	103	104 ..
94⅜	Belgian, 5% ..	109	110 +¼
52	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	49¼	50⅛ ..
61½	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	51	52 ..
65	Do., 4% Rescision	60⅛	61⅛ ..
79	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63½	64½ ..
86⅛	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	77½	78½ ..
60	Do., 5% 1927 ..	76	77 ..
83½	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	56	57 ..
27	Bulgaria, 7% ..	59	60 ..
96¼	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	93	96½ ..
91	Do., 5% 1911 ..	90	92 ..
107¾	Do., 5% 1922 ..	107	109 ..
98	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	107	109 ..
47¼	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	82½	83½ ..
64¾	Do., 5% 1912 ..	42½	43½ ..
63	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63¼	64¼ ..
27	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	62	64 ..
27	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	25	29 ..
11 01/4	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	29	33 ..
7¾	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109½	110½ −¼
20⅛	Egyptian Unified ..	77	78 ..
20¾	French, 5%	20½	21 ..
103¾	Do., 4%	101	101¾ ..
103¼	Mdd., 6%	202	204 ..
103¼	Nord, 5%	102½	103½ ..
104	Orleans, 6%	102½	103½ ..
104½	P.L.M., 6%	103½	104½ ..
109½	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	104	105 ..
104½	German, 7%	108¾	109¾ −¼
65	Greek, Monopoly, 4%	61	64 ..
78	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78	80 +1
101	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101	102 ..
101	Do., 6% Stabilization	99½	100 ..
102¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102¼	103¼ ..
18	Italian, 3½%	18	19 ..
103	Do., Cdl. Consort "B"	102½	103½ ..
76¼	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	73¾	74¾ ..
70¾	Do., 5%, 1907 ..	73¾	76¾ ..
102	Do., 6% 1924 ..	89¾	90¾ ..
95¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	101	102 ..
19½	Mexican, 5%	95	96 ..
85⅛	Do., 6% 1928 ..	18	20 ..
69	Polish, 7%	83	85 ..
87	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	46½	47½ ..
47⅛	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46½	47½ ..
23¾	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	1	3 ..
23¾	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1	3 ..
16	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	101½	102½ ..
15¼	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	12⅜	13¼ ..
67	Uruguay, 5½%	66½	67½ ..
103¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	9¼	10¼ ..
58⅜	Do., Pref.	51½	52½ ..
103¾	Canad. Pacific	102¾	103 ..
92¼	German Potash, 7% ..	103½	104½ ..
	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	90½	91½ −½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

86	Great Western ..	85½	86¼	..	
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	83	84	..	
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97	98	..	
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	99	100	..	
50	L. Mid. and Scottish	96	97	..	
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	49¾	50½	..	
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	80	81	..	
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	77	79	..	
94	L. and N. East., Def.	71	72	..	
234	Do., Prefd. ..	91½	10	..	
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	29¼	30	+¼	
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	58	59	+¼	
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	74	75	−¼	
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	67	68	−¼	
67	Metropolitan	55	56	−¼	
77½	Met. Dist.	66	67	−¼	
31	Southern, Defd. ..	77	78	..	
72½	Do., Prefd.	30¾	31¼	..	
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	73	75	..	
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	80	81	..	
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	98½	99½	..	
23 4/4½	Underground, £1 ..	93	94	−¼	
111	Do., Income	23½	25/6	+1½d	
		109	111	..	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85	Antofagasta, Cons.	83	85	..	
—	Argentine-Gt. Western	79½	81½	..	
94	Argentine N. Eastern	30½	32½	−1	
84½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	92	94	−½	
76	B.A. and Pacific ..	82	84	..	
204	B.A. Western	73	75	−1	
80½	Canadian Pacific ..	203	206	−1½	
83½	Central Argentine ..	77	79	−1	
16½	Central Uruguay ..	81½	82½	..	
27	Cordoba Central ..	16½	18½	..	
32½	Costa Rica	24	26	..	
81	Entre Rios	32	33	..	
—	Ist. Cent. Americs	27	29	..	
56½	Leopoldina	81½	83½	..	
8½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	55½	56½	..	
5⅛	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	6½	6⅝	−⅛	
19⅝	San Paulo	53¼	54¼	..	
18½	United of Havana ..	186	190*	..	
		16	18	−½	

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	7½	..	Lloyds, A ..	62/6	..
Alexanders ..	5 15/16	..	Martins ..	7 7/16	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	6⅞	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12/6	..
B. Ind. & S.A. ..	2	−⅛	Midland, £1	75/3	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	6 31/32*	−½	Do., ..	..	..
Bk. of N.S.W. ..	36½*	−⅛	(£2 10s. pd.)	9⅛	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	56/0	−⅛	National ..	2⅜	..
Barclays, A ..	6	..	Nat. Dist., B	5 13/16	..
Do., B	57/0	..	Nat. Egypt ..	31	..
Do., D.C.O. ..	26/9	..	Nat. India ..	45	..
B. Overseas ..	5⅝	..	Nat. Prov. ..	13¾	..
Can. Com. ..	53*	+½	Ryl. of Can. ..	227½*	..
Char. India ..	17½	..	Stand. S.A. ..	14 15/16	−⅛
Distrct	31⅛	..	Un. of Aust. ..	9¾	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	5¾	..	Un. Discount ..	9/6	..
Hambros	9⅛	..	Westminster ..	79/6	−¾d
Hongkong	112½	−½	Do., £1	51/3	..
			Wms. Dcns. ..	40/3	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20	..	Nthn. Assur.	..	..
Atlas Assur. ..	12⅜	..	Phenix, Ln. ..	15⅜*	−5/16
Britannic	15½	..	Prudential ..	13¾	..
Com. Un.	24	−¼	Do., "B" ..	22¾	..
Eagle Star	11⅞	..	Royal	37/6	..
Empr'e Life ..	10⅝	..	R. Exchange ..	6*	..
Gen. Accdt. ..	145*	..	Scottish, "A" ..	15⅝	..
Guardian	29½*	..	Sea	2⅜	..
Law Assur. ..	9⅝	..	Sun. Insur. ..	37½	..
N. Brit. & M. ..	34¼	..	Sun Life	55	..
			Y'ksh'e(50/-) ..	6¼	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton ..	7½d	..	Engl. Cotton ..	2	..
Bleachers	19/9	..	Fine Spinners ..	21/6	+3d
Borax, Def. ..	13/9	..	Hoyle A	4/6	..
Brad. Dyers ..	24/6	..	Imp. Chem. ..	25/3*	+3d
Brit. Cellulose ..	1⅜	..	Imp. Tob. ..	7/10¼	..
Do., Def. Pf. ..	11/3	..	Jute Ind. Pf. ..	3/0	..
B. Col. Dyers ..	5/7½	..	Lister & Co. ..	13/6	..
Brit. Ruber ..	⅝	..	Patons & B. ..	20/0	..
Calico Print. ..	12/3	−3d	Ryland	20/3	−6d
Can. Celulose ..	2⅜	..	Salt Union ..	20/6	..
C'tn'e Amer. ..	6⅛	−2/0	Salts (W'ch'e)	2/0	..
Costs	62/6	..	Turner & Newl.	13/9	..
Cook, Son	7/6	..	Wardle & Dav.	12½	..
Courtaulds	21⅛	+⅛			

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Am. Rise, Ja.	26/6*	+6d	Hydro Elec. ..	45⅝*	−2½
Atlas	23 1/2	..	Johnson & Ph.	58/0*	..
Barcelona Tr.	55	..	Metro. Elec.	40/10½	..
B'mouth & Pf.	59/0	..	Met. Le Com.	80	..
Brad. Tract. ..	48	..	Do., 1st Pf. ..	76	..
Brit. Insul. ..	72/0	−6d	Mid. Counties	26/0	..
Brush Elec. ..	73/0	−6d	N'we'n Elec.	23/6	..
Callender's ..	73/0	..	Perak River	11/0	..
City of Lond.	54/0	..	Siemens ..	24/9	..
County Lond.	48/6	..	Do., Def. ..	35/6	..
Edgbkn Elec.	5/6	..	Tales, Const.	21¼	..
Gen. Elec. ..	50/0	+1/9	Vic. Falls ..	35⅜	..
Henley's Tel.	64	..	Whitehall Pf.	24/9	..
			Yorkshire ..	34/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	14/0	..	Imperial Tob.	4 31/32	..
Am. Dent. Pf.	4/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	41/9	+3d
Apollinaris ..	8/3	−3d	Int. Nickel ..	32⅞	−⅛
Assd. Cement	26/6*	..	Kreuger & T.	32⅜	−⅛
Borrill, Def.	40/3	..	Lautaro, Pf. ..	3⅛	..
Brit. Alum. ..	44/9	−1/0	Do. Delaware	6½	+¼
Brit. Am. Tb.	2 5/8	..	Lever. 7% Pf.	24/0	+1½d
Brit. Match ..	26/9	+1½d	Liverpool Nit.	9/6	..
Brit. Oil Cake	32/5	..	London Brick	42/6	−3d
Brit. Port. Can	2 3/16	..	Manbré G. Df.	17/9	..
Brit. Roplex ..	4/6	..	Marconi Mar.	2 1/16	+1/16
Brit. & S. Inc.	16/6	+9d	Do., Can. ..	15/16	−1/16
Cab. & W. "B"	25	−1	Mather & P. ..	43/9	..
Do., 7½% "A"	49	−1	Nairn, M. & G.	2¼	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	93	..	New Tam'g'l	19/0	+3d
Carreras, "A"	9 1/16	+1/16	P. & O., Def.	46/6*	..
Col. Graph. ..	14/0	..	Phillips (G.) ..	1 1/8	−1/16
Crittall	25/0	−7d	Pinchin J'son	45/6	..
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	14 1/2	..	Prim. H'dgs.	30/3	..
Cunard Stm.	20/9	+3d	Royal Mail ..	26½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	13/6	−1d	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	5 16	−1/32
F. Readyd. B.	19/0	−1d	Sth. Afr. Met. Gas	103	..
Finlay, Jas.	87/0	−6d	Spillers	19/0	+9d
Furness, W. ..	34/0	..	Swed. Mtch. B.	16⅜	−⅛
Gas Lt. & C.	19⅜	..	Tarapaca Nit.	8/6	..
Gaumont Br.	16/0	+3d	Turner & Nl. ..	25¾	−1/32
Globe Tel. ..	20½	..	Utd. Dairies ..	31/0	..
Gramophone ..	5 1/32	−1/16	Un. Molasses ..	3 15/32	+1/32
Harrisons & C.	61 11/16	−1/16	Unilever	32⅞	−5/32
Imp. Con. Gas	585	..	Utd. Tob. (8/-)	47/32	−1/32
Imp. Smelt. ..	17/6	..	Wallpaper D.	46/6	..

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5/3	..	Howard & B.	..	..
Armstrong ..	9/8	..	Lambert ..	35/0	..
Babcock & W.	57/0*	..	Pease & Ptnr.	3 1/4	..
Baldwins ..	2/9	−1d	Platt Bros.	6/0	..
Bengal	9/6	−1½d	Powell-Duff.	9/10½	−1½d
B.S.A.	10/6	−3d	Richds. West.	4/3	..
Bolsover	14/6	−3d	Ruston & H.	7/0	..
Brown (John)	2 4½	+1d	S. Speakman	13/0	..
Cammell Ld.	1/10½	−1d	Staveley ..	19 7½	..
Consett	7/10½	−1d	Stew. & L. Def.	25/9	−3d
Cory (Wm.)	61/9	..	S. Durham ..	21/0	..
Dorman Long	4/6	−3d	Swan, Hunter	21/6	..
Ebbw Vale ..	3/0	−1½d	Tata	99	..
Ebbw Vale ..	10 3d	..	Thomas, R. ..	2 7/16	..
Guest, Keen	35/0	..	Vickers	7 1/2	..
Hadfields ..	48/0	−1½d	Weardale, Df.	18/9	..
Hard. & W. P.	11/6	..	Yk. Am. A & D.	8/0	..
Hopkinson ..	34 3*	..			

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-) ..	31/0	+1/9	National Bus	25/3	..
Dennis Bros.	43/6*	−6d	Rolls-Royce ..	43/6	−d
Ford	72/0	−1/9	Rover	9/6	..
Guy Motors ..	17/0	−6d	Singer	30/9	−3d
Humber	18/3	..	Do., Def. (5/-)	2/6	..
Imp. Airways	26/0	..	Smith, S. ..	4/9	..
Leyland	71/6	+6d	Thornycroft ..	70/0	..
Lucas, J.	17/6	..	Till. & Brit. ..	58/9	..
Morris 7½ Pf.	21/6	..	Till. Stevens ..	12/6	..
Napier, D.	12/6	..	Tilling, T.	4 19 32	−1/32

BREWERIES

Allsopp	28/0	..	Ind. Coope ..	67/0	..
Bass, Ratcl. ..	67/0	..	Meux's	37/3	..
Benskin's ..	37/6	−6d	Mitch'n & B.	56/0	..
C. of Lon., Def.	12/3	−6d	S. African ..	61/6	+3d
Courage	65/9	..	Taylor, Wlkr.	54/0	..
Distillers	67/0	+3d	Threlfalls ..	54/6	−9d
Guinness	108/0	−9d	Walker P. & C.	18/3	..
Hoare	68/0	−6d	Watney, Def.	61/3	−3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated, B. ..	20/0	..	Lewis Pfd. ..	47/6	+6d
Army & N. ..	41/0	..	Lipton	4 7/16	..
Barker	65/0	−6d	Lyons, "A" ..	4 1/16	..
Boots Pure D.	6⅛	..	Maple	34/0	..
Cadbury	35/3	+3d	Map. & Webb ..	11/9	−3d
Debenhams ..	10/0	..	Maypole, Def.	2/6	..
Fredk. Hotels	11/3	..	Savoy Hotel ..	34/3	..
Gordon Hts.	13 3/16	..	Selfridge, Pf.	27/0	..
Harrods	68/0	..	Stuart Bros. ..	1⅜	..
Harrds (R.A.)	18/9	..	Spiers & P.	10/0	..
Home & C.	17/6	..	Waring & G.	24/0	+3d
Internat. Tea	24/3	..	Whiteley ..	55/0	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	40/0	..	Dalgety	11	..
Arg. Stn. Ld.	21/0	..	Forestal	16/0	..
Anst. Est., M.	53	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	29/0	..
Aust. Mercf.	7/0	..	Shell	41	..
Brit. N. Born.	7/0	..	Do., Def. ..	41 16	−1/32
Cty. Ld. Real	19/0	..	Stanley (2/-) ..	0/3	..
Cordova	2/0	..	Steaua Rom. ..	8/9	..
			Trinidad C. ..	4/0	..
			Trinidad L. ..	5/0	..
			U. Brit. Trin.	6/6	..
			Utd. Caspian	2/6	..
			V.O.C., Ord. ..	2 25/32	−1/32

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. A'Europ'n	16/0	..	Modder. Deep	1 9/32	..
Anglo-Amer. ..	1¼	−1/32	Modder. East	1 5/16	..
An.-French ..	7/8	..	Mozambique ..	10/9	−3d
Brakpan	2 31/32	+1/16	Natal N. Col.	3/4	..
C. Mining, Br.	18¼	+¼	New Jagers. ..	1/8	..
City Deep	6/0	..	New Modder. ..	1 5/8	+1/32
Cons. Dmds. ..	9/0	..	New State A. ..	1¾	..
Cons. M.R. ..	15/6	..	Nounse	9/0	..
Cons. M. Sel.	14/3	..	Randfn'n E. ..	5 10/16	..
Crown	3 1/32	..	Rand Mines ..	3 5/16	+3d
Daggafontein	1⅝	..	Rand Selec. ..	11/3	+3d
De Beers, D. ..	8/9	..	Rob. Deep, B.	8/6	+3d
Durban Deep	10/6	..	S.A. Gold Tst.	1 7/16	..
East Geduld ..	1 13/16	..	S.A. Town ..	8/3	..
East Rand ..	9/9	..	S.W. Africa ..	16/6	..
Geduld	3/16	..	Springs	3 9/32	..
Gen. Mining ..	2 5/32	+1/32	Sub Nigel ..	2	+1/16
Govt. Areas ..	1/32	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 9/16	..
J'b'g Con. Inv.	40/9	..	Union Corp. ..	3 2/32	..
Knights	9/0	..	V. Ryn Deep ..	1 13/32	..
Langlaagte ..	24/6	+1/0	Vereen'g Est. ..	1 11/32	..
Meyer & C. ..	17/32	..	Village Deep ..	2 9/32	..
Modder. B. ..	14/6	−3d	W. Rd. Cons. ..	5/9	..
			West Springs ..	14/0	−3d

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'k'b.	16/9	..	Rhod. Cong. B	17½	..
Cam. & Motor	1/16	..	Rhod. K't'ga	1 1/16	..
Charterod ..	37/9	+4d	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	27/32	−1/32
Gd. of Rhod.	9/6	..	Roan Antel. ..	1 3/32	+1/32
Lisanga	5/11/32	..	Schukwe	4/0	..
Lonely Reef ..	15/8	..	Shamva	1/9	..
N'r Changa ..	2 15/16	+1/16	Tang'ika Con.	17/8	..
Rhod. Ang. A	1/32	..	Wankie Coll.	24/6	..
Rhod. B. H.	2/6	−1½d	Zambesia Ex. ..	1 15/16	+1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont. ..	7/6	..	Fanti Cons. ..	12/6	..
Ashanti	31/3	+3d	Kaduna Synd	1 1/16	..
Assoc. Nigeria	6/0	..	Naraguta	1/32	..
Bialchi	8/0	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam ..	14/0	..	Pahang	9/3	..
Bangrin	1 3/32	..	Petaling	11 7/32*	..
Gopeng	2 5/16	..	Resong	1/8	..
Hong-kong ..	18/3	+3d	Siamese	11/0	..
Ipoh	22/6	..	Sthn. Mala'n	15/0	..
Kampar Mal.	16/0	..	Sthn. Perak ..	2 3/32	−3d
Kamunting ..	8/3	+3d	Sungei Best ..	11/3	+3d
London Tin ..	22/0	−6d	Tavoy	7/6	..
Malayan	24/9	..	Tekka Taip. ..	21/6	..
			Tronoh	19/0	+3d

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	21/9	..	Mt. Lyell ..	1 1/4	..
Aramayo ..	1 1/4	..	Mysore	10/3	..
Balaghat ..	3/0	..	Nat. Mining ..	1/0	..
Base Met. Min	9/6	..	Nundydroog ..	14/6	..
Bkn. H. Prop.	19/0	..	Ooregum	5 31/32*	..
Do., North ..	2 23/32	..	Patino	4	..
Do., South ..	1 15/16	..	Rio Tinto ..	39⅞	+⅛
Burma Corp.	12/6	..	Rus. A. Cons.	0/4½	..
Cent. P. Mang.	5⅛	..	S'ia G'trudis	9/6	..
Champion R.	7/0	−3d	St. J. Del Rey	17/3*	..
East Pool, Pf.	2/0	..	San Francisco	20/3	+3d
Edic Devt. ..	¼	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	1 4½	+1½d
Elec. Zinc. P.	1 5/16	..	Sulphide ..	12/3	..
I. Ww. & Star	11/6	+3d	Tharsis	4/3	+⅛
Mining Corp.	7/0	..	Vipond	4 1/2	..
Mining Trust	8/3	+3d	Wiluna	17/3	..
Mount Isa ..	1	..	Zinc Corp. ..	1 5/16	..
			Do., Pref. ..	3¼	..

* Ex dividend. † Ex return of capital (6/-).

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Barnsley, 5%, 1950-60	100	¼ dis.	—
Belfast Water, 5%, 1950-60	99½	—	—
Birmingham, 5%, 1946-56	100½	⅛ dis.	—
Brighton, 5%, 1950-60	100½	⅛ prem.	+1/16
Bristol, 5%, 1950-60	99½	3 prem.	—
Brit. Automatic, 6% Deb.	96	2½ prem.	−¼
Cent. Electricity, 5% Deb.	95	par	—
Cinzano, Ltd., A " Ord.	97½	2½ prem.	+¼
Conversion, 4½%, 1940-44	99	20/3	—
Dublin, 5%, 1950-70	95	2 3/16 prem.	+1/16
Hastings Corp., 5%, 1947-67	95½	¼ dis.	—
Hull, 5%, 1941-61 ..	99	102¼	—
India, 6%, 1925-45 ..	99	1½ prem.	—
Ind. Mt

Rhodesia, 6% Deb., 102½xd
Rhodesian, 41/3 2 1/- 1/- -/1½
Do. Pref., 17/9
Rhodesian Light and Power, 81
Do. 6% Pref., 22/6
Do. 5% 1st Mt. Deb., 1940, 80½†† 80†† 1½
Rhodesia Counties, 28/3†† -/3 -/3
Do. 6% Pref., 20/- 2/10½ -/10½ -/10½
Rhyner, Ltd. (Rhodesia), -/2
Rietfontein Deep, 6% Pfd., 7/6
Rietfontein Land and Dbsl., 25/7½
Roberts-upon-Tyne, 22/1½ -/1½ -/4½†† -/1½
Do. 5% Pref. (Pfd.), 10/11½
Rose Deep, 10/9
Rose Lake, 12/6 -/7½ -/6½
Rose Mines, 2/6 -/6
Rosherville, 1/3
Rosterman Gold, 1/-
Rothschild, 1/-
Rouxville, 1/-
Rowland Tin, 1/-
Rudman Dolomite, 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum, 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Pref., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Pref., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Pref., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Pref., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Pref., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Pref., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb., 1/-
Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, Deb. Scrip, 1/-
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DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE 7 per CENT. STERLING LOAN.
ELEVENTH DRAWING.

Notice is hereby given that the BONDS of the above Loan, amounting to £27,350, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were this day, in accordance with the conditions relating to the issue of the Loan, DRAWN at the Counting House of Helbert, Wagg and Company, Limited, at 41, Threadneedle-street, in the City of London, for redemption at par on the first day of July, 1930 (when interest thereon will cease), in the presence of Mr. Lawrence Evelyn Jones, M.C., a Director of the said Company, Monsieur Abel Verdier, Deputy Consul at the Consulate-General of France in London, as Representative of the Prefect of the Seine, and Mr. John Venn, Notary Public of the City of London.

47 BONDS, SERIES "A" of £50 each—£2,350.

00014	00217	00247	00290	00356	00406	00573
00629	00726	00771	00821	00877	01145	01293
01436	01476	01701	01757	01940	02024	02177
02213	02333	02600	02676	02685	02776	02817
02918	02922	03131	03136	03158	03458	03588
03631	03860	03900	03919	04090	04109	04129
04152	04270	04776	04847	04912		

115 BONDS, SERIES "B" of £100 each—£11,500.

00204	00601	00743	00773	00778	00933	01074
01135	01193	01342	01575	01827	01933	01944
01948	02108	02331	02420	02526	02550	02801
02859	02904	02939	03147	03225	03230	03290
03372	03413	03555	03648	03841	04052	04134
04179	04223	04360	04499	04640	04660	04801
04811	04920	04993	05120	05356	05440	05563
05620	05629	05676	05918	06107	06170	06194
06306	06365	06389	06731	06960	06983	07077
07088	07118	07355	07581	07640	07693	07760
07883	07953	08163	08212	08293	08303	08312
08355	08544	08643	08883	09087	09146	09147
09179	09409	09447	09518	09531	09567	09790
09956	10141	10286	10540	10657	10767	10775
10784	10871	11014	11167	11173	11271	11502
11613	11683	11768	11920	11979	12041	12049
12141	12155	12404				

19 BONDS, SERIES "C" of £500 each—£9,500

00285	00593	00910	00927	00975	01079	01084
01130	01237	01259	01308	01482	01497	01653
01698	01723	01811	01935	01991		

4 BONDS, SERIES "D" of £1,000 each—£4,000

00010	00139	00150	00314

The said Bonds, with Coupons numbered 18 to 60 attached, should be presented on or after June 18th, 1930, at the Counting House of Helbert, Wagg and Company, Limited, where they will be left three clear days for examination.

For HELBERT, WAGG and COMPANY, Limited.
R. H. MAGG, Chairman.
41, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2.
7th May, 1930.

(Countersigned) JOHN VENN, Notary Public.
Firm: H. de Pinna and John Venn, 38, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, and 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London, W.C.2.

BONDS CANCELLED

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CITY of OSAKA 5 per CENT. STERLING BONDS, £3,084,940.

The City of Osaka announced that BONDS value £91,020 should have been PURCHASED for the purpose of cancellation, and the said Bonds are now CANCELLED.

9th May, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
(Incorporated in Canada with Limited Liability).
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held To-day, a DIVIDEND of Two and one-half per Cent. on the Common Stock, for the Quarter ended 31st March last, was declared from Railway Revenues and Special Income, PAYABLE on the 30th June next to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on the 29th inst. instant.—By Order of the Board, ERNEST ALEXANDER, Secretary.
Montreal, 7th May, 1930.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUE, CURIOS, &c.

GEORGE II. Silver Tea Caddy, £15; also Georgian Sugar Bowl, £10. Can be seen between 3 and 6.—Care of "Q." 39, Bond-street House, Clifford-st., W.1.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE of new and secondhand now being sold at one-third original cost, removed from GROSVENOR GARDENS, S.W., also SOMERSET HOUSE; a consignment of New Furniture manufactured for the OVERSEAS CLUB, NEW ZEALAND. Among these goods are several well-made bed-room, dining, and drawing-room suites, also a number of wardrobes (to match) of solid oak bed-room suites, comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, cupboard stand, the lot £5 15s.; 20 double sized dados in waxed oak, mahogany, walnut, Queen Anne and other periods, from 12gns. to £25 each; 75 lounge chairs beautifully sprung in art linen from 25s. to 10gns.; Chesterfield to match; 130 real hide club chairs to be sold while fitted with leather cushions, 17s. each, cost double; a few settees to match; 25 gentlemen's fitted wardrobes from £4 10s.
WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following goods, only in use six months, comprising Italian figured walnut bedroom suite, complete with twin beds and Staples springs, 36gns. the lot, cost double. Similar lot in French-grey walnut equally cheap. Any of the above items sold separately.
All goods bought can remain stored *free* and packed for country. On view 9 to 5.30 daily.
A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
Furniture Depositories
(patronized by the Crown Agents for the Colonies),
114-118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1.
10min. Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS

WANTED, SECOND-HAND MOTOR MOWING MACHINE, any reliable make, in good running order. Must be open for inspection in or near London. Details and lowest price to Box A.964, The Times, E.C.4.

WEARING APPEL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S (late of Holborn), 502, Edgware-road, W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Ambassador 2852.

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS for ladies' and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs, and household effects; hence top prices realized. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Johnson, Dell and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1793), Auction Rooms, 24-26, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily, prompt settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Trade with the original firm. Est. 150 years. Maximum prices for platinum, gold, vulcanite; jewellery, old gold, &c. Cash at once.—Call or post. Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W.

STEEL BUILDING, DISMANTLED, Sectional, as new, 30ft. by 30ft., by 33ft. 6 bays 5ft. 6in., 28ft. high, with 3-ton overhead electric cranes.—Plans, &c., C. J. Rice, 10, Watling-st., Bexley Heath. 'Phone 405.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SECURITY and SEVEN per CENT.—FREEHOLD MODERN SHOP and UPPER PART, well situated in residential suburb; multiple branch trading company at low rental net to 14 years to the owner. PRICE £3,900. Trustee mortgage of £3,000 at 5½ per cent., probably transferable if desired.—Apply
HILLIER, PARKES, MAY and ROWDEN,
27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

S.W.—In a high-class suburb.—A large ESTATE of 9 FREEHOLD MANSION FLATS, having a roll rental over £16,500 per annum, for SALE at an attractive price.
WESTERN SUBURB, in a very high-class district.—Newly erected BLOCK of MANSION FLATS, fully let and producing £1,800 per annum. FREEHOLD. PRICE £40,000. Mortgage of £27,000 might remain.
HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

By Order of Public Trustee and others.

AUCTION 15th MAY.

FOR OCCUPATION and SOUND INVESTMENTS.

14 PROPERTIES.—WANDSWORTH COMMON, BALHAM, UPPER TOOTING, BATTERSEA PARK, CLAPHAM COMMON and TANKERTON, to be SOLD by Messrs. HILLIER, PARKES, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1, in conjunction with
JOHN G. DEAN & CO.,
139, St. James's-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.17.

SOUND INVESTMENT.
CHISWICK PARK.—Capital Long LEASEHOLD BLOCK of well-built MANSION FLATS in A1 repair. Rents over £2,600. For SALE by AUCTION, May 15th, 1930.—Particulars of the Auctioneers, NORMAN BRETT and Co., 2, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

CITY of LONDON (borders of).—THREE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL and OFFICE PREMISES in splendid repair. Leased at £975 per annum. Lessees responsible for repairs, part insurance, and outgoings. Reversion to increased rents in one case in three years and in two cases in nine years. Price £10,750 or offer.—Write "S." care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS £58 per annum net. Exceptionally well secured on 23 splendid Residences in one of the best parts of OXFORD. Lease 70 years unexpired direct from the Duke of Marlborough. PRICE £1,500 or offer.—Write only W. care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

MANSION FLATS fully let, yielding £750 per annum net. £5,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Low price for quick sale.—Write Box A.952, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

MORRIS & MORRIS, ESTATE AGENTS and MORTGAGE BROKERS, 61 and 62, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2 (Tele., Hol. 6394), have LARGE FUNDS available for:
(1) The purchase of freehold or leasehold ground-rents.
(2) The purchase of choice and business premises.
(3) The purchase of building estates and sites.
(4) The improvement of farm lands and buildings.
(5) Mortgages and mortgage debentures.

TO EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.
MESSRS. BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER announce that next they have a large number of APPLICATIONS for INVESTMENTS and PROPERTIES of a speculative nature and would be glad to receive instructions from owners wishing to realise.—Particulars to BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, Estate Agents, Bromley, Kent. Tele., Rav. 0221, 0222.

URGENTLY REQUIRED for special fund of private investor, good-class SHOP PROPERTY, either single units or in blocks. Established districts preferred, but new neighbourhoods on main thoroughfares considered. Full details can be given and suitable lots inspected at once by the Superintending Surveyor of
HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

CHARMING LAKE. For SALE, BERKS.—Suitable for first-class RESIDENTIAL or speculation scheme. Approximately 20 ACRES (10 acres water). Price, including pretty lodge, £3,750.—Mr. H. W. BRAKE, Farnborough, Hants.

SUNNY SOUTH COAST.—Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, 140 ACRES; fine thriving town; ripe development; SALE; little above agricultural value. Principals only.—Write Owner, Box E.661, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

BUILDING SITE WANTED, about 200ft. square; 2 miles radius Marble Arch.—Particulars to MATHEWS and RIDLEY, Architects, 3, Paul's Bakehouse-court, E.C.

12 MINUTES FROM PICCADILLY-CIRCUS. 15 MINUTES FROM MANSION HOUSE.
ATTRACTIVE NON-BASEMENT
LABOUR-SAVING HOUSES,
WITH GARAGES. ERECTED AROUND A CHARMING GARDEN.

BARON'S COURT.

Adjoining Baron's Court Station and Queen's Club.

The HOUSES are being erected in a delightful setting around a garden in this most convenient situation.
Each house has its own garage, and comprises hall with cloak room, dining room, charming drawing room overlooking garden, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, tiled kitchen, &c. A larger house could be built if required. An additional bath room is built in some of the houses.
Small private garden, with use of large garden. Decorations, fireplaces, and minor alterations to suit purchaser's requirements.
LEASES of 99 years at ground rents of £30 per annum each for disposal at moderate price.
Full particulars from ESTATE OFFICE, Baron's Court-road, Tel., Fulham 7095. House on view ALL DAY, including week-ends.

Managing Agents, ALLSOP & CO.,
15, SOHO-SQUARE, W.1. Tel. No., Regent 3721-2.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WILSON & CO.,
14, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. (Phone, Grosvenor 1440.)

THREE ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED
BIJOU TOWN HOUSES,
EACH MOST BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED AND OCCUPYING A DELIGHTFUL POSITION ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING EXTENSIVE PRIVATE GARDEN, FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

ON THE PORTMAN ESTATE.
OWNER GOING ABROAD.
The absurdly low price of £3,500 will be accepted for a charming little HOUSE in Montagu-street.
ADJOINING CAPTAIN PORTMAN'S GARDEN.
Containing five or six bed rooms, bath room, two or three reception rooms, and good offices.
Partial central heating, and held on a direct Portman Lease for 35 years; low ground-rent.
A BARGAIN.
Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

FAVOURITE PART OF MAYFAIR.

OWNER REMOVING TO THE COUNTRY.
An UNIQUE LITTLE PERIOD HOUSE, with many most attractive features, is for DISPOSAL, containing 3 reception, 4 bed and dressing rooms, WELL LAID-OUT PRIVATE GARDEN.
Contains five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two or three reception rooms, lounge hall, usual offices,
and is held on direct Grosvenor Lease of 15 years.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING
REGENT'S PARK.
OWNER GOING ABROAD.
LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED HOUSE, in one of the nicest Terraces, and upon which THOUSANDS OF POUNDS HAVE BEEN SPENT, IS FOR URGENT SALE.
It contains six or seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, and very good offices.
Hold Direct Crown Lease for 16 years, and strongly recommended.
Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.
CARLTON HOUSE-TERRACE.
PERHAPS the FINEST of these majestic MANSIONS, and recently the Residence of a famous Statesman, occupying a delightful position looking to the South over a splendid prospect of the MALL AND PARK.
Sixteen bed and dressing, five bath rooms, splendid suites of magnificent reception rooms, grand staircase.
Admirably adapted for entertaining on a large scale.
EXCELLENT GARAGE.
TWO PASSENGER LIFTS.
Sole Agents, Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1.

CLOSE TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE AND THE PARK.
A Delightful HOUSE, situate on the quiet and sunny side of a popular square; contains seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; parquet floor; good nursery floor; hot water circulator; fitted lavatory basins; all modern conveniences; small flagged garden; reasonable premium for long lease.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164.

RENT £215 P.A.

WONDERFUL POSITION.
ADJOINING AND FACING HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
NEWLY AND WELL-BUILT HOUSES,
designed by eminent Architects,
Six to seven bed and dressing rooms (fitted lavatory basins), two bath rooms, two-three ground-floor reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, with maids' sitting room.
Central heating, Gas fires, hot water.
PRIVATE GARDENS.
EXCELLENT GARAGES.
All information of Owner's Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, The Chalk Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.
Quiet position short walk from Marble Arch.

NON-BASEMENT.
GARAGE TWO LARGE CARS.
A Very Compact HOUSE, having six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three sitting rooms, model domestic offices, and every desirable convenience.
£5,000 for over 90 years' Lease.
Specially Recommended by
DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

A Most original NON-BASEMENT HOUSE in best part ST. JOHN'S WOOD; three very large rooms, four smaller, two bath rooms; constant hot water; central heating throughout; lease of these charming HOUSES; contains six bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, nice entrance hall; small premium for good non-repairing lease.—Write Box 8416, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EGERTON-CRESCENT, S.W.3.
A Very REASONABLE PREMIUM will be ACCEPTED for the DIRECT LEASE of ONE of the best of these charming HOUSES; contains six bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, nice entrance hall; unusually good rooms; all conveniences.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164.

RENT £170 P.A.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available HOUSES, 8, and 8a, FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

BEAUTIFULLY decorated NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c. Grosvenor Lease at £200 per annum for SALE at moderate price.—GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3043.)

BEING MODERNIZED.
BELGRAVE-SQUARE (Just out of). facing South across gardens.—Really choice HOUSE with double garage; nine bed, three bath, four reception, lounge hall. *Parquet floors. Central heating. Long lease.*
Independent hot water. New order.
20 years' LEASE for DISPOSAL. Moderate rent. Very reasonable premium to include works in progress.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.

BELGRAVIA.—The direct Westminster LEASE of charming BIJOU RESIDENCE; two double reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices. Ground-rent £70. PRICE £3,000.—For particulars of
ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerr. 4364.)

BELGRAVIA, in a fashionable square.—A most attractive medium-size HOUSE, comprising five-six bed rooms, bath room, two-three reception rooms, &c.; good decorative order; independent boiler; central heating. *Long lease.* Moderate ground-rent.

£4,750.

PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

TWO MINUTES FROM
REGENT'S PARK.
EAST SIDE.
BIJOU RESIDENCE, occupying convenient position and being in excellent order throughout, having just been redecorated to Crown requirements.
Five bed, two reception, bath, usual offices
17½ years. Premium £600.

RENT £75 PER ANNUM.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

Garage with Flat over; splendid garden with Tennis Court; Central Heating; three bath rooms; beautiful order.

BRONDESBURY.—A really charming Detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, newly decorated throughout; seven bed rooms, dressing room, three bath rooms, day nursery, three reception rooms, billiard room, dance room, splendid kitchen, servants' sitting room, &c. Lease about 58 years. Ground-rent £24 per annum. PRICE £4,750.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead Golders Green.

CAMPDEN HILL.—FURNISHED HOUSE; five bed rooms, three reception rooms usual offices; garden. Seven guineas weekly.—COTT and COTT, 31, Holland-street, W.8. Western 3121.

CHELSEA.

CARLYLE-SQUARE, S.W.3.—An excellent HOUSE with space for Garage to be SOLD. Contains six or seven bed, bath, three reception rooms; pretty garden; fitted lavatory basins; all conveniences; in excellent decorative order. Lease about 31 years. Ground-rent £68 per annum. Moderate price.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164.

LEASE 12 YEARS. NO PREMIUM.
CADOGAN-SQUARE (off).—Charming little HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception; excellent condition.—Full details from Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

EGGLESTON-SQUARE, S.W.1, facing South.—ONE of the SMALLER HOUSES; all modern conveniences; overlooking ornamental gardens; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception, QUINTANA and Co., 86, Eccleston-square, S.W.1. Victoria 5008-9.

PRICE ONLY £3,150. LONG LEASE.

DIRECT ACCESS TO GARDENS.
EVELYN-GARDENS.—ONE of these attractive and much-desired RESIDENCES, favourite position with South aspect; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, light domestic offices. Long lease at a moderate ground-rent. To be SOLD or Let Furnished. Full particulars from WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Head Office: Sloane-sq., S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

£3,350.

CHELSEA AND KNIGHTSBRIDGE
FREEHOLDS.—Several SMALL modernized HOUSES to be SOLD WITH POSSESSION from £2,300 to £4,500.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7869.

HOUSES, FREEHOLD, for SALE. Also to be LET Furnished; flat, suite, apartment; Town, country, seaside.—M. Browne, 25, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 0477.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

FURNISHED for SEASON or LONGER.
18-20 GNS. PER WEEK.
ENNISMORE-GARDENS, PRINCES-GATE.—One of the favourite, medium-sized HOUSES, quietly situated, facing gardens, close to the Park, well furnished and in new order; eight bed, two bath, four reception rooms.
ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,
19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0921.

FURNISHED for the SEASON or for SALE FREEHOLD.
RUTLAND-GATE.
Modernized and improved, beautifully appointed; ten bed, three bath, five reception rooms.
Passenger lift.
Large garage with rooms over.
ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,
19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0921.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE of MEDIUM SIZE.
KENSINGTON.
Quiet position close to the Park.
Ten bed rooms, three baths, four reception rooms, kitchen, and usual offices.
To be LET immediately for 12 weeks or longer. Reduced rental will be accepted to careful tenants.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON, in one of the most favoured and quiet positions on Campden Hill.—A semi-detached RESIDENCE, having seven-eight bed rooms, bath room, double drawing room with parquet flooring, dining room; service lift; complete domestic offices, rental £13 a year. Lease about 67 years. PRICE £4,500.—Sole Agents, CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (near). — Small HOUSE, six rooms, no basement; needs modernizing. Lease 60 years. PRICE £1,250 FREEHOLD. Owner, 61, Chesterfield-gardens, W.1. Grosvenor 3543.

KENSINGTON, short walk from Gardens.—An exceptionally well-appointed RESIDENCE of nine bed rooms, three reception rooms, and lounge hall; every modern convenience. Long Lease for DISPOSAL at £38 ground-rent.—Particulars SCOTT and COTT, 31, Holland-street, W.8. Western 3121.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close to).—A most attractive RESIDENCE in a quiet and sunny position and with a passenger lift. Containing eight bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and all modern conveniences. Rent only 12gns. a week.—Recommended by the Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

MAYFAIR.

A charming OLD HOUSE of the
GEORGIAN PERIOD,
modernized but still retaining its old-world features; there is a lounge hall, two good sized reception rooms with panelled walls, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent kitchen offices, and all modern conveniences; up-to-date in every way. Lease 21 years. Ground-rent £70. Very moderate price.
Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2273 (5 lines).

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET; very tastefully appointed; six bed, three bath, three reception rooms, 2 floors; independent hot water. Rent £530 per annum. No premium, but fixtures at valuation.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7869.

MODERN NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE.
NEAR SLOANE-SQUARE.—Very attractive BIJOU RESIDENCE for DISPOSAL; three bed, bath, two sitting rooms, offices; 13 years at £200 per annum. Moderate premium.—Sole Agents, OFFER and OFFER, 81, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1.

RECONSTRUCTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
PALACE-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.—An exceptionally well-planned and charming FREEHOLD CORNER RESIDENCE for SALE; five bed rooms, large dressing room, two reception rooms, bath room, and complete offices. Price £6,250, or near offer.—Highly recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

Three reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms.
PELHAM-CRESCENT.—ONE of these favourite HOUSES to be LET FURNISHED for three-five months. Rent according to period.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK,
99, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

CLOSE TO THE PARK.

PRINCE'S-GATE.—A modernized, newly decorated and much improved HOUSE to be SOLD; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall with fireplace, and good offices; open position facing West. Lease 47 years. Ground-rent £90 per annum. Price £6,750.—Highly recommended by
CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

REGENT'S PARK (York Gate).

One of the prettiest houses in this favourite position with a most pleasant vista over the Park.
Six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; parquet floors, central heating, &c. Asking price £4,500.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

A WILLETT-BUILT HOUSE.
SLOANE-STREET (near).—Completely modernized HOUSE; three reception, quiet position facing South, with garden at rear; six-seven bed rooms, two modern bath rooms, handsome double drawing room, sliding room, smoking room, white-tiled offices. Ready for occupation. Long Lease at moderate ground-rent. Apply WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

PRICE 4,850 GNS.

LOW-BUILT HOUSE WITH WELL-PROPORTIONED ROOMS.
Absolutely Quiet. Two Garages. Large Garden.
EGERTON-TERRACE, S.W.3.
THE LEASE of ONE of these exceptional HOUSES for SALE; eight bed, two bath, excellent ground-floor reception rooms; fitted lavatory basins; independent hot water service; parquet floors. Rent £165 per annum. Premium required.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164.

HYDE PARK.

IN a favourite Square with South aspect.
WELL-APPOINTED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, all with modern improvements.
Nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms.
Garage for three cars.
Moderate rent to careful tenant.
Sole Agents, Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1.

By Direction of The Right Honourable Viscount Lee of Fareham, G.B.E., C.H., LL.D.

10, CHESTERFIELD-STREET, MAYFAIR.
LEASE 807 YEARS UNEXPIRED.
GROUND-RENTS £17 4s. PER ANNUM ONLY.
A DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE
of the early Georgian Period, preserving its historic association, with beautiful "Adam" interior and possessing a quietude difficult to find in these days.
There are a large hall and a suite of five entertaining rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, convenient and ample domestic offices.
Passenger and service lifts.
Independent hot water service.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

UNIQUE IN
OLD CHELSEA.
FURNISHED FOR SEASON.
17TH CENTURY RESIDENCE of rare distinction.
South aspect, overlooking river.
Four reception, 10 bed, three bath rooms, ground-floor domestic offices. Large old-world garden.—Recommended with confidence by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.

On the main road, with excellent
Omnibus Services to Town.
543, FINCHLEY-ROAD.—A detached Double-fronted RESIDENCE, with artistic elevation; two floors only; four bed, bath, two reception, &c.; in splendid repair; hand-painted decorations. To be SOLD by AUCTION, May 21st, or Sale Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, 15, Heath-street, N.W.3. Tele., Hamp. 1347 (three lines).

£150 PER ANNUM.—HYDE PARK (North side).—Excellent RESIDENCE, conveniently situated close to Park and Lancaster-gate Tube Station; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; hot water circulator; &c. PRICE ONLY £350 for 10 years' Lease.—Apply BOURDAS and Co., 1, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

£135 PER ANNUM.—CHESTER-SQUARE (close to).—The LEASE of a redecorated and modernized RESIDENCE for DISPOSAL; 10 rooms, two baths, and offices; suitable as a private house or for letting purposes; premium required, or contents for sale; immediate possession.—Agents MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

GARAGES

GARAGES.—Messrs. BOURDAS and Co., 1, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2, have several excellent GARAGES with living ACCOMMODATION OVER to be LET in the HYDE PARK (North side) District; moderate rentals.

GARAGE FOR EIGHT CARS
with five rooms above. Valuable Lease for Sale at bargain figure. Few minutes from Selfridges.—Keys, WAY and WALLEN, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (off).—GARAGE three cars and 2 splendid FLATS ABOVE; to be let to premium.—Sole Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS
WAY & WALLER,
FLATS,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

CHELSEA.—Excellent unfurnished Mansion Flat in favourite building; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rental only £200 per annum inclusive. Reasonable sum for fittings and fixtures.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

DIRECTLY OVERLOOKING REGENT'S PARK.—magnificently Furnished and appointed FLAT approached by private roadway; five large bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; ready for immediate occupation.—Phone Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5) to view.
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

WHEN SEEN, AT ONCE TAKEN.
34 GNS. PER WEEK.—KENSINGTON (close Parkes) well FURNISHED, bright SELF-CONTAINED FLAT. Three bed rooms (one double), one nice reception, kitchen, bath; telephone.—I. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—£295 PER ANNUM. No premium. Charming Unfurnished FLAT, quiet position; four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath.—I. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

ST. ERMIN'S, WESTMINSTER.—Newly FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM and Bath room; 8gns. per week; service; excellent restaurant; constant hot water.—Apply HERRING, SON and DAW, 1, Broadway, Westminster.

ST. ERMIN'S, WESTMINSTER. — FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; bed room, bath room, reception room. Rent 8gns. per week, inclusive of service. Excellent restaurant; constant hot water.—Apply HERRING, SON and DAW, 1, Broadway, Westminster. Franklin 6725.

ATTRACTIVE newly FURNISHED self-contained GARDEN FLAT, Regent's Park; two reception, two bed, kitchen, bath, &c.; to be LET for three or four months.—Apply, after 1 p.m., 9b, Albert-road, N.W.1.

A BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED PALATIAL SPACIOUS SERVICE FLAT IN
PARK LANE, FACING PARK.
HIGH-CLASS SERVICE, VALETING, AND CUISINE PROVIDED. NO SERVANTS REQUIRED.
Three large bed rooms, marble bath room, two magnificent reception rooms, glass balcony, kitchenette, and cupboard room. Very suitable for entertaining.
CENTRAL HEATING. CONSTANT HOT WATER. PARQUET FLOORS. LIFTS. TELEPHONES. &c.
Rent £1,500 per annum, including full service, or would be Let Furnished long term.—Write Box G.1304, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Grosvenor 1874.

A BARGAIN.—MAISONNETTE, FURNISHED. South Kensington, best part; five rooms, large kitchen, and bath room; newly decorated; entire fittings and furniture £250; Unfurnished, rent £150; no rates; seven years' lease.—3, Gledhow-terrace.

A REMARKABLY cheap and extremely attractive FLAT near Marble Arch; lounge, drawing room, square dining room and library or smoking room, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms; constant hot water. To be let for June and July, 10 guineas per week inclusive of plate and linen. Maid must be left.—Write Miss Charlesworth, 38, Clarendon-road, W.11.

HOMESEEKERS.—Particulars sent Houses, Flats, Service Suites. Furnished and Unfurnished. State requirements.—Homeseekers, 125, Chandos House, Buckingham-gate.

HYDE PARK (North side).—Excellent UPPER MAISONNETTE, one minute of Park and Tube Station; four-five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and kitchen; constant hot water. Rent £260 per annum.—Apply BOURDAS and Co., 1, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

HYDE PARK.—Beautiful MAISONNETTE; four to five bed, two to three reception rooms, &c.—Apply Caretaker, 18, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, AT ONCE,
with splendid Maid,
IDEAL SMALL FLAT, just off Portland-place; three bed rooms, &c.; to be LET for two to six months at moderate rent.—Apply to SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 18a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1. Langham 2647

IDEAL FLATS AT VERY MODERATE RENTALS for BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.—The new Flats in the Holly Lodge Estate, West-hill, Highgate, have constant hot water, cheap electricity, restaurant, lounge reading room, and hard tennis courts.—Apply Holly Lodge Estate Office, T.T.L., 14a, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 4236.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

HAMPSTEAD (one minute Heath).—Unfurnished sunny MANSION FLAT; five rooms, kitchen and bath. Rent £135 per annum. Phone, Hamp. 1672.

HOLLAND PARK.—Convenient, beautifully FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, overlooking gardens; three bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms; central heating, constant hot water. To be let for June and July, 10 guineas per week inclusive of plate and linen. Maid must be left.—Write Miss Charlesworth, 38, Clarendon-road, W.11.

HOMESEEKERS.—Particulars

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.1.

MAPLE & CO.

'PHONE: MUSEUM 7000.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO GOLFERS.
ADJOINING THE WELL-KNOWN
PINNER HILL GOLF COURSE.
Only 12½ miles from London, under 25 minutes Baker-street or Marylebone. Over 400ft. above sea level, with delightful views.

Exceptionally well built and planned MODERN RESIDENCE, having all modern services, central heating, vita-glass windows, parquet floors, &c. ACCOMMODATION on two floors only. Three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, lounge hall, three bath rooms; 3 staircases, cloak room, maids' sitting room, complete domestic offices, &c. Brick-built garage for two cars. Planned gardens, with terrace rose garden, rockery, lawn, and paddock, in all about 1½ ACRES. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,300.

Specially recommended by the Agents:—
MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1, who have inspected the property.

VIRGINIA WATER & EGHAM (BETWEEN).

Golf at Wentworth, handy for stations (Waterloo in 40 minutes).
MEDIUM SIZED RED-BRICK RESIDENCE.
Well fitted, conveniently planned, and standing in a secluded position.

Three reception rooms, annexe, billiard room, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual domestic offices. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage. Electric light available. Garage and other usual outbuildings. Cottage, two rooms.

Secluded and full stocked gardens of unusual charm, tennis lawn, ornamental trees and shrubs, fruit trees, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, orchard, &c., in all about TWO ACRES.

Bargain Price for immediate sale, £3,650.

Write Owner, Box S.834, The Times, E.C.4.

"ORMONDE HALL," BOLNEY, SUSSEX.

(London 38 miles, Station: Haywards Heath.)

This HISTORICAL and genuine XVth CENTURY TUDOR RESIDENCE, restored and modernised, is now offered for SALE, at speculator's price, with Lodge, Swimming and Keating Pool, centuries-matured Gardens, Tennis Lawn, 25 Acres Parkland; Stabling; good Hunting District.

Open for inspection at all times.

A substantial portion of the purchase money could be left on Mortgage with the Vendor.

For price and Illustrated Brochure apply Mr. S. Butler, Ormonde Estate Office, 45, Marine-parade, Brighton.

GLORIOUS GUERNSEY. CHANNEL ISLANDS.

NO DEATH DUTIES. INCOME-TAX 11d. IN THE £.
In conjunction with Advocate H. C. NINNIM, of 8, Court-row, Guernsey,
MESSRS. ALEX. J. ABBOTT & SON
OFFER for SALE the
"DOYLE ROAD NURSERIES,"
in the best residential district, with 645ft. road frontage, including substantial 12-roomed RESIDENCE and OUTBUILDINGS, FLORISTS' SHOP with 11 GREENHOUSES, and two COTTAGES with GREENHOUSES; own water supply in addition to electric current, gas and water from public services. A compact block of about 6½ Acres in all, comprising a complete and unique property capable of producing a substantial income, or for profitable development.
Further particulars and plan of
ALEX. J. ABBOTT & SON,
AUCTIONEERS, 582-4, CHRISTCHURCH-ROAD, BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.

ON A BEAUTIFUL REACH OF THE THAMES.

To be LET FURNISHED for the first time for many years for a term with or without Shooting or for the Summer months. The fine old GEORGIAN MANSION known as
"HARLEYFORD,"
magnificently Furnished, containing five reception, 15 bed and three bath rooms. Electric light, central heating; motor garage accommodation; lovely old-world gardens, lawns and grounds sloping to River.

Further particulars of:—
Messrs. LAWRENCE & SON, Agents to the Estate, MARLOW, BUCKS.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 28)

NEAR EXETER.

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.
Situate in favourite locality 500ft. up, commanding lovely views of the Exe Valley and the hills beyond. Distinctive OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE of character, all on two floors. Hall, four fine reception, 11 bed rooms (fitted basins), three bath rooms; electric light; central heating and every convenience; splendid offices; servants' hall.
Stabling. Three cottages.
LOVELY OLD GROUNDS AND PARK.
Two Good Farms (let off).
HUNTING, SHOOTING, GOLF.
The ESTATE is in perfect order. For SALE FREEHOLD with
60 Acres at £7,500.
340 Acres at £17,500.
Full illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents:—
BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

NEAR TAUNTON.
BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL PROPERTIES AVAILABLE.
A HOUSE of DIGNITY and CHARACTER, modernised, finely decorated in strict keeping with the period, and situated in a commanding position affording most extensive views. Standing 500 feet up, it is the most easy house to run, equipped with every convenience. Charming hall with Adams staircase, three-four large lofty reception rooms, 10-12 bed and three bath rooms, excellent offices, servants' hall; main water and drainage; central heating; electric light; splendid stabling; garage; two cottages.
TIMBERED OLD-WORLD GARDENS. Lawns, hard tennis court, walled garden, paddock, &c.
EIGHT ACRES.
GOOD HUNTING AND POLO.
FREEHOLD ONLY £5,950.
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN. STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
Illustrated particulars of the Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

ADJOINING MOORLAND COMMONS.
HASLEMERE.—Superior RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath, usual offices, all services; south aspect; tennis; TWO ACRES; inexpensive to maintain. Moderate price only. Apply REG. C. S. EVENNETT, Haslemere; also at Hindhead and Farnham.

A GENUINE TUDOR GEM
IN A PERFECT SETTING.

HERTS BORDERS, 19 miles from London, in a most charming rural situation, all in perfect order, combining the utmost in antique charm with up-to-date conveniences (three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.); massive oak beams, panelling, open fireplaces; company's water and electric light; garage; lovely old-world gardens, orchard, paddock, &c.; in all 10 ACRES. A bargain at £3,500 FREEHOLD.—Particulars and photos from
T. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

HERTS, near BLSTREE.—An exceptionally attractive HOUSE in a secluded position; two reception, four bed; all modern conveniences; garage; 20 minutes London. Price £2,000 FREEHOLD.—Apply OWNER-PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Phone, Sloane 6148.

HORSHAM (30 minutes rail from London).—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, commanding beautiful views to the South Downs, situate well away from the road. Double lodge entrance, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four reception rooms, bath rooms; garages, laundry, modern drainage, company's water, electric light. 10 ACRES of beautifully kept and sheltered grounds. Additional land up to 40 acres can be had. Hunting, golfing, shooting, golf. For Sale at extremely moderate price, if not sold previously or withdrawn for Sale by Public Auction in June.—For full particulars apply to A. R. RACKHAM, F.A.I., Estate Offices, Carfax, Horsham.

HOVE (best part), on high ground, with uninterrupted sea views.—Well-planned DETACHED PROPERTY, built as two self-contained flats, with every labour-saving device; good gardens; garage for two cars. Price only at £1,850. Freehold £2,250.—SHARMANS, 65, Western-road, Hove.

HUTTON, ESSEX.—Picturesque, detached RESIDENCE, five minutes from station; 30 minutes London; drawing room, three bed, three reception rooms, maids' sitting room, kitchen, and offices; about ½ Acre garden. FREEHOLD £2,500.—Apply JINMAN and RICHARDSON, 44, High-street, Brentwood. TOR. 100.

AN UNEXAMPLED BARGAIN.

50 ACRES, FREEHOLD, £5,500.
IDEAL COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE at a great sacrifice, delightfully situated a few miles south of Hatfield, within 40 minutes of London; two reception rooms, six bed rooms (fitted basins), bath room; main electric light, gas, and water; stabling; model farmery; two excellent cottages; exquisitely pretty gardens, tennis lawn, rock and water gardens.
Photographs and details from
F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.
IN a residential road just off Marine Parade.—Detached RESIDENCE, with hall, two reception, maple, three bed rooms, bath room, &c.; garage and large garden. FREEHOLD £1,450, or Rent £85 per annum.—GARDNER, Auctioneer, West-avenue, Clacton.

IPSWICH.—"BISHOPSGARTH," BISHOP'S HILL.—Well-built and excellently planned RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed rooms; nice garden; every convenience. Mr. Cobbold's Park, five minutes from golf; owner retiring.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

BETWEEN COWES AND RYDE. CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. Three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, (two bath rooms, capital offices. Garage, outbuildings, &c. All modern conveniences. Delightful matured Gardens.
2½ ACRES.
EXCELLENT YACHT ANCHORAGE.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
Apply Messrs. CONSTABLE AND MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

2,000 COUNTRY HOUSES, Farms, Hotels; 500 Fishing, Shooting Estates; British Isles.—RADLEY, F.A.I., 45, Waterloo-road, Hove.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

HARPENDEN, HERTS

(only 25 minutes from St. Pancras).
FREEHOLD RESIDENCES FOR SALE.
SEMI-DETACHED (pre-War) RESIDENCE, in select road, containing two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and separate w.c.; nicely laid-out garden; PRICE FREEHOLD £1,750, open to an offer; main drainage, electric light, co.'s water and gas.—Apply THOS. G. GOLBY, Estate Agent, Station Approach (L.M.S.), Harpenden. 'Phone, Harpenden 448.
DETACHED RESIDENCE, five minutes of Station, Common, and Golf Course, containing two reception, study, seven bed rooms, bath room, and separate w.c.; matured garden of ¼ Acre; garage; PRICE FREEHOLD £2,250; all services. The Property is in excellent repair throughout.—Apply GOLBY, as above.
MODERN Semi-Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCES, containing two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, and separate w.c., kitchenette; nice gardens with room for garage; PRICE FREEHOLD £800; mortgage of 80 per cent. available.—Apply GOLBY, as above.
ATTRACTIVE Semi-Detached MODERN RESIDENCE, near Common and Golf Course, containing two reception, three bed rooms, bath room and separate w.c., kitchen, and small scullery; well-laid-out garden, 80ft. by 200ft.; garage; PRICE FREEHOLD £850; mortgage can be arranged.—Apply GOLBY, as above.

TO BE LET ONLY.
KENT (350ft. up, facing South, with splendid views). In a delightfully rural situation 3½ miles from Maidstone).—A charming small HOUSE in the Georgian Style, with all modern improvements; five bed rooms, bath, sitting and dining, drawing and billiard rooms, and usual offices; garden with tennis lawn and old trees. RENT £150, with garage and cottage; coarse fishing and boating in lake if required.—Mr. ERNEST WATSON, Chartered Surveyor, 15A, Lower Grosvenor-place, S.W.1.

KENT, between Maidstone and Tenterden, near main line station.—FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; graciously planned MODERN RESIDENCE; four receptions, winter garden (50ft. by 30ft.), eight principal bed and dressing, three bath rooms, servants' accommodation; electric light and gas, central heating; garage for four cars, stabling; two men's flats; matured grounds of nine Acres, with lawns and swimming pool. PRICE £4,000 for quick sale.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

KENT, 15 miles London.—Attractive detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three bed, bath, hall, two reception; all services and modern fitments; garage. FREEHOLD ONLY £1,050.—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Chespside, E.C., or Orpington, Kent.

WONDERFUL SOUTH VIEWS.
KENT, HAWKHURST (near).—Attractive MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception; company's electric light, gas and water; garage; delightful gardens, nearly ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,500. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

KENT.

In an unspoilt district, away from noise and traffic, yet within 1hr. 10 min. time, 25 miles London.
AN ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE.
full of exposed oak beams, modernised at great expense, comprising: Lounge hall, three reception, five or six bed, bath, perfect modern offices; garage; electric light, main water; inexpensive grounds, orchard, paddock. FIFTY ACRES. £3,250.
Sole Agents: NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY.—For SALE, LEASEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION. well-built HOUSE; all conveniences; garage attached; large garden; low ground rental offered. For full particulars write Box G.1617. The Times, E.C.4.

RECOMMENDED
LAUREL BANK, HILL BROW, Liss.—Delightful OLD-STYLE RESIDENCE, with all labour-saving devices and services; lounge, two reception, five bed, bath, usual offices; garage, stabling; ONE ACRE; tennis; in first-rate order. For Sale, privately or by Auction, early in June.—C. S. EVENNETT, Auctioneer, Hindhead and Farnham, Surrey.

MALVERN.—Attractive RESIDENCE for SALE with possession; five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, one study, offices, and all conveniences; garden; off main road; electric light; excellent views.—WILLIAM EVANS, West View, West Malvern.

UNEXPECTEDLY IN THE MARKET.
NEWBURY DISTRICT.—Exceptionally choice SMALL RESIDENCE of great charm; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, excellent offices; garage, stabling; cottage; beautiful garden, orchard, paddock, in all SIX ACRES. Specially recommended.—Full particulars from DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.

NEAR NEWBURY.—COTTAGE with six good rooms; outbuildings and 11 Acres excellent pasture. PRICE £850.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B. A beautiful, reasonably sized HOUSE, with all modern improvements, and 500 acres or less if desired.—Particulars from P. Dudding, Esq., Hatfield House, near Dudley, Worcs.

NORTH WILTS.—DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE.
MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room; TWO COTTAGES; garage; stabling; TWO and a HALF ACRES; electric light; company's water, gas, telephone.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

PINKNEYS GREEN.

(Between Cookham Dean and Maidenhead.)
PERFECT SITUATION. 40 MINS. LONDON.
BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
of quite unusual charm, modernised and with every convenience; charmingly situated, quite secluded but most accessible; three reception rooms, six-eight bed rooms (all fitted basins), two bath rooms, usual offices; electric light; main water, electric light; stabling; garage; cottage.
LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDENS.
Tennis and other lawns, ornamental water; orchard; paddock and meadowland.
ABOUT 5 ACRES.
REASONABLE PRICE ASKED.
Illustrated particulars from the Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

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a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

BENTLEY, HANTS.
FOR SALE, CONVERTED FARMHOUSE containing old oak; lounge hall, two reception, five bed, two baths, ample domestic offices; co.'s water, electricity, gas; garages and stabling; substantial stone-built barn adjoining house affords opportunity of extending accommodation; one acre or up to NINE ACRES.—Apply J. ALFRED EGGAR and Co., 74, Castle-street, Farnham, Surrey.

FOR SALE.
BENTLEY, HAMPSHIRE.
18TH-CENTURY COUNTRY RESIDENCE, standing in attractive gardens and grounds of TEN ACRES, well off main road; four large reception rooms, seven bed, two baths; all up-to-date conveniences; garage, stabling, outbuildings; two modern cottages; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Full particulars on application to J. ALFRED EGGAR and Co., 74, Castle-street, Farnham, Surrey.

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS.

A. V. WELCH & Co. Est. 1895.
BOURNEMOUTH, close to Meyrick Park Golf Links and within few minutes of the centre of the Town.—Charming detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE possessing all possible modern conveniences, including patent water softener; five bed rooms, bath, three spacious reception rooms, large hall; brick-built garage; excellent fully matured garden. Bargain price to close estate.—A. V. WELCH and Co., Bournemouth.

OXFORD.—Charming detached RESIDENCE, sunny corner position, suitable Doctor, &c.; five bed, two bath, three reception; every convenience; garage; walled fruit garden. £2,400 FREEHOLD.—Full particulars of BUCKELL and BALLARD, F.A.I., 16, Cornmarket-street, Oxford.

NEWBURY DISTRICT.
UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY.
First reasonable offer accepted to effect quick sale.
PROVERBIALLY HEALTHY SITUATION.—Compact, Detached, double-fronted RESIDENCE, on two floors only, recently decorated throughout; six bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath (hot and cold), excellent offices; 1½ ACRE of beautifully matured grounds, tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden; conservatory; garage; South aspect; telephone; station 1½ mile.—Immediate Possession.—Recommended as a REAL BARGAIN by the Sole Agents, DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.

QUAINT Old-world HOUSE in Upper Thames village; hall, three sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; main water, gas, electric; near station, one hour London. £1,150 or near.—NICHOLAS, Land Agents, 1, Station-road, Reading.

SOUTH DEVON.—FREEHOLD ideal eight-roomed FURNISHED HOUSE; every convenience; on Dartmoor among hills, facing due South; good stabling, garage, 24 ACRES of land; five minutes bus route.—Full particulars write Box N.789, The Times, E.C.4.

STUD FARM, TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, or PEDIGREE STOCK FARM.—"THE WARREN FARM," STREATLEY; near to training downs, conveniently near Wantage and Newbury. 215 ACRES, nearly all well-watered grass; splendid modern buildings; Cottage Residence. For SALE by AUCTION 31st May.—Full details of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

GEORGIAN HOUSE.
SURREY (in favourite village, 20 miles London).—Charming HOUSE of CHARACTER, modernised; five principal beds, bath, three reception (one 30ft. long), excellent offices; central heating, gas and water; garage; ½ Acre of garden, with fine views. £2,850 FREEHOLD. Possession.—Sole Agents, HOLDSWORTH and KNIGHT, Reigate and Redhill.

SURREY and HANTS BORDERS.—A choice situation, 400 feet up, with lovely views to Crooksbury Hill; favourite social centre, between Farnham and Hindhead.—An excellent MODERN RESIDENCE, with a very fine and beautifully appointed interior; elegant lounge hall with oak panelling and galleried staircase, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms (fitted wash-basins in four), two bath rooms; main electric light, gas, and water; central heating; large garage; delightful terraced gardens with plenty of trees, tennis court, woodland, and paddock. FOUR ACRES.
For SALE FREEHOLD at a very moderate price.—Photographs and details from
F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

SUSSEX (at STEYNING).—Gentleman's HOUSE, approached by drive, containing four bed rooms, two reception rooms, good offices; electric light; tennis lawn, pleasing grounds. PRICE £2,000.—Apply GLADDING, SON and WING, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

SUSSEX, WINCHELSEA.—OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE in centre of town; full of old oak and possessing other quaint characteristics; five bed, bath, three reception, fine studio; company's water, electric light available; main drainage; garage; pretty, partly walled flower garden. FREEHOLD £3,000. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

"MORTON HOUSE," WINCHESTER.

TO be SOLD, in this favourite residential district, two miles from Winchester, a delightfully appointed RESIDENCE, situate on the southern slope of a hill, and having gardens and grounds and pasture land extending to
25 ACRES.
Several thousand pounds have been expended by the owner in making this property remarkably complete and convenient, and its state of repair justifies a claim that it is fitted for a new occupier to move into without expenditure.
LIGHTING, CENTRAL HEATING, COMPANY'S WATER, TELEPHONE.
The accommodation comprises three good reception rooms, billiard room, 15-16 bed rooms, three bath rooms; charming gardens and grounds, kitchen garden, glasshouses, &c., paved yard, three cottages, small farmery; garage for three cars.
Agents:—Messrs. OSBORN and MERCER, 28a, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

NEAR COLEY HILL.
TO be LET UNFURNISHED or SOLD, well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE containing on Two Floors eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms and lounge; two servants' bed rooms and bath room on top floor; ground-floor domestic offices. INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS with tennis. GARAGE. Electric light, central heating, &c.
Rent, Price, and full particulars of the Sole Agents, HARRIE STACEY and SON, Old Bank, Reigate. 'Phone 30.

BLACKMORE VALE, CANTISTOCK BORDERS.
THE IDEAL SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE.
(Within easy reach of Yeovil.)
Perfectly equipped HAM STONE RESIDENCE: lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, ideal domestic quarters; central heating; electric light; main water; telephone; cottage; large garage, good stabling; delightful gardens; paddocks; orchard.
8½ ACRES in all.
PRICE £5,300.—Highly recommended by the Agents, R. T. TAYLOR and SONS, Yeovil.

THORPE BAY, SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—FREEHOLD CORNER HOUSE, facing sea, one minute golf links; 10 rooms, offices; two garages, stabling; large garden.—Kingstons, Rayleigh, Essex.

UNIQUE BARGAIN for CITY MAN.—Architect-built (1928) FREEHOLD, 25min. Baker-street, 3min. station; golf; tennis; no fog; no flies; all day breeze; lovely garden; four bed, two reception; central heating; sunny.—Write "Owner," Fallowfield, Ruislip.

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD, HARROW, STANMORE, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

WESTCLIFF-on-SEA.—Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception, seven bed; 50 feet frontage, 200 feet depth; close sea, stations; £2,900, part remain on mortgage.—Davey, 61, Victoria-avenue, Southend-on-Sea.

WEST HERTS.—A real bargain at BERKHAMSTED, letting only £2,000. Offers invited. Detached HOUSE, seven to nine reception rooms; garage; electric light, central heating. FREEHOLD.—Owner, 6, Stanley-road, Watford.

WYE VALLEY.—TUDOR-STYLE COTTAGE; stone and timber; 3 bed, bath; garage; electricity. £1,250.—ELLIOTT, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

£2,300.—ARCHITECT'S HOUSE close to lovely common. Few miles of HUNTERCOMBE and READING; 3 bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, hall; central heating, electric light; garage.
Garden ONE ACRE.—Inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A Charmingly FURNISHED Thames-side BUNGALOW; three bed, dining saloon, lounge, bath, &c.; electric light; use garage; 4gns.; hard court available.—Walker, Weybridge, Surrey. Attractive.

BARMOUTH.—To be LET FURNISHED, delightful COUNTRY HOUSE overlooking open sea; large garden; seven bed rooms (nine single beds), three reception, bath room (hot and cold); usual offices; garage.—Write Box E.460, The Times, E.C.4.

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STAINES and Co., 29, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

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BRIGHTON, near Station.—MODERN HOUSE; two floors; five bed, three reception rooms; sea to and cold baths; boiler, garage; verandah. Rent furnished only 5½gns.—Apply Lex, 41, Madborough-place, Brighton.
CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE, sheltered position, all warm and dry; three reception, two bath, seven bed rooms; garage, stabling; 2 Acres; 3 miles Dorking. For the summer, or Freehold would be Sold.—Madam L., Churchgate, Cookham, Berks.
COTSWOLDS.—Charming XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE to be LET, unfurnished, summer months, or longer. Unfurnished; four sitting, 14 bed, three bath; all conveniences; lovely grounds and flower gardens; two tennis courts; and five minutes' beautiful views. Good garage and bath. Lady Howard, Castle Godwyn, Painswick, Glos.
DORSET, near DORCHESTER and WEYMOUTH.—Three reception, seven bed rooms; electric light; well-stocked, walled garden; good tennis court. To be Let August and September.—Write Box G.1614. The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK & DAVIES.

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ESSEX, 35 miles London; unspoilt country; rea-water for bathing and boating; train eight miles; two tennis courts, full of SILK ANKLES. Specially recommended.—Full particulars from DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.
FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, and DYMCHURCH.—For FURNISHED HOUSES apply SHEE WOODS, Agents, at any of the above. Head Office, Folkestone.
LLANABER, HARLECH.—To be LET FURNISHED, well-appointed HOUSE overlooking sea; seven bed rooms (11 single beds), two reception, children's play room, bath room (hot and cold), usual offices; garage.—Write R.288, The Times, E.C.4.
LAKE DISTRICT.—FURNISHED COTTAGE in the Duddon Valley to be LET; two reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry, four bed rooms, bath room, w.c., box room; garage, garden, woodland; beautiful situation, fine scenery.—Rector, Croft, Leicester.
LLEDR, NEAR ILFRACOMBE.—To be LET FURNISHED, gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near golf and beach; spacious grounds; seven bed rooms; hot and cold; electric light; garage.—Owner, Mittimar.
LITTLEHAMPTON.—We FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for first mid-May for three months; ideal place for children; close sea, golf, tennis; seven bed and dressing rooms, good nursery; electric light; garage; 7 to 10 gns. per week.—Col. Jeffreys, 66, Northcote-road, Littlehampton.
LITTLEHAMPTON (100 yards sea).—Four-roomed FURNISHED COTTAGE; bath; gas; June to August; 4½ to 5 gns.—Tucker, Seaforde, Littlehampton.
NEW ASHDOWN FOREST.—To be LET FURNISHED for two or three months, charming OLD-WORLD HOUSE, beautifully situated; three reception, five bed rooms, bath room; every modern convenience; garage for two cars.—Write Box G.1570, The Times, E.C.4.
NEWBURY DISTRICT.—To be LET FURNISHED from middle of May to end of July, an attractive RESIDENCE in pretty village; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception, offices; garage; main water, electric light; every convenience.
GOOD FISHING in RIVER LAMBOURN.
Rent, 10 guineas weekly.—Apply DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.
PEMBROKE COAST.—Large, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW to be LET, May, July; five bed rooms, sitting room, sun lounge; sea frontage; garden; garage.—Leared, Elmstone Hardwicke, Cheltenham.

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AUCTIONEERS, LAND & ESTATE AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH

To be SOLD Privately or by Public Auction in June.
CROYDON HALL ESTATE,
WASHFORD, NEAR MINEHEAD, SOMERSET.
EXTENDING TO NEARLY 300 ACRES.

The whole Estate is in perfect order. The residence, replete with every modern convenience, contains suite of four well-proportioned reception rooms (one oak panelled and two in Adam style), 17 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, and labour-saving offices.

Main electricity. Central heating throughout. Excellent water supply. Bailiff's house. Farmhouse. Model dairy. Picturesque lodges and ample cottages.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS SURROUND the RESIDENCE and GLORIOUS PANORAMIC COASTAL and MARINE VIEWS ARE COMMANDED.

About 40 ACRES of pasturelands in hand, remainder let to good tenants. SHOOTING and TROUT FISHING on the ESTATE, whilst more can be rented. HUNTING with STAG and FOX HOUNDS, CLOSE to the FAMOUS DUNSTER POLO GROUND.

HANKINSON and SON, THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH.

To be SOLD, FREEHOLD, Privately, or by Public Auction in June.
REPUTED TO BE THE OLDEST OCCUPIED HOUSE IN DORSET.

"THE PRIORY," WAREHAM.

3 Reception rooms, Study.
10 Bed and Dressing rooms.
3 Bath rooms.
Good Offices with Servants' Hall.
GARAGE. COTTAGE.
BOATHOUSE, &c.
Company's Gas, Electric Light and Water.

A GEM OF HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST
in delightfully disposed garden with Hard Tennis Court
and SHADY OLD LAWNS SLOPING to the RIVER.
Kitchen gardens and Paddocks, in all nearly SIX ACRES.
Much money has been lavished on the property in recent years, and it is now in EXCELLENT ORDER and PERFECT PRESERVATION.
HANKINSON and SON, THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH.

IN THE CATTISTOCK COUNTRY,
DORSET.
15 ACRES.

Billiard room.
Three reception rooms; 11 bed and dressing rooms. Two bath rooms, &c. Gas lighting.
Two garages, cottage, &c.
FINE STABLING FOR 14 (mostly loose boxes).
AN IDEAL HOME FOR A HUNTING MAN in a quiet village only three miles from the hounds.
Surrounded by well kept gardens and two excellent paddocks. GOOD DISTRICT for SHOOTING.
THE UNEXPIRED LEASE 11 YEARS AT £180 P.A. IS FOR SALE.
HANKINSON and SON, THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH.

CROWN LEASE FOR SALE.
NEW FOREST.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.
Four reception and study, about 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, &c. Co.'s water. Electric light. Central heating.
LODGE.
THREE COTTAGES.
Garage and stabling.
Close to main line station.
A DELIGHTFUL ESTATE of 46 ACRES, nearly all PASTURE, surrounded by the Forest, in a fine sporting and much-sought-after neighbourhood.
LEASE 29 YEARS.
RENT £300 PER ANNUM.
PRICE ON APPLICATION
HANKINSON and SON, THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH.

OF INTEREST TO ARTISTS AND GARDEN LOVERS.
ONLY A FEW MILES FROM
BOURNEMOUTH.

Large lounge or drawing room with ingle fireplace and door to loggia overlooking the gardens, dining room, three bed rooms, and a billiard room, from which additional bed rooms could be readily converted. Garage for three, groom's flat, outbuildings. Electric light, company's gas and water. Central heating.
Built about 20 years ago, with Norfolk Reed Roof, the house is extremely pretty and is set in gardens too beautiful to describe.
FREEHOLD £4,500.
HAS COST OWNER DOUBLE.
HANKINSON and SON, THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH.

URGENTLY REQUIRED FOR A PRIVATE PURCHASER
AN ESTATE OF FROM 1,000 TO 3,000 ACRES

CARRYING A SMALL MANSION (20 BED ROOMS) OF TUDOR OR ELIZABETHAN PERIOD, HAVING ORIGINAL PANELLING, FIREPLACES, MOULDED CEILINGS, ETC.
MIDLANDS OR SOUTHERN COUNTIES. (A REALLY GOOD GEORGIAN MANSION MIGHT BE CONSIDERED).
APPLICANT PREPARED TO PAY A REALLY GOOD PRICE FOR THE RIGHT ESTATE.
Owners, Solicitors or Agents please communicate with HANKINSON and SON, BOURNEMOUTH.

DATING FROM THE XVth CENTURY.
SURREY.
IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, THREE MILES FROM HASLEMERE.

THE VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as
"WEST END," CHIDDINGFOLD,
most successfully restored, exposing the original oak in many quarters, and retaining old floors and doors.
Seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms.
Modern sanitation. Central heating. Wired for electric light.
Attractive Grounds
With Gardener's Cottage and Garage in keeping with the house.
Woodlands and Pasture with Stream running through.
In all, about 41 ACRES.
OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, by order of the Executrix of the RT. HONBLE. the EARL of LATHOM, deceased, and removed from 24, Queen's-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.; and from other sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:—

H. Ashew	M. Gheeraerts	F. Mosany
J. Cawsley	G. E. Harlow	Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A.
T. Creswick, R.A.	W. Howe	T. Whitcomb
A. Elsheimer	Sir P. Lely	R. Wilson, R.A.

Also COLOURED SPORTING and other PRINTS.
On view three days prior.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14th.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE; a Queen Anne walnut tallboy, Chippendale and Adam carved elbow chairs, a pair of Sheraton half-circular card tables, serpentine sideboards, mirrors in carved gilt frames, a Hepplewhite four-post bedstead, secretaires and bureau bookcases, bureaux, a baby grand piano by WERER, pedestal writing tables, carved oak coffers, a panel of 17th century Flemish verdure tapestry, five pairs of silk damask window curtains, a small library of books, ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN, old English bracket clocks, bronzes, carved chairs, &c. By order of the Executrix of the RT. HONBLE. THE EARL of LATHOM, deed., removed from 24, Queen's-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., of the Executors of the late A. HUGHES, Esq., removed from 7, Berkeley House, Hay Hill, W., and from other sources. On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, MAY 15th.
OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, by order of the Executrix of the RT. HONBLE. the EARL of LATHOM, deceased, and removed from 24, Queen's-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.; and from other sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:—

H. Ashew	M. Gheeraerts	F. Mosany
J. Cawsley	G. E. Harlow	Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A.
T. Creswick, R.A.	W. Howe	T. Whitcomb
A. Elsheimer	Sir P. Lely	R. Wilson, R.A.

Also COLOURED SPORTING and other PRINTS.
On view three days prior.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21st.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE of the XVIIth, XVIIIth and early XIXth Centuries, ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN, &c.—By Order of the Executors of the late W. E. WALKER, Esq., and removed from "Riftswood," Saltburn, Yorks.
On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, MAY 22nd.
PICTURES by OLD and MODERN MASTERS, by Order of the Executors of the late W. E. WALKER, Esq., and removed from "Riftswood," Saltburn, Yorks; by direction of the Executors of the late F. W. KING, Esq., and from other sources.
On view three days prior.

Telephone: GERRARD 4725 & 3505. Telegrams: WILLIS'S ROOMS, LONDON.

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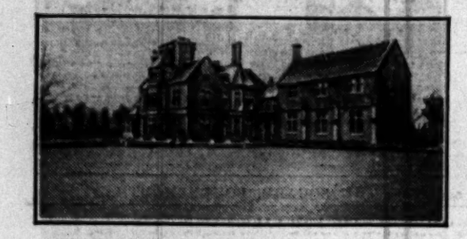
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

"RUDLOE PARK," BOX, WILTS.

BEAUTIFUL AVON VALE COUNTRY.

500 feet up, commanding extensive views in all directions.



Exceptionally well-built, medium-sized FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a secluded situation, in its own grounds; halls, four reception, billiard room, eight principal bed rooms, servants' rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices; garage for three cars; stabling; useful outbuildings; two cottages.

Modern sanitation, excellent water supply, central heating, electric light, telephone.

Beautifully matured gardens and grounds, with full-sized tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden, range of glasshouses, together with well timbered parkland, in all about

45 ACRES.

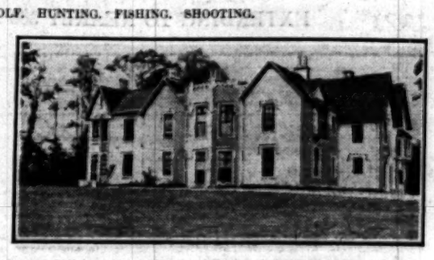
HUNTING, GOLF, AND SHOOTING FACILITIES.

For SALE privately or by Auction later.—Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WONDERFUL SITUATION. DISTANT VIEW OF THE ISLAND.

FRINGE OF NEW FOREST.

GOLF. HUNTING. FISHING. SHOOTING.



One of the most interesting and fascinating old HOUSES in this part of the county; recently the subject of enormous expenditure, luxuriously equipped and in perfect order.

Hall, four reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms (lavatory basins in bed rooms).

Central heating, electric light, co.'s water, telephone.

Lodge; garage with chauffeur's accommodation.

Beautifully timbered grounds, in all about

26 ACRES.

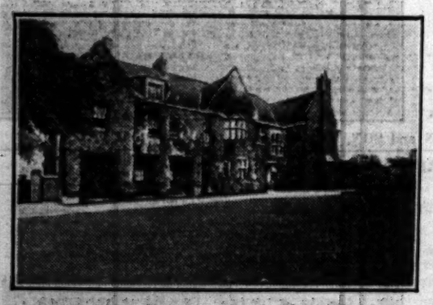
FREEHOLD £10,000. MIGHT BE LET FURNISHED FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MR. AND MRS. C. E. PIERSON.

"FLESK," BURNHAM-ON-SEA, SOMERSET.

Five minutes' walk from Ladies' and Gentlemen's Golf Courses, one mile from station. Healthy and bracing air, westerly outlook towards the Atlantic.



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Delightful views of historic Brent Knoll; lounge halls and cloak room, four reception, nine principal bed and dressing rooms, servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms, up-to-date domestic offices.

Electric light. Central heating.

Garage (four cars).

Stabling (man's room over). Peach and greenhouses. Ample outhouses.

ARTISTICALLY DISPLAYED GROUNDS.

with full-sized croquet lawn, tennis courts, rock and other gardens. Also two fine gardens, or ripe building land with valuable frontages.

For SALE privately, or, if unsold, Auction, May 27th.

Joint Auctioneers:—Messrs. J. H. PALMER and SONS, Burnham-on-Sea, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1, and Surrey Office, West Byfleet, Surrey.

SALE of the FURNITURE and CONTENTS on the premises MAY 28th and 29th.

Preliminary Announcement.

"SHERWOOD PARK," TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT.

500ft. above sea level. Magnificent views. Only 35 miles from Town.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, fitted with all modern conveniences, approached by carriage drives, standing in its own beautiful park. Outer and inner halls, four reception rooms, billiard room, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, six secondary bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.

Co.'s electric light, power, and gas; excellent water supply; modern septic tank drainage; constant hot water; central heating; telephone.

Lodges, Cottages, Garages, Stabling, Farmery, and Outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS

with two tennis courts, ornamental lake, several enclosures of rich pasture and valuable woodland, in all

ABOUT 167 ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by Auction later.

Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Only just in the market. Should be seen at once.

FAVOURITE BRACKNELL

District.

PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD.

An EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE nicely situated, convenient for the station, shops, &c. Hall, three-four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room, and complete offices.

Electric light, co.'s water, modern drainage, central heating, telephone.

Two Cottages, Garages, Stabling, useful Outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS

with full-size croquet lawn, beautiful rock garden, fully stocked kitchen garden, also enclosures of pasture land, the whole property extending to

ABOUT 12 ACRES.

First-rate Hunting and Golfing facilities.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

IN THE FAVOURED

CHISLEHURST DISTRICT.

Picked site in quiet position with due South aspect, near to station with electric trains to the City and West End in 20 minutes.

AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE.

Non-basement, two floors only. Lounge hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms (lavatory basins hot and cold), two bath rooms, well-appointed offices, servants' sitting room.

Modern conveniences. Central heating. Constant hot water.

PRETTILY DISPOSED AND WELL-MATURED GARDEN, lawn, crazy paved terrace, rock garden, herbaceous borders, hard tennis court, rose beds, kitchen, &c. Garage. In all about three-quarters of an Acre.

REASONABLE PRICE ASKED FOR FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"WOOTTON WOOD," WOOTTON, NR. NEW MILTON, HANTS.

One mile station, 2½ miles main line.

Most attractive FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE containing on two floors entrance hall, three reception, four bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices.

Good water supply. Modern drainage.

Cottage, Stabling, useful Outbuildings

MATURED PLEASURE GARDENS,

with small paddock, in all about

2¼ ACRES.

Vacant Possession.

For SALE privately, or, if unsold, Auction later.

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OVERLOOKING BEAUMARIS BAY.

Fine position with magnificent seascape and mountain scenery.

VERY DESIRABLE AND EASILY-MANAGED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a sheltered, sunny, situation; excellent boating and golf near by. Hall, three reception, eight principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, capital offices, servants' rooms.

Electric light, abundant water supply, telephone, modern drainage.

Stabling with rooms; garage for two; eight small cottages, outbuildings.

PARTICULARLY CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS, tastefully disposed with rockeries, tennis lawn, productive walled kitchen garden, fruit trees, spinney, &c., in all

NEARLY 7 ACRES. PRICE ONLY £4,000.

OR NEAR OFFER.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HASLEMERE & HINDHEAD.

Fine situation amid beautiful country.

PRICE £6,000.

CHARMING FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

close to gorse-clad commons; lounge hall, cloak room, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; telephone; electric light; two garages; recreation room; cottage.

MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS, grass and hard tennis courts; specimen fir and other trees; grass walks; flower, kitchen, fruit and rose gardens; paddock, in all

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

SEVERAL GOLF COURSES AT HAND.

Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HENLEY.

On high ground, one mile from river.

Amidst unspoilt surroundings. Within daily access of Town.

UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE, *built and designed by an eminent Architect for his own occupation, and entirely redecorated and fitted regardless of cost.*

Entrance and lounge halls, three good reception, nine bed and dressing rooms (principal fitted with lavatory basins, hot and cold), three bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.; cottage; exceptional garage, outbuildings; co.'s water, electric light, central heating, independent hot water, telephone, modern drainage.

FASCINATING PLEASURE GROUNDS,

fully matured and nicely shaded. Tennis and croquet lawns, rose garden, wild garden, kitchen and fruit garden, paddock, &c., in all

FIVE ACRES.

£6,750 FREEHOLD.

Sole Agents: Messrs. OLDACRES and SIMMS, Henley-on-Thames; or HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOUTH DEVON COAST.

Favourite beauty spot. Well-known golf course.

PICTURESQUE MODERN ROSE-COVERED COTTAGE

with thatch roof, standing high up, commanding extensive and uninterrupted sea views. Lounge hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, offices; electric light; good water supply; modern drainage.

OLD-WORLD GARDEN

with lawns, kitchen garden, &c., in all about Half an Acre; garage for two cars. Golf and Tennis Club almost adjoining.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, FULLY FURNISHED, £3,400.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF LORD MOSTYN.

WILTS.

Hunting with Duke of Beaufort's four days a week, and one day with Lord Bathurst's. Near Norton Beaufort Polo Club; Fishing; Golf.

MANOR HOUSE OF GEORGIAN PERIOD, luxuriously appointed, and on two floors only; beautiful situation, facing South, and commanding glorious views of the Downs.

Hall and cloak room, four reception, 10 principal bed rooms, six secondary bed rooms, four bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Modern drainage.

Four Cottages (with Vacant Possession); first-class stabling for 16 hunters; garage accommodation for four cars; excellent outbuildings.

Delightful grounds with full-sized squash rackets court, tennis lawn, pasture and parkland;

IN ALL ABOUT 45 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £12,000.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.,

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION.

Offices:—7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephones:—REGENT 6773 & 6774.

ONLY ONCE IN THE MARKET IN THE LAST 36 YEARS.

A medium-sized residential property of enviable merit, enjoying a really choice situation over 400 feet above sea level, facing due south with extensive views of very attractive character over three counties. In the greatly favoured and sought-after Oxted and Limpsfield district: a most delightful rural area whereat places of this type are rarely to be secured.

THE PICTURESQUE HILLS OF SURREY. 40 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

The RESIDENCE, built in the Tudor style of architecture, is one of exceptional character and distinction, beautifully placed on a warm and sunny slope, well sheltered and adequately protected from any possible building encroachment. The locality offers excellent social and sporting attractions with the added advantage of being within easy access by road or rail of the City and West End. By repute one of the best houses in the district it presents a most charming interior with a wealth of elegant features such as oak panelling, polished oak parquet floors, a genuine "period" staircase, and everything in the manner of modern comforts such as electric lighting, central heating, main water, &c. There is a magnificent lounge hall about 40ft. by 30ft., a handsome suite of reception rooms, 14 bed rooms, in all together with three bath rooms and first-rate domestic offices. Garages, stabling, three cottages and small farmery. Surrounded by most fascinating gardens and grounds forming a very appealing feature. Hard tennis court; ornamental water, lovely woodland and a miniature park.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH 18 ACRES AT AN EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICE.

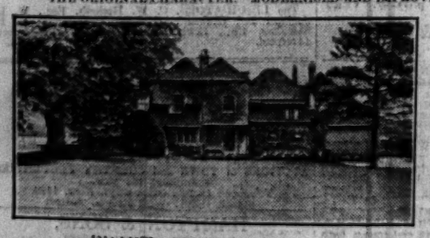
ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE FROM THE SOLE AGENTS, F. L. MERCER AND CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. TEL., REGENT 6773.

A REALLY CHARMING COUNTRY PLACE.

Less than an hour by car from London via the main Bath Road.

With an unrivalled train service to Paddington which can be reached in 35 minutes.

A FINE OLD EARLY-GEORGIAN RESIDENCE WITH RECENT ADDITIONS ADHERING TO THE ORIGINAL CHARACTER. MODERNISED AND IMPROVED REGARDLESS OF COST.



Built of mellowed red brick, simple in character, yet appealing to those who would avoid the more ornate and often much less comfortable styles of modern architecture. Lounge hall three large and lofty reception rooms billiards room; polished oak parquet floors; nine bed rooms, four sumptuously equipped bath rooms; electric light; central heating; main water; large garage; an excellent cottage; lovely old-world gardens and grass orchards. (The latter produce an income which practically covers the annual outgoings.)

PRICE FREEHOLD WITH 11 ACRES, £7,000.

Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

NEAR WINCHFIELD, HANTS.

OVERLOOKING MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED COMMONLAND.

On the verge of an extremely pleasant country village. A good social and sporting district. Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Golf.

38 MILES LONDON.

A substantially built Modern RESIDENCE of artistic elevation. Spacious hall with panelled staircase. Three reception rooms. Covered verandah. Six bed rooms. Bath room. Main water and lighting. Sandy soil. Two garages. The gardens lie wholly on the south side of the house. They are diversified in character and form a most appealing feature, including a well-shaded tennis court; choice variety of trees, herbaceous beds; exceedingly well stocked. A most desirable home, ideally situated for those who wish to strike the medium by residing not too far from London, yet not in the depths of the country. (No difficulty in keeping maids; nine bus route.)

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH 1¼ ACRE, PRICE £3,500.

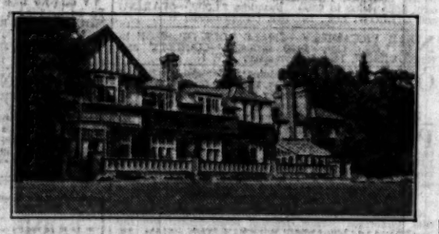
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and CO., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS. IN THE MIDST OF DELIGHTFUL RURAL COUNTRY. A QUIET AND PEACEFUL SITUATION. 400ft. UP. SPLENDID VIEWS.

A luxuriously appointed residence on two floors.

Fine lounge hall or billiard room 30ft. by 22ft., drawing room 25ft. by 28ft., three other good reception rooms, tiled offices, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms; main electric light and water; radiators in every room; stabling, garages, two cottages, and farmery; beautifully wooded gardens, grounds and meadowland. A property with many attractive and desirable qualities.



FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD WITH 12 ACRES.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

KENT. CLOSE TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL PEMBURY SANDSTONE RIDGE.

OFFERED AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

(45 minutes from London.)

A most attractive, bright and cheerful modern RESIDENCE with a delightful rural outlook. Lounge hall, three well-proportioned reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Central heating throughout. Main drainage. Spacious garage, two cottages, &c. Very charming, matured and profusely timbered gardens, orchard, paddock and woodland.

EIGHT ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500.

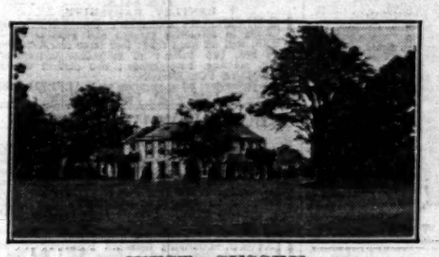
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

Telephone: Regent 7360. Telegrams: "Selanlet," Piccy, London.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON, 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD, 'Phone 2727.



WEST SUSSEX

On the fringe of an old-world Village,

NEAR CHICHESTER.

GOLF. RACING. SHOOTING. HUNTING. YACHTING.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

This old-fashioned GEORGIAN HOUSE containing lounge hall, four reception rooms, two staircases, 11 bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Constant hot water.

Two large garages. Three cottages. Stabling. Farmery. Glasshouses

The well-matured gardens and grounds lie on three sides of the house, and afford lawns, bulb and sunken gardens, walled kitchen garden, orchard and parkland, in all about

46 ACRES.

Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By direction of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game, K.C.B., D.S.O.

"CRICKET COURT," NEAR ILMINSTER SOMERSET

14 miles from Taunton with its splendid train services and a delightful social and excellent sporting centre.

To be SOLD, a GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, 280ft. above sea with lovely and distant views, and recently modernized at heavy expense. It contains 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and library, maids' sitting room, and offices; lodge; good stabling and heated garage. Fine old cedars and other timber adorn the grounds, walled kitchen garden, orchard, and park-like pasture of, in all

11 ACRES.

Very strongly recommended from inspection by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.13473.)

Quite fresh in the Market.

QUICK SALE REQUIRED TO REALIZE ESTATE.

GODALMING.

Occupying a secluded position on high ground, with beautiful views, and convenient for Station.

A well-planned HOUSE of most pleasing elevation, in admirable order, and containing 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiards or play room, hall with cloak room, &c.

All Companies' supplies installed.

Central heating; independent hot water system.

Garage for two cars with man's rooms.

CHARMING GARDEN OF UNIQUE DESCRIPTION, and including good tennis lawn, the whole about

3 ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.20266.)

A RELIC OF OLD BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

EARLY JACOBEAN PERIOD.

TO BE SOLD.

A WONDERFUL OLD HOUSE, in a completely rural position, and in which THE FULL SENSE OF ANTIQUITY IS COMPLETELY PRESERVED.

Fine old hall with beamed and rattered ceiling, open fireplace, and oak floor, dining room with oak floor and open fireplace, drawing room with panelled walls, oak staircase to lounge with rattered ceiling, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, cloak room, and offices; electric light and good water supply, radiators on ground floor; telephone; modern drainage; two garages for two cars; garden with lawns, flower beds, kitchen garden, &c., and field, in all about

FIVE ACRES.

Golf, hunting, polo, &c.

Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.38640.)

A DORSET MILL HOUSE AND TROUT LAKE.

PARTIALLY ADAPTED FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

IDEAL SUBJECT FOR FURTHER CONVERSION.

The property is delightfully placed almost adjoining Golf Course, in unspoilt country, near picturesque village and four miles from old Market Towns.

The accommodation at present available includes lounge hall, fitted cloak room, dining room, sitting room, adequate domestic offices, four bed rooms, bath room, and

FINE STUDIO, 40ft. by 20ft.

Up to 9 or 10 bed rooms can be created in the existing structure without difficulty.

Ample water supply and electric light, modern drainage.

CHARMING GARDENS

with Southern exposure, bordering the lake which is stocked with trout, kitchen garden, woodland and well-watered grass.

ABOUT 12 ACRES.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

Shooting probably available. Hunting and golf.

Inspected and recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.42708.)

INTERESTING 16TH CENTURY RESIDENCE

in a favourite part of

ESSEX.

1¼ and 3 miles respectively from two stations, close to an Ancient Village.

FOR SALE, an OLD MANOR HOUSE, with a wealth of

OAK BEAMS AND DOORS.

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Company's water. Septic Tank Drainage.

Garage. Stabling. Coach-house, &c.

CHARMING WELL-WOODED GROUNDS, orchard, kitchen garden, &c., in all about

5 ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (M.25892.)

KENT.

Between MAIDSTONE and CANTERBURY.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE,

added to in keeping, in beautiful order throughout, and fitted with all modern improvements.

Electric light. Central heating. Water laid on.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Lounge, staircase hall, three reception, 12 or 16 bed rooms, three bath rooms, compact offices, &c.

24 ACRES

of really pleasant grounds, two tennis lawns, orchard, meadows and woodland; two garages and two cottages.

Highly recommended by the Agents.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39474.)

GLORIOUS LAKE DISTRICT.

In a delightful position about five miles from Appleby.

24 MILES FROM KESWATER.

For SALE, substantially built RESIDENCE, well placed above River Eden, in pleasant old grounds of about THREE ACRES and with meadow, in all

11¼ ACRES.

Hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete domestic offices, servants' hall.

TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Electric light. Company's water. Telephone.

Double garage for three cars, stabling, &c.; tennis lawn, two kitchen gardens, flower gardens, meadow intersected by river providing trout fishing from both banks.

CAPITAL SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE in eighth of an acre of ground.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,500,

or would be Sold with contents.

Agents HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (N.29295.)

JACOBEAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE

ON THE CHILTERN HILLS.

A delightful reproduction by prominent architect. 500ft. up, with South-West aspect and fine views.

UNDER A MILE FROM GOOD STATION. NEAR R.C. CHURCH.

The HOUSE is conveniently planned and contains large hall with open fireplace, oak timbering and fine panelling, sun verandah, morning, drawing, and dining rooms, cloak room, maids' room, pantry, &c., six bed rooms (fitted basins), two tiled bath rooms.

Central Heating and all Main Services.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF TWO ACRES.

Tennis and Croquet Lawns. Orchard. Rose Gardens.

PADDOCK AND POND.

Garage, with Chauffeur's Room. PICTURESQUE LODGE.

Cottage would be sold if desired.

AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE IN A FINE POSITION.

Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.38664.)

SEA TROUT FISHING. SHOOTING.

WALES, amidst lovely surroundings near Cader Idris, 10 MILES FROM THE COAST.

FOR SALE,

this delightful Country House, 430ft. up, with panoramic views; three excellent reception rooms, billiard room, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Excellent stabling. Garage, &c.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS OF 15 ACRES, with masses of rhododendrons. Trout lake of 2½ ACRES.

THE SPORTING

is held on lease and includes 3,500 acres of rough shooting and several miles of fishing; over 200 sea trout up to 6lb. were taken in 20 days last season.

PRICE £3,850.

Full details of—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.40816.)

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines).

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

Telegrams: Audconsan, Audley, London.

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

DORSET. NEAR THE COAST.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED AND INTERESTING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.

KINSON HOUSE, KINSON.

Near BOURNEMOUTH.

In excellent order throughout.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 12 good bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and capital domestic offices.

Electric lighting; company's water and gas; modern drainage; central heating; gravel subsoil.

Good cottage; two garages; useful outbuildings.

CHARMING GARDENS OF 1¾ ACRES.

More land available.

For SALE at a low price, privately, or by Auction on May 21st next.

Solicitor:—F. E. Willmot, Esq., Arcade Chambers, Boscombe.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

MOST STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

BEAUTIFUL POSITION NEAR NEWBURY.

FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE.

Nearly 400 feet above sea level, approached by three drives.

Lounge hall, four reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, complete domestic offices.

Electric Lighting. Central Heating. Modern Sanitation.

Excellent water supply. Garages. Stabling. Three Cottages. Farmery.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS

delightfully timbered and well kept up, and including grass tennis courts, woodland walks. Two fine walled kitchen gardens.

MINIATURE PARK, ABOUT

50 ACRES.

Bounded by a Trout Stream.

Full details and photographs of Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

LOVELY SOUTH DEVON.

Only 6 miles from SIDMOUTH. "SUMMERCOURT," OTTERY ST. MARY.

AT A MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

This WELL-FITTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in excellent position, having three reception, six bed and dressing, two baths. Large Studio. ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GARAGE. Fascinating sub-tropical garden, with hard tennis court. Pair of cottages.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE,

with ¾ acre, or 4½ acres, privately now, or by Auction at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, May 21st next, at 2.30 p.m., unless sold privately beforehand.

Apply for full particulars to the Solicitors, Messrs. Arthur Taylor and Co., Arundel-street, Strand, or the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, as above.

Magnificently positioned between

PETWORTH AND ARUNDEL.

THE GENUINE XVth CENTURY FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

COATERS, BIGNOR.

IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

CONTAINING:—Four reception, bath, 10 bed rooms, and usual offices. Two garages and useful outbuildings. Exceptionally beautiful garden.

For SALE, Privately, or by Auction, at The Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 21st May next, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Fowler & Co., 28, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Full details from the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2 Mount-street, W.1.

AT LOW PRICE.

A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

ONLY FIVE MILES FROM NEWMARKET.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE FIRST-CLASS SMALL SPORTING ESTATE, extending to about

550 ACRES,

and including excellent partridge ground and good pheasant coverts in a ring fence and fully stocked. Keepers can be taken over.

Several perfect sites for building a Gentleman's Residence, surrounded by fine specimen timber.

Farm house adaptable.

FREE OF TITHE.

FREEHOLD for SALE at agricultural value only. Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

300 feet up. 40 minutes London by express train.

A REALLY CHARMING AND WELL-FITTED MODERN RESIDENCE.

ADJOINING A COMMON.

ON TWO FLOORS AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

Hall, three reception rooms, kerria, seven bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, and capital offices.

Central Heating. Electric Light. Main Drainage and Water.

EXCELLENT OUTBUILDINGS. GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS with Tennis and Croquet Lawns,

IN ALL ABOUT

2½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Owners' Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

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